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Number 1 of Vol. I for March, 1929, was issued in February, 1929. Since then monthly issues have appeared regularly. The number of abstracts printed by years has been: 11,093 in Vol. I for the year 1929; 16,981 in Vol. II for the year 1930; and 19,853 in Vol. III for the year 1931.

The annual index for 1931 was mailed to subscribers during the first half of May. It contains a list of journal abbreviations most frequently used in the ABSTRACTS. It is hoped that this list will prove helpful to many of our subscribers who expressed a desire to have such a list available.

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## HUMAN GEOGRAPHY SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entry 9231)

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 9231, 9315, 9539)

8755. ANDREWS, CARL B. Engineering problems in the tropics. *Civil Engin.* 1 (13) Oct. 1931: 1184-1188.—Engineering work in the tropics is unlike similar work in the temperate zones because of differences in the raw materials, in the climate, and in the customs of the people. Two distinctive mineral products are coral and laterite. Tropical lumber is costly and often unsatisfactory. Lumber from the temperate regions is frequently imported. The termite and other enemies cause most kinds of lumber to crumble, which suggests an increasing use of masonry and steel. Such buildings as sugar mills, because of tropical storms, should be constructed to withstand a wind of 100 mi. an hour. Engineering work and almost all other kinds of work are carried on actively only during the dry season.—*M. E. Branom*.

8756. MACKINDER, HALFORD J. The human habitat. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 47 (6) Nov. 1931: 321-335.—*Ralph H. Brown*.

8757. MILLS, C. A. Climate as a factor in the health of man. *Amer. J. Hygiene.* 15 (2) Mar. 1932: 573-592.—The weather speeds up the activity of the glands of internal secretion which determine the rate of living. Over stimulation results in definite disease as indicated by the death rate for diabetes, suicide, exophthalmic goiter, leucocytopenia, heart disease, arteriosclerosis, angina pectoris, chronic nephritis, etc. All these indicate quite clearly that in northern U. S. the body is being over stimulated to the point of failure. Further study shows that while the fertility of married white women decreases in the North after 30 years of age, it is much better sustained in the South. Perhaps some of these effects will eventually determine the limits of our present type of development. As an offset, our present migratory tendency by which the high-pressure individual of the North seeks frequent sojourns into the even warmth of the South may counterbalance the detrimental tendency.—*Emery R. Hayhurst*.

8758. ROLETTTO, GIORGIO. Considerazioni preliminari sulla geografia urbana. [Preliminary considerations concerning urban geography.] *Ann. d. R. Univ. Studi Econ. e Commerciali di Trieste.* 1 (1) 1929: 85-94.

8759. SANSON, J. Introduction à la climatologie agricole coloniale. [Introduction to colonial agricultural climatology.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chauds.* 1 (4) Oct. 1930: 260-271.

### MAPS

(See also Entries 6924, 8810, 8816, 8819-8820, 8838, 8862, 8865, 9217)

8760. BIGGAR, H. P. Naming of America and Greenland. *Canad. Geog. J.* 4 (2) Feb. 1932: 85-86.—

The representative in London of the Public Archives of Canada, and an authority on the early voyages to the east coast of North America, discusses some of the vagaries of nomenclature in this region. The article is illustrated with a number of rare contemporary maps.—*Lawrence J. Burpee*.

8761. BLACKMAN, E. O. The use of aerial maps in city work. *Western City.* 7 (11) Nov. 1931: 21-23.—(An explanation of the uses to which a city can put air maps and of how they are made.)—*John M. Pfiffer*.

8762. HAACH, HERMAN. Die Fortschritte der Kartographie 1909-30. [The progress of cartography, 1909-30.] *Geog. Jahrb.* 46 1931: 3-136.—(Extensive bibliography.)

8763. LOGAN, JACK. Air pictures correct ground errors on ownership maps. *Oil Weekly.* 64 (8) Feb. 5, 1932: 15-18.—(Maps illustrate methods.)

### POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 3-11020, 12118; 38, 61, 1179, 1370, 1389, 2529, 3331, 4785, 4845, 4967, 5200, 6436, 6459, 8048, 8118, 8767, 8794, 9036)

8764. HENNIG, R. Das Wasser als geopolitischer Faktor. [Water as a geopolitical factor.] *Geog. Z.* 35 (1) Jan. 1929: 5-12.—Economic commodities become geopolitical factors only when they are necessities of life and of limited distribution. The struggle for control of the localities concerned may lead to political disagreements. Water is such a commodity. The author excludes the role of water as a bearer of commerce (and thus also the struggle for access to the ocean). First he treats of water in its capacity as drinking water. In the dry regions this is a rare commodity; the few watering places are an important object of controversy. However, as the dry regions are for the most part sterile politically, it seldom results in more than small tribal feuds. A greater role in politics is played by the lack of drinking water in the midst of the ocean. Many lesser islands in the ocean have been annexed by European sea powers in order to provide watering stations for their merchant fleets. These islands have often changed ownership. Water has particularly great importance in politics when it is used for irrigation, as much in regard to the ownership of the water source as for the utilization of the water (e.g. the controversy between England and Egypt in the question of the upper Nile). The utilization of rivers for the purpose of power production, questions of canalization, of high-water protection, etc. are considered. Questions which become acute when various states bordering a river have opposed views (e.g. the German-French differences on the upper Rhine). The question is considered as to whether courses of rivers may still suitably serve as political boundaries.—*G. v. Geldern-Krispendorf*.

8765. SIEGFRIED, PASSARGE. Aufgaben und Methoden der politischen Geographie. [Problems and

methods of political geography.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21(7-8) Oct.-Nov. 1931: 443-460.—*Geopolitik* is part of political science. Political geography is the science of the mutual relation between territory and political organizations and deals with semi-permanent relationships. The historian investigates political structures and events after they have occurred. Thus the politically minded geographer who concerns himself with contemporary phenomena depending largely on territorial influences, is better suited to assist the political scientist than is the historian. The question as to whether a landscape is suited to economic development, settle-

ments, traffic, or general cultural development will lead to a standard of politico-geographical evaluations of landscapes (*Wertlandschaften*) such as perfect units, neutral districts, and retrogression areas. Two types of influences affect the human being with different results: the struggle for existence against enemies and adverse natural forces, and the peaceful competition among men. The latter, or *sartoidization*, is of greatest political and cultural importance inasmuch as it increases the intellect and prepares cultural achievements, but overdevelopment in this line may lead to the decline of a state.—*Werner Neuse.*

## REGIONAL STUDIES

### POLAR REGIONS

8766. DRYGALSKI, ERICH von. *Die internationale Polarforschung. [International Polar exploration.]* *Inter-Nationes.* 1(2) Apr. 1931: 38-40.—Discoveries in the Polar regions were at first closely connected with problems of measurement of the globe, then with economic purposes. International cooperation was unknown until the investigations and theories of K. F. Gauss and A. v. Humboldt on globe magnetism and scientific investigation stimulated the American, English, and French of about 1840. This was followed by international competition until 1880, when the first international exploration was carried through under the auspices of v. Neumayer, Petermann, and Weyprecht, its leading idea being Weyprecht's suggestion not to discover the Poles or important positions, but to create an organization for simultaneous research in many different places. The International Polar Year of 1882-83 witnessed the establishment of 11 stations in the Arctic, and of 2 in the Antarctic. A vast amount of material was collected, but could never be utilized for final conclusions on Polar phenomena as personal initiative had been too much restricted by the fixed scheme of observations drawn up at home for the different expeditions. The period from 1880 to 1900 was characterized again by individual exploration, especially by that of Nansen. International Polar exploration began about 1900 and tried to combine free individual exploration and fixed stationary observations, the five expeditions taking place from 1901 to 1904 (English, German, Swedish, Scotch, and French) being in close cooperation with all ships south of 30° S. and with observatories in populated areas. These were followed by 14 other big expeditions, the last using airplanes. The 3rd period of systematic international Polar exploration is now beginning; a revival of the Polar Year of 1882-83 is the goal.—*Hans Frerk.*

8767. LAMPE, KARL. *Versuch einer politischen Geographie der Polargebiete. [Research concerning the political geography of the Polar regions.]* *Geog. Anz.* 31(4) 1930: 105-110.

8768. STENZ, EDWARD. *W sprawie słowiańskiejj współpracy naukowej na poler klimatologii. [Slavonic collaboration on the scientific study of Polar climatology.]* *Wiadomości Geograficzne.* 8(10) 1930: 97-101.

### THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

#### AUSTRALASIA

##### *Australia*

(See also Entries 9552, 9563, 9736, 9740)

8769. CHOUINARD, F. X. *L'Australie, ses ressources, sa production. [Australia, its resources and production.]* *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Québec.* 23(3-4) Aug.-Dec. 1929: 129-215.—The author has translated into French a booklet edited in 1926 by the Government of Australia, which includes: (1) general geography, climate, relief, hydrography, flora, and fauna; (2)

the Australian people; (3) government and finance; (4) social conditions; (5) transportation and communication; (6) settlements; (7) natural resources and production. The last one is developed at great length according to the 1925 annual reports of the Australian Commonwealth and the official yearbooks of each state. (Statistics for 1923-24.)—*B. Brouillette.*

8770. KNAPP, H. C. *Sydney—Pacific queen.* *Canad. Geog. J.* 4(2) Feb. 1932: 109-129.—One hundred and eighty-eight years ago, Captain Phillip sailed around from Botany Bay to Port Jackson, and laid the foundation of what is today the metropolitan city of Australia, with a population of 1,125,000. Phillip planned a city of broad streets and wide squares, but his plans were ignored, and today experts are trying to cope with traffic problems resulting from narrow, crooked streets. Sydney is the fifth largest port in the world, with 60,000 ft. of wharfage. The Harbour Bridge, just completed at a cost of about £6,000,000, has the longest arch among the great bridges of the world, 1650 ft. It is built to accommodate 168 electric trains, 6,000 vehicles and 40,000 pedestrians hourly.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

8771. TAYLOR, GRIFFITH. *Food and population problems of the Pacific basin. The control of settlement in Australia by geographical factors. A quantitative forecast of future white settlement.* *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations. Univ. California, Berkeley, California, Aug. 8-15, 1930.* 6 1930: 207-236.—Australia offers the best opening for a new agricultural population of some 10,000,000, and the future promises a tremendous increase. The white settlers, however, will continue to group around Sydney.—*Alene E. Thornburgh.*

### EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES, AND NEW GUINEA

(See also Entry 9556)

8772. BROERSMA, R. *De beteekenis van Celebes' Oostkust voor den handel. [The importance of Celebes' east coast for commerce.]* *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 48(6) Nov. 1931: 1039-1049.—Although the east coast of Celebes was not without economic value and although coastwise trading existed for a long time, it was only after the establishment of the Netherlands' authority, that world trade developed. Now the east coast has its own steamship line, the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij. The operating expenses are very high, due to nautical difficulties (e.g. sailing at night is impossible). There is some proa sailing and Chinese retail trade. Native trade navigation on Java has greatly decreased, largely because the native long distance navigation is related to the seasonal winds and cannot operate on schedule. Trade and traffic have been accompanied by progress of civilization.—*A. A. E. Mansvelt.*

8773. CRUZ, CORNELIO C. *The Mountain Province: A geographic study of its assets, possibilities, and handicaps.* *Univ. Philippines, Natur. & Applied Sci. Bull.* 1(4) Nov. 1931: 343-378.—The region described lies in the heart of northern Luzon about 500

mi. north of Manila. It is a naturally desiccated area hemmed in by mountain ramparts. In spite of ethnic diversity, the region is a unit possessing a general agricultural uniformity and cooperation based upon terrace cultivation of rice. The chief assets of the region are beautiful scenery, accessibility to Manila by train and motor, a climate always cool and permitting the cultivation of temperate zone truck crops, and the presence of pine trees. The Trinidad valley (3½ mi. north of Baguio) provides the resort with fresh vegetables and fruits and Manila is a potential market. Terrace rice cultivation is an adjustment to the topography and water supply. Road building is difficult and expensive, forest fires and landslides are common and frequently result from primitive agricultural methods and carelessness. Reforestation is essential to road construction, and to the development of the extensive water power, mineral (gold, silver, and copper) resources, and forest resources. Adequate water supply permits the cultivation of two crops of rice per year, or one of rice and one of camotes and other vegetables. The greatest need of the region is for more automobile roads.—*Lois Olson*.

8774. TISSOT van PATOT, A. *Geografische namen in Nieuw-Guinea.* [Geographical names in New Guinea.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 48(6) Nov. 1931: 1035-1038.—In view of the coming expedition to New Guinea, the writer recommends use, wherever possible, of native place names for the islands, rivers, and mountains since imported names generally prove impractical and are usually supplanted by native names. Names of mountain ranges are as a rule lacking. The author urges that the names given to the mountain ranges should be appropriate from the native standpoint.—*A. A. E. Mansvelt*.

8775. VEER, K. van der. *De beteekenis der tweede gewassen voor de voedselproductie in Nederlandsch-Indië.* [The significance of the secondary crops for the food production in the Dutch East Indies.] *Indische Mercuur.* 54(36) Sep. 1931: 775-777.—In Java (population density of 314.5 per sq. km.), the question of the food production has a different aspect from that in the other islands (10.7 per sq. km.). In Java only 8½% of the land is used by the European plantations; 3,300,000 of the 7,700,000 ha. of land cultivated by the natives are irrigated rice fields (*sawahs*). The other food crops such as maize, cassava, etc. are sometimes cultivated on *sawahs*, as rotation crops. Secondary food crops occupy 4,000,000 ha. From 1916 to 1930 the population increased 23.5%, the production of rice increased but 18% and that of the secondary food products 47.5%. Further extension of secondary crops is possible and may stimulate an increase in population.—*Cecile Rothe*.

## ASIA

8776. BOSLER, JEAN. *Un tour d'Asie. De Marseille à Moscou, par Saïgon, Pékin et Tokio.* [A tour of Asia. From Marseilles to Moscow, via Saigon, Peiping, and Tokyo.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. et d'Études Coloniales de Marseilles.* 51(1) 1930: 36-56.

8777. VAN VALKENBURG, SAMUEL. *Agricultural regions of Asia.* *Econ. Geog.* 7(3) Jul. 1931: 217-237.—Asia is composed largely of mountains and plateaus, with comparatively small areas of lowland. Unfavorable climate restricts crop productivity on most of the plateaus and concentrates human use of the land in a few fertile, well watered lowlands which sustain the world's greatest centers of population.—*George B. Cressey*.

8778. WILLIAMS, MAYNARD OWEN. *First over the roof of the world by motor. The Trans-Asiatic Expedition sets new records for wheeled transport in scaling passes of the Himalayas.* *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 61(3) Mar. 1932: 321-363.

*China, Manchuria, Korea*  
(See also Entries 9656, 9663, 10128)

8779. SCHOMBERG, REGINALD. *Two notes on Sinkiang.* *Geog. J.* 77(5) May 1931: 465-469.—The Barköl range in the Tien Shan is crossed by two passes, the Tuga and Ishek, neither of which are available for carts. Although the approach to the passes leads through desolate foothills, within the mountains there are forests and pastures. In the Kucha district are weak *solfataras* formerly mistaken for volcanoes.—*George B. Cressey*.

8780. SOWERBY, ARTHUR De C. *China's catastrophic floods.* *China J.* 15(4) Oct. 1931: 167-171.—Abnormal weather conditions in China since the beginning of last winter, prolonged frost, frequent and heavy snowstorms, and a cold wet spring have resulted in swelling the rivers causing them to overflow their banks and spread death and disaster in every direction among the population concentrated along the banks. The worst flooding has been in the Yangtze valley where there has been incalculable destruction of property. In addition to this, a severe typhoon hit the lower Yangtze destroying eight miles of dikes along the Grand Canal causing so rapid a flooding that the inhabitants were unable to escape. The flooded areas in China must be between 80,000 and 100,000 sq. mi., the death toll must total hundreds of thousands and the destitute millions, and financial losses in crops be beyond reckoning. Recovery must be slow as the people have no seed grain, have lost their draught animals, and epidemics of cholera, dysentery, and typhoid fever have broken out.—*E. T. Platt*.

8781. UNDERWOOD, H. H. *A partial bibliography of occidental literature on Korea.* *Trans. Korea Branch Royal Asiatic Soc.* 20 1931: 17-185.—(A comprehensive bibliography, the greater portion of the titles in English. Geographical titles are few.)—*Wilfrid Webster*.

## India

(See also Entries 8928-8929, 9734-9735, 9824, 10113)

8782. MCPHERSON, HUGH. *Bihar and Orissa; its fiscal and agrarian population problems.* *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 47(2) Mar. 16, 1931: 65-77.—In addition to the problems which arise from the distribution of the monsoon rains there are fiscal, agrarian, and population problems which are paramount in Bihar and Orissa. In Bihar the population is essentially agricultural and in certain areas the density is 1,000 per sq. mi. This enormous and increasing pressure of population is a most important factor in preventing the improvement in the standards of living. The great bulk of the people are Hindus (83% of the population north of the Ganges, and 91% south). In early days the rent taken from the land was about one-quarter of the produce but was on occasion raised to half. At present cash rents average less than one-eighth of the produce. The land problem does not yield easily to permanent settlement because the government, landowners, and cultivators are vitally concerned. In Bihar and Orissa there are government estates from which the rent collected is paid directly into the treasury. Of the cultivator *raiyats*, 90-95% enjoy security of tenure not unlike small landholders in Scotland. The British administration has made land surveys and prepared maps on which field boundaries are accurately drawn. These make possible the keeping of trustworthy records, the clearing of titles, and the equitable settlement of land disputes. Migrant laborers into Bengal, to the tea gardens of Assam or to the coal fields, remit a part of their wages to their families in Bihar and Orissa. Social reforms necessary include the removal of religious and caste hindrances, a more liberal attitude toward the

women, and the adoption of birth control.—*Guy Harold Smith.*

8783. ROBERTS, WILLIAM H. Five thousand temples of Pagān—Burma's sacred city is a place of enchantment. *Nat'l. Geog. Mag.* 60 (4) Oct. 1931: 445-462.—(An illustrated description of Pagān, Burma.)

8784. WRIGHT, H. L. The forests of Kashmir. *Empire Forestry J.* 10 (2) 1931: 182-189.—The Kashmir forests since the development of the Kashmir Forest Department into an organized and scientific body (1891) has proved to be enormously valuable. In 1930 they yielded a profit of £358,500. They cover 10,000 sq. mi. of country and include a wide variety of vegetation from the semi-tropical forests of the foothills to the alpine flora of the higher hills. The deodar-blue pine is the most important source of forest revenue since it regenerates profusely. Thousands of acres of bare hill slopes have been clothed with them during the last forty years. The kuth, a root yielding violet-like perfume and exported for ritualistic purposes to China, yields £60,000 profit annually. Minor products include resins and medicinal herbs.—*Olga Kuthy.*

*Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria,  
Asia Minor, Caucasus*

(See also Entry 9965)

8785. BUSCH-ZANTNER, RICHARD. Zur Kenntnis der Osmanischen Stadt. [The structure of the Turkish town.] *Geog. Z.* 38 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-13.—The Turkish town is inhabited by craftsmen, merchants, and property owners and is almost self-sufficient. The permanent organization and institution of a market differentiates the town from the village. The latter's agriculture is carried on in the open fields, a town has only gardens. Certain cities specialize in one product (e.g. Broussa in silk). The bazaar is the link between the town and country. It is the center of the business, with the mosque as the spiritual center, and streets converge there. If possible the bazaar lies in the valley; the residential districts cover the slopes. Farther out are cemeteries, and city gardens. Beyond are the fields of those villages that have direct exchange with the town. Farther out are the pastures, either for the resident farmers or for nomads. The Turkish towns have this concentric arrangement in common with the Arabic. Its disadvantage is a lack of flexibility. Along with the cultural and political expansion of the Turks, this type of town spread from Asia Minor over southeastern Europe.—*Werner Neuse.*

8786. GRANOVSKY, A. Land settlement and development in Palestine. *Palestine & Near East Econ. Mag.* 6 (2-3) 1931: 25-62.—Some critical comments on the report of Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E.—*Genieve Lamson.*

8787. NAVA, SANTI. I quattro stati Siria sotto mandato francese. [The four states of Syria under French mandate.] *Universo.* 10 (12) Dec. 1929: 1239-1252.—(A discussion of the boundaries, extent, population, and administration of Lebanon, Syria, State of the 'Alawis, and Djebel Druse.)

8788. UNSIGNED. Urban development in Palestine. *Palestine & Near East Econ. Mag.* 5 (21-22) 1931: 433-444.—Jewish industry in Palestine is in the main of post-war growth. There is no unemployment, and there have been no failures of importance for several years. Jewish industry employs directly 14,700 people, and indirectly provides employment for many more thousands. It has absorbed about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the post-war immigration. It has done this without causing any economic harm to the Arab population. It is not dependent for its further growth on the limiting of Arab activities. There are considerable prospects for future development. The immigration policy of the government of

Palestine must be creative not contemplative, active not passive, bold not timid.—*Genieve Lamson.*

8789. UNWIN, A. H. The Cyprus forests and the Forest Department. *Empire Forestry J.* 10 (2) 1931: 218-223.—The earliest historical records show that Cyprus was entirely covered with a dense forest growth. A visitor in 1879 described the forests as a pitiful sight. Export of timber continued from 3000 b.c. until the British occupation in 1878 when it was stopped, but since 1924 exports have been permitted. Since the introduction of scientific forestry by the Forest Department, the growing stock of timber has increased from 10,000,000 cu. ft. to 106,000,000 cu. ft. The total value of this growing stock is estimated at £2,350,000. The beneficial effect of care and protection of the forests during the last 52 years is shown in these figures. The Forest Department has been active not only in planting operations but also in road building in the forests, in erecting 124 mi. of telephone lines, in building forest stations, in staging annual forestry exhibitions, in establishing an arbor day, and in organizing a forestry club.—*Olga Kuthy.*

*Northern Asia*

8790. HENNIG, R. Die endgültige Sicherung und Nutzbarmachung des Seewegs nach Sibirien. [The ultimate realization and utilization of the water route to Siberia.] *Geog. Z.* 37 (7) 1931: 393-401.—The author describes the historical development of the water route from Europe through the Kara sea to the Siberian coast of the Polar sea. Up to the time of the World War the water route was of subordinate importance for Siberia. Its development was artificially impeded by the czarist government. The Soviet government recognized the importance of the sea route for the economic development of Siberia and for the disposal of Siberian products. It has made exceptional efforts to overcome or lessen the effect of natural obstacles to shipping. Climatic obstacles may be changed but little. Navigation in the Kara sea is possible only from August 15th to October 15th. The entire traffic must be confined to this period; as must that of the river boats from southern Siberia. The boats must reach the coast at the correct time in order to transfer their freight to the ocean-going vessels. The Soviet government has arranged for the location of transfer points, the dredging of sandbars in the mouths of rivers, river regulations, etc. to make possible the punctual arrival of the river boats. Traffic has increased greatly in the last few years. Recently attempts have been made to operate commercial vessels from eastern Asia through Bering straits to the mouth of the Lena.—*G. v. Geldern-Krispendorf.*

8791. WOCKE, M. F. Neu-Sibirien. [New Siberia.] *Geog. Z.* 37 (5) 1931: 280-296.—This article gives a short summary of the work by Georg Cleinow, *Neu Sibirien.* By new Siberia is meant the Soviet Russian political region Sib-kraj. Geographically the region comprises the drainage area of the upper Ob and upper Yenisei rivers. The economic center of new Siberia is the Altai-Kuznetzk district. According to the plans of the Soviet government, in a few years an industrial region of world-wide economic importance will here be created. All the natural requirements are found here: the occurrence of coal and iron ore in abundance in the immediate vicinity and the most fertile blackerth soil. Natural conditions are described in detail as well as the present day situation, and the governmental projects for the agriculture, industry, communication, and commerce of new Siberia. Wocke is skeptically opposed to the extensive plans of the Soviet government. He sees obstacles in the climatic conditions and in the mentality and the cultural backwardness of the Russians as well as in the obstruction resulting from the inflexible dogmatism of the resolutions of the Communist party.—*G. v. Geldern-Krispendorf.*

8792. ZISSER, V. ЗИССЕР, В. Учурский промыслово-охотничий район. [The hunting-trade region of Uchur.] Советский Север. (Sovetskiy Sever.) 6 1931: 75-86.—A brief geographical and ethnographical description of conditions in the remote region of the basin of the River Uchur, a right bank tributary of the River Aldan, is given. It is populated by Tungus hunters. (1930 statistics.)—G. Vasilevich.

## EUROPE

(See also Entry 9222)

8793. HAUSHOFER, HEINZ KONRAD. Landwirtschaft und Planwirtschaft. [Agriculture and farm planning.] Z. f. Geopol. 8 (10) Oct. 1931: 724-730.—German and the larger part of European agriculture owes its present position to a series of compromises between two economic dogmas: self-sufficiency and free trade. Officially regulated prices of grain retard the progress of agriculture. Agrarian progress is closely related to the increase of population. The economic thinking of the farmer is foreordained in its basic concepts by climate, soil, and organic life. There are only two methods of solving the present problems: to demand farm planning or to adapt the economic system to existing farms. The latter is the fundamental solution. Farming settlements in an organized territory are not the results of historical accidents but geographical conditions.—Werner Neuse.

8794. LUKAS, GEORG A. Geopolitische Fragen im Geographieunterricht: 10. Mitteleuropas geopolitische Achse. [Geopolitical questions in the teaching of geography. 10: Central Europe's geographical line of force.] Geog. Anz. 32 (10) Oct. 1931: 302-305.—There are three central Europe: (1) geographical central Europe, a quadrangle formed by the mouths of the rivers Rhine, Rhône, Danube, and Memel; (2) geopolitical central Europe, corresponding to the areas of Germany, Austria, and Hungary with the adjacent smaller states—Switzerland, Luxembourg, Belgium, and Holland; and (3) German central Europe, comprising the connected German cultural territory (from the Dollard Bay and Memel to Radkersburg and Monte Rosa). The geopolitical line of force runs in southeast direction towards the Danube. The rivers of northern Germany are complementary to the Danube, as illustrated by the Rhine-Danube Canal. No mountains obstruct communications. Bohemia forms an intermediary state with rivers running in a northwest direction. The southeast shows a relatively sparse population divided into a number of smaller nationalities, a potential export region for raw materials and foodstuffs, and a natural bridge to the Near East.—Werner Neuse.

### Southeastern Europe

(See also Entries 9435, 9644, 9652, 9713, 9742, 10311, 10375)

8795. HUBBARD, GEORGE O. Albania in 1931. Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia. 30 (1) Jan. 1932: 17-25.—The people of Albania earn a living largely by raising live stock and by lumbering. Means of communication, at present little developed, are being improved. The foreign trade and commerce is practically limited to Italy.—John Wesley Coulter.

8796. ISCU, VASILE. The oil fields of Boldești-Scăeni-Hârsă and the southern anticline Bucov-Valea Călugărească-Urlați. Corr. Écon. Roumaine. (3) May-Jun. 1931: 1-98.—I. Adămou.

8797. OPREANU, SABIN. Contribuții la transumanța din Carpații orientali. [Contributions to the transhumance of the eastern Carpathians.] Lucrările Inst. de Geog. al Univ. din Cluj. 4 1928-1929 (Publ. 1931): 205-240.—The transhumance of the Carpathian mountains is one of the chief geographical, industrial, and social institutions of the Daco-Romanians. A definite

social class has evolved with it which for centuries has enjoyed special privileges. It still occurs in the eastern Carpathians. The pastoral organization, the seasonal migrations (extending from the Volga to Úval), and the pastoral celebrations (two per year) are described. All are based upon the climate and topography of the region.—N. Bănescu.

8798. RADOSLAVOFF, M. Les tremblements de terres et les sources minérales et thermales en Bulgarie. [Earthquakes and the sources of mineral and hot springs in Bulgaria.] Matériaux p. l'Étude d. Calamités. 25 (1) 1931: 14-26.—The earthquake of April, 1928, in the Tchirpon and Plodiv districts affected the thermal springs of the region and the related industries. The medicinal springs of Meritchleri dried up and are replaced by exhalations of carbonic acid gas. The springs of Kovanlak dried up for three weeks and then gradually resumed their flow. New springs were formed and the temperature of the water in others was changed, usually only temporarily.—M. Warthin.

8799. SENOA, MILAN. Die geographische Nomenklatur Jugoslaviens in den deutschen Lehrbüchern. [The geographical nomenclature of Yugoslavia in German textbooks.] Hrvatski Geog. Glasnik. 3 1931: 227-232.

### Italy

(See also Entries 9225, 9594, 9600, 9608, 9615, 9626, 9653, 9708, 9710)

8800. BARATTA, MARIO. Paludi Pontine. [The Pontine marshes.] Universo. 10 (3) Mar. 1929: 245-280.—(A geographical and historical account of the Pontine marshes, their drainage and use. Six maps.)

8801. BERTACCHI, COSINO. Sullo "Sperone d'Italia." [The "spur" of Italy.] Universo. 10 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-20.—This is a region poor in agricultural land, forests that can be commercially exploited, pasture, and building material. The location has little advantage for commerce. However, Lago di Varano, on the north shore of the peninsula, is ideally situated for a naval base on the Adriatic. Water power is available near Apricena.—Lois Olson.

8802. BIASUTTI, R. Rural settlement in Italy. Union Géog. Internat. 2e Rapport de la Commission de l'Habitat Rural. 1930: 84-85.—"Farm associations" and "fragmented villages" (composed of several units) result from topographic conditions—the former is usually dependent upon water lines and the latter upon rugged topography. The dispersed village which occurs in parts of the Alps (Alto Adige, Isonzo, etc.) is foreign to Italy. Compact centers of population are most common in southern Italy where the soil is less productive. Dispersal is most common in the Po valley.—M. Warthin.

### France

(See also Entries 8759, 9090, 9373, 9634, 9638, 9647, 9995)

8803. BRENIER, HENRI. L'aménagement du Rhône et le port de Marseille. [Control of the Rhône and the port of Marseilles.] Rev. Écon. Française. 53 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 1-16.

8804. HARRIS, S. Rural habitation in western France and the Channel Islands. Union Géog. Internat. 2e Rapport de la Commission de l'Habitat Rural. 1930: 86-91.—August Meitzen classified settlements of northern Europe as (1) concentrated settlements—the Germanic or *Dörfer* type, and (2) scattered—the Celtic or *Einzelhof* type. Alderney contains the nucleated settlement of St. Anne surrounded by cornfields whose stubble is used as common pasture. In Guernsey the settlements are less closely knit but documentary evidence shows that it is a modification of the nucleated villages and not the *Einzelhof* type as Meitzen main-

tains. The same condition occurs on the island of Jersey. In Brittany and on the Breton Islands we find evidence of neucleated villages with open fields and showing evidence of continued settlement dating possibly to prehistoric times.—*M. Warthin.*

8805. PARDE, MAURICE. *La crue catastrophique de mars 1930 dans le sud-ouest de la France. [The disastrous flood of March, 1930, in southwestern France.]* *Matériaux p. l'Étude d. Calamités.* 4 (21) 1930: 291-309.—(A summary of the causes and economic losses of the flood of March, 1930 in southwestern France.) Suggested remedies are reforestation, the construction of reservoirs and dikes, long range weather forecasting, improvement in the type of building materials used for homes and public buildings, and an intensive study of the hydrography of the region.—*M. Warthin.*

8806. PARDE, MAURICE. *Les inondations désastreuses de mars 1930. [The disastrous floods of March 1930.]* *Ann. de Géog.* 39 (219) May 1930: 244-248.

8807. STOUT, A. B. *Forestation with poplars in France. J. New York Botanical Garden.* 31 (372) Dec. 1930: 285-292.—Poplar silviculture is more extensively developed in France than in any other country. As a timber crop it is eminently successful.—*M. Warthin.*

### Low Countries

(See also Entry 9731)

8808. CLÉMENT, ERNESTINE. *L'habitat rural dans les cantons rédimés. [Rural habitat in the redeemed cantons.]* *Soc. Royale de Géog. d'Anvers, Bull.* 51 (1) 1931: 1-21.—Although very small in area, the three so-called redeemed Belgian cantons, Eupen, Malmedy and St. Vith, which were returned to Belgium by the Treaty of Versailles, show a remarkable variety of contrasting types in the rural habitat. Distinction, essentially related to different agricultural economies, can be drawn between the cantons of Malmedy and St. Vith on one hand, and the canton of Eupen on the other. This latter is characterized by large farms built on a more or less closed quadrilateral plan, and situated in the middle of the fields or in the vicinity of the villages; while in the former, house, stable, and barn are erected in a straight line and under a single roof. Although the rural houses of Malmedy and St. Vith are built on a similar plan, there is a sharp contrast in appearance. Around Malmedy, they are built of stone quarried locally and look dull and grey; while around St. Vith, they are plastered and white-washed, giving a more cheerful impression. Ethnical and political factors are apparently responsible for this difference in outward appearance. (1 map; 22 fig.)—*L. G. Polspoel.*

8809. PETIT, SIMONE. *L'évolution géographique de la culture maraîchère à Namur. [Geographic evolution of market gardening around Namur, Belgium.]* *Soc. Royale de Géog. d'Anvers, Bull.* 51 (1) 1931: 22-48.—The constant extension of the city of Namur was principally instrumental in the evolution from general farming to highly intensive market gardening. Although occupying only a small area (160 ha.), the production is important, since it is possible to obtain four crops a year; so important, in fact, that it has outgrown the absorbing capacity of its natural market, the city of Namur. The surplus is sent chiefly to the industrial and densely populated region of Charleroi. The individual holdings range from 30 ares to 2 ha.; 50 to 70 ares being the average size. (5 maps.)—*L. G. Polspoel.*

8810. UNSIGNED. *Verkort verslag van de eerste in Nederland gehouden proef voor het vervaardigen van topographische kaarten met toepassing van de photogrammetrie. (Proef "Hilvarenbeek," 1928.)* [Brief reports of the first experiments carried on in the Netherlands for the manufacture of maps for photogrammetric uses. (The Hilvarenbeek method, 1928.)]

*Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 48 (4) Jul. 1931: 744-759. (Map.)

8811. VOOYS, A. C. de. *Bijdrage tot de sociale geographie van het eiland Urk. [Contribution to the social geography of the island of Urk.]* *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 48 (6) Nov. 1931: 1017-1034.—The population of the island of Urk in the Zuider Zee lives exclusively by fishing in the North Sea and Zuider Zee and as a result is completely dependent on the outside world. Most of the population has to live on minimum incomes. This accounts for the frequent use of the credit system. There is much intermarriage among the rapidly increasing population. There is no great immigration and the immigrants do not remain, but they form the upper social class on Urk. Many young men and women from Urk are drawn away from the island each year by industry. There is a noticeable orientation toward the west. Although the reclamation of the Zuider Zee will probably improve the very low standard of prosperity on Urk, the inhabitants of Urk are themselves opposed to it. The great economic improvement is of less importance to them than the fear for the destruction of the group identity, a curious closed community without strong religious or social distinctions. (5 photographs, map, and graph.)—*A. A. E. Mansvelt.*

8812. WESTERDIJK, J. B. *Onafgebroken voortzetting of voorlopige opschorting van de gedeeltelijke droogmaking der Zuiderzee. [Uninterrupted construction or temporary postponement of the Zuider Zee polders.]* *De Economist.* 81 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-29.

8813. ZONNENBERG, J. M. E. M. A. *De mogelijkheid van een gecombineerd (volledig) hoogovenbedrijf annex walsbedrijf in het rivierengebied om en bij Rotterdam. [The possibility of a complete iron and steel plant in the neighborhood of Rotterdam.]* *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22 (11) Nov. 15, 1931: 407-412; (12) Dec. 15, 1931: 429-440.—The Royal Netherlands Blast Furnace and Steel Works at Velsen produces only pig iron, although established with the avowed purpose of furnishing Dutch industries with semi-manufactured iron and steel products. A pure blast furnace plant is at a distinct disadvantage. Therefore, and because of conditions in the Dutch metal industries, either the erection of a steel and rolling mill at Velsen or of a complete iron and steel plant elsewhere, is necessary. The transportation factors affecting the various materials needed for the Siemens-Martin process, tend to oriente the industry slightly towards one or more of these raw materials. Ore and coal can easily be assembled in various places near important waterways in the Netherlands, and the existence of a local market make the establishment of a modern steel industry economically sound. For the importation of ore, the regions near the North Sea Canal (Amsterdam) have a location which is nearly as favorable as that of the Nieuwe Waterweg district (Rotterdam), but are less accessible to the Ruhr district and Limburg, and the local market. The soft nature of the ground is a disadvantage for Rotterdam but not insurmountable.—*Wm. Van Royen.*

### Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 8904, 9263, 9569, 9573, 9640, 9642, 9648, 9651, 9744, 9994, 10003)

8814. BÜLOW, von. *Die Provinz Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen. [The border province, Posen-West Prussia.]* *Volk u. Reich.* 7 (7-8) 1931: 464-70.—This province was formed in 1922 of the remaining parts of Posen and West Prussia to serve their peculiar needs. It has 332,485 inhabitants ( $\frac{2}{3}$  Protestant,  $\frac{1}{3}$  Catholic), averaging 43 per sq. km. Polish is the mother tongue of 8,722 people, 5,320 more use both Polish and German. The Polish minority has 216 children in its private schools. A somewhat successful effort has been made to

attract German settlers but the climate, the poor soil, and lack of transportation in some places present great difficulties.—*John B. Mason.*

8815. HOLSTEN, ROBERT. Die pommersche Ortsnamenforschung. [Research concerning Pomeranian place names.] *Z. f. Ortsnamenforsch.* 7(1) 1931: 75-98.

8816. SIEWKE, THEODOR. Die topographische Grundkarte des Deutschen Reiches. 1:5,000. [Topographical base maps of Germany. 1:5,000.] *Geog. Anz.* 31(7) 1930: 218-223. [See also entry 4: 3365.]—As only the southern German states had produced large scale maps to any considerable extent, enlargements of the survey sheets on the scale of 1:25,000 were elsewhere utilized. Before the war the government survey office had begun the preliminary work for the creation of a uniform German economic map on the scale of 1:5,000. As a basis for such an atlas a standard sheet was published in 1925. The Gauss-Krüger meridional projection is used. The area covered by each sheet is 4 sq. km. The number of sheets in the atlas is estimated at about 144,000. Only single lines are used (even for streets and railways, the subdivisions of which are differentiated by textual annotations) in order to keep the interior of the map as free as possible for official or private insertions. Also only two colors are used (black for the outline, brown for contours). The preparation of the maps is not the result of official cartographical institutions but is consigned to self administrative bodies and private enterprise. Only the standard sheet has been officially produced. At the governmental survey office a collection of the topographic maps on the scale of 1:5,000 has been made in order to determine which sheets have been produced and avoid duplication. About 300 sheets have been produced up to the present time.—*Günther von Geldern-Krispendorf.*

#### British Isles

(See also Entries 7618, 7630, 7704, 8804, 9200, 9208, 9576, 9586, 9602, 9607, 9613, 9617, 9620, 9633, 9641, 9734)

8817. BRUGGEMAN, A. Cork. *Vie Urbaine.* 8(5) Sep. 15, 1930: 340-346.—(An illustrated summary and discussion of the civic survey of the city of Cork by the Cork Town Planning Association.)—*M. Warthin.*

8818. HALLIWELL, E. Rural habitation in the upper Derwent basin of Yorkshire. *Union Géog. Internat.* 2e *Rapport de la Commission de l'Habitat Rural.* 1930: 76-83.—The upper Derwent basin consists of (1) the oval shaped vale of Pickering, (2) the slopes of the hills framing the vale, (3) the heavily forested dales including the north scarp of the Tabular hills, and (4) the high moorlands. Along the margin of the vale where drainage is good and arable land available, is a chain of nucleated villages averaging two miles apart. Just above and below the villages are the arable fields. Lower are the common and poorly drained meadows. Higher up are the forests belonging to the lord of the manor. The most northern area was never cultivated and is used as common summer pasture. Evidences of the manorial system still remain. The villages of the vale are located on hillocks of better drained land and are more highly nucleated. There is a less distinct line of summit villages located on earlier fortified sites and positions where the soil is most fertile. Valley villages occupy the sheltered positions at the foot of the Tabular escarpment. Dale settlements are more widely scattered. The village forms are chiefly (1) along a main street or in the form of a T, the upright leading downwards into the vale, (2) houses clustered around a village green, (3) cross roads villages, and (4) a few villages belonging to no definite type.—*M. Warthin.*

8819. STAMP, L. DUDLEY. Land utilization survey of Britain. *Geog. J.* 78(1) Jul. 1931: 40-47.—The

growth of local geographic studies since 1896 as based on the ordnance survey maps has suffered from the lack of emphasis on a general point of view. The Land Utilization Survey worked out under an initial coordinating authority and based on the 6 inch Ordnance Survey, is intended to show the location of areas used for various purposes, e.g. (1) forest and woodland, (2) meadowland and permanent grass, (3) arable or tilled land, fallow and rotation grass, (4) heathland, moorland commons, and rough hill pasture, (5) gardens, allotments, orchards, nurseries, (6) land agriculturally unproductive, including waste land, buildings, yards, mines, and (7) ponds, lakes, reservoirs, ditches, dikes, streams and anything containing water. This information compiled on maps of Britain will yield results of definitely permanent value especially as a basis of comparison with other similar maps, in the planning of land utilization and, since it is necessary to enlist the support of schools and other organizations, has an important education value.—*H. A. Innis.*

8820. WINTERBOTHAM, H. S. L. Small scale maps of the Ordnance Survey. *Geog. J.* 79(1) Jan. 1932: 17-24.

#### Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

(See also Entries 8879, 8899, 8902, 9718, 9722, 9745)

8821. ELTON, CHARLES. Notes on a traverse of Norwegian Lapland in 1930. *Geog. J.* 79(1) Jan. 1932: 44-48.—The author gives general impressions of the part of Lapland which he traversed as a member of the Oxford University Exploration Club. Their U-shaped route extended from the head of Porsanger Fjord south to Karasjok, then turned eastward crossing the watershed of Norway, and descending to the sea through the Reisen valley. Most of this country is covered with birch woods, which in the high mountains, finally give way to alpine vegetation. Grassy meadows extend almost to the tree line. In the more favored valleys away from the sea, the pines grow. The fauna is relatively meagre. Many species of animals have probably not had time or opportunity to arrive due to the relatively short time since the last glacial retreat. Mosquitoes, wasps, and flies are annoying pests. Scattered along the lakes and rivers are little groups of fishing Lapps. Some resident Lapps have a few cows and horses.—*Cora P. Sletten.*

8822. HILDEBRAND, J. R. Royal Copenhagen, capital of a farming kingdom. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 61(2) Feb. 1932: 217-250.

8823. HILDÉN, N. A. Helsinki halkojen kuluttaja. [Helsingfors as a consumer of firewood.] *Metsätieteen Tutkimuslaitoksen Julkaisuja.* 13 1929: pp. 59.—Consumption of firewood in the larger centers of population creates an important market for small timber in Finland. This article presents a statistical analysis of the trend of consumption of firewood in Helsingfors during the period 1878-1926. Records of import and export of firewood to and from the city provide good, but not absolutely accurate, data on consumption. The amount consumed per inhabitant and year is correlated with the controlling factors. It has fluctuated inversely as the price of coal in the world market, since when coal is cheap it competes with locally produced wood as household and industrial fuel. Low winter temperatures invariably cause a rise in the amount of wood burned. A general downward trend in consumption per inhabitant in recent years is explained as the result of increased use of gas and electricity for cooking, and of the growth in number of central heating plants, which use coal, in apartment houses. (Extensive tables, graphs, German summary.)—*J. B. Leighly.*

8824. ILVESSALO, YRJÖ. Suomen metsät viljavuusalveittain kuvattuna. Tuloski vuosina 1921-1924 suoritetusta valtakunnan metsien arviomisesta. [The

forests of Finland described by areas of fertility. Results of the survey of the forests of the state executed during the years 1921-1924.] *Metsätieteellisen Tutkimuslaitoksen Julkaisuja*. 15 1930: pp. 56.—The results of the general survey of the forests of Finland have already been presented by political and hydrologic areas; this publication handles the same material by small natural areas, determined and classified on the basis of potential agricultural productivity in an earlier investigation by K. Linkola. This method of presentation is of significance in judging the possible depletion of forest lands in the future by the extension of cultivation, especially since productive forest lands are, other things being equal, also potentially productive agricultural lands. The numerous categories of forest data pertaining to the regional divisions are displayed in 14 tables and 40 maps. (English summary.)—J. B. Leighly.

### East Central Europe

(See also Entries 9572, 9622, 9645-9646, 9649, 9662, 9716-9717, 9745)

8825. KIEŁCZEWSKA, MARJA. Osadnictwo wiejskie Wielkopolski. [Rural settlements in northwestern Poland.] *Badania Geog. nad Polską. Północnozachodnią*. (6-7) 1931: 71-124.—The author gives a classification of settlements and the distribution of concentrated and dispersed settlements in the Poznań voivodship. Distinction is made among the concentrated settlements between demesne villages, inhabited by agricultural wage earners, and peasant villages inhabited by a rural population working its own land. A short historical account is given of the settlement process. Alterations in the character of the settlements follow social and economic changes whereas physiographic factors are but loosely connected with the distribution of the various types of settlements.—J. Wąsowicz.

8826. WISKERKE, C. Agrarische toestanden in Tsjechoslowakije, in het bijzonder ten opzichte van de suikerproductie. [Agrarian conditions in Czechoslovakia, especially in relation to the sugar industry.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22(10) Oct. 15, 1931: 364-373.—Czechoslovakia is climatically a region of transition, the western portion experiencing some marine influence, the eastern half having a more pronounced continental climate. In Bohemia, the percentage of cultivated land, the yields per acre, and the density of population are greater than in the east. The long shipping distances for domestic freight seriously handicapped the establishment of an economic equilibrium for agrarian products between the east and the west. Efficient cooperation partially compensates for this, e.g. the sugar industry. This is concentrated in central Bohemia, the lower March districts, and the Danube valley east of Bratislava, where both soils and climatic conditions are favorable. A considerable proportion of the cultivated land was held until recently in estates of more than 2,500 a. The peasant properties averaged from one to ten a. This resulted in emigration and deplorable tenancy conditions. As a result of the agrarian reforms 7 to 10% of the cultivated land is held in areas varying between 2½ and 75 a. Since small holdings are not efficient sugar beet producers, the Czechoslovakian sugar beet industry has suffered although the large holdings need a relatively greater amount of seasonal labor. With the progressive industrialization of Czechoslovakia, the lack of agricultural labor may tend to favor small holdings. Sugar manufacturing is located in the producing districts, with a distinct tendency toward concentration.—Wm. Van Royen.

8827. WODZICZKO, ADAM. Zielen miast z punctu widzenia ochrony przyrody. [City greens from the standpoint of the protection of nature.] *Ochrona Przyrody*. 10 1930: 34-45.—The writer points out the

importance of protecting the greens in urban centers and emphasizes especially the value of various kinds of the mountain ashes (*Sorbus torminalia*, *S. suecica*, *S. aucuparia*) in Polish cities. In conclusion he recommends that: (1) a permanent special committee should be organised for the protection of the urban greens; (2) special laws should be enacted and definite policy of protection of the urban greens in the interests of science and tourism be established; (3) propaganda be introduced to further the cause.—I. V. Emelianoff.

8828. ZALESKI, TADEUSZ ŚWIERZ. Rezervat leśny w Gorcach imienia Władysława Orkana. [The forest reservation of the Władysław Orkana in Gorce.] *Ochrona Przyrody*. 10 1930: 54-58.—The forest reservation recently established by the Count L. Wodzicki in Carpathian region is described. Various types of forests found in the area of reservation on different elevations are mentioned. Above 1,200 m. mixed forests are found, the firs predominate below this level, and the valuable beech forests are abundant on the lower plains of reservation. The forests are virgin timber and individual firs may be found that are 300 years old and 40 m. high. The fauna of the reservation is very rich; goats, wild boars, badgers, and martens are numerous; and the lynx is found occasionally.—I. V. Emelianoff.

### AFRICA

(See also Entry 10362)

8829. BLINK, H. Het oude en het moderne verkeer in Afrika. [Ancient and modern means of transportation in Africa.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22(8) Aug. 15, 1931: 298-304; (9) Sep. 15, 1931: 337-344.—Over a large part of central and southern Africa, man is necessarily the beast of burden because of the occurrence of the tsetse fly. In the Atlas countries mules and donkeys are important, while in the remainder of northern Africa, the camel is the principal means of conveyance. Caravan traffic was formerly highly developed across the Sahara, across the coastal areas near the Mediterranean, in the Nubian desert, in Somaliland, and as far south as Zanzibar. In central Africa, and parts of South Africa some trade is still carried by caravans of carriers. In South Africa oxen are the beasts of burden. Only the lower sections of the Nile and Niger are accessible to modern steamers. The Congo, the Upper Nile, and the African lakes are separated from the sea by falls and rapids. On many of the lakes and navigable river sections, steamship lines have been established. Only a few of the ports are good. The first African railroads were built to increase their hinterland and there is little contact between them. In recent years the automobile has become important and passable roads have been built where high cost of construction would prevent railroad building. South Africa and French North Africa have excellent systems of modern automobile roads, but good roads are found in Angola, the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, Tanganyika, etc. Some of these are closed during the rainy season. More recent is the introduction of air lines.—Wm. Van Royen.

8830. HUMPHREY, G. E. WOODS. Air communications in Africa. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 79(4081) Feb. 6, 1931: 271-299.

### Atlas Region

(See also Entries 4866, 5053, 8835, 9454, 9715)

8831. HUBAC, PIERRE. Le problème du nomadisme en Tunisie. [Nomadism in Tunisia.] *Terre Air Mer (formerly La Géographie)*. 56(2) Oct. 1931: 97-116.—This is the description of the migration of population and cattle from S to N during early spring. The people are Zenets of Semitic origin. It seems probable that the Zenets are responsible for the introduction of the camel into Africa, and partially responsible for the destruction

of the great olive forests that once stood in northern Africa. Even today, the Zenets are a source of danger in the cultivated areas and allow their cattle to spoil plantations. They are incapable of settling down and continue in a half starved condition. Many remedies are suggested: to organize nomadism, to establish wells along roads, to cultivate new plants in the steppes, or to build special roads for the Zenets and their cattle.—*B. Brouillette.*

8832. LEMMET, J. *L'avenir de la culture du palmier dattier en Algérie.* [The future of date palm culture in Algeria.] *Rev. Indigène.* 26 (270-275) Jul.-Dec. 1931: 109-116.

8833. MAZIÈRES, MARC de, and CÉLÉRIER, JEAN. *Le Sous.* *Rev. de Géog. Marocaine.* 14 (4) Dec. 1930: 151-174.—The Sous is the region lying between the High Atlas and the Anti-Atlas Mountains, and the Atlantic, and drained by Wadi Sous. Rainfall is scant and irregular; the heat is modified by proximity to the ocean. The water of the wadi is used intensively for agriculture and from Aoulouz to Taroudant the river bed is completely dry. The zone bordering the river produces cereals and olives. The Dir zone (base of the High Atlas) is a region of alternate drought and violent floods. The zone at the base of the Anti-Atlas includes the oases of Talaint and Tiout. The chief towns are Taroudant (5,000-6,000 population located in the center of the region) and Tiznit (2,000 population largely semi-nomadic Berbers and Arabs). Agadir is the newly established port of the region (2,000 population). Highways connect Agadir with Mogador, Taroudant, Marrakesh and cross the Atlas and Anti-Atlas mountains. Manganese is the only mineral exploited in commercial quantities.—*M. Warthin.*

### Sahara and Sudan

8834. BERNASCONI, Piero. *Le oasi di Cufra e la Senussia.* [The oases of Kufara and the Senussi.] *Oltremare.* 5 (2) Feb. 1931: 47-52.—The article contains three parts: a review of the modern sources of geographical information concerning this group of oases; a description of the physical and human geography of present day Senussi; and a short historical outline of the Senussite sect. (Sketch map of the oases.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

8835. DIX, ARTHUR. *Die Tschadsenke als Verkehrszentrum und die nordafrikanischen Eisenbahnpläne.* [The Chad depression as a center of communication and the plans for north African railroads.] *Geog. Z.* 37 (5) 1931: 265-268.—The plans of the French, Italians, and English for building railroads in central and western Africa in general and particularly in the Chad basin are described. Emphasis is given to the plan for a great W-E line from Senegal to the Nile, prospects for the carrying out of which appear to be better than that of the formerly much discussed Cape-Cairo line. The Senegal-Nile line would have great economic importance, as it follows approximately the climatic boundary between the desert and the tropics and also connects with the Atlantic coast in the west as well as in the south.—*Hans Dörries.*

8836. LEHURAU, LÉON. *La Conférence Nord-Africaine du Centenaire et les questions sahariennes.* [The North African Centenary Conference and the Saharan question.] *Afrique Française, Suppl., Renseignements Coloniaux.* (9) Sep. 1930: 551-570.

8837. MARCHESI, ORESTE. *Mission topografica in Cirenaica.* [Topographical expedition to Cyrenaica.] *Universo.* 10 (6) Jun. 1929: 641-654.

8838. MONOD, TH. *Contribution à la connaissance géographique du Tanezrouft.* [Contribution to the geographical knowledge of Tanezrouft.] *Géographie.* 54 (3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 154-176.—There are still immense blanks in the map of the western Sahara espe-

cially between the routes followed by Cortier in 1912 and Laperrine in 1906. Only one European has crossed the Tanezrouft, Cortier in 1912. He followed an ancient caravan route from Timbuktu to Tidikelt. Modern travellers skirt this region and the natives are avoiding it more and more. Tanezrouft offers an interesting field for exploration although the work is likely to be hazardous and difficult. In order to preserve existing information concerning the area the author has collected all the available data, since with the death of the old traders all those who have had personal contacts with the Tanezrouft will soon be gone. From these documents and other available sources of information the author has constructed a map, admittedly inaccurate in many details, showing the data which are available. A large part of the article consists of itineraries.—*John B. Appleton.*

8839. WELSCH, OTTO. *Die französische Trans-Sahara-Bahn.* [The French Trans-Saharan Railroad.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (5) May 1931: 370-379.—There are no technical obstacles to the construction of a trans-Saharan railroad. The inner desert consists of sand dunes, gravel and stone plains, barren stretches, and in the center is the mountain ridge of Hoggar. The distance from Colomb to the Niger is 2,800 km. and the question of water supply has become less important since the invention of the Diesel motor. Of the possible three tracks, the most western and shortest (from Colomb-Béchar to Gao on the Niger) seems best. French business has not as yet been convinced of the economic advantages of the venture. However, Marseilles will be reached from Timbuktu in six days, and it must be noted that  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the French army in peace time consists of colored troops. Italy claims the African hinterland south of Tripolitania and contemplates connecting the district of Tibesti and Borku by rail with the Libyan coast.—*Werner Neuse.*

### Guinea Coast and French Equatorial Africa

(See also Entry 8835)

8840. DAUTIER. *La banane en Guinée Française.* [The banana in French Guinea.] *Rev. Écon. Française.* 53 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 105-114.—The Chinese banana (*Musa sinensis*), grown in the Canary Islands and favored by French buyers, was the variety chosen for culture in French Guinea rather than the Antilles banana. Canary Island technique of culture is replacing local methods and production has increased from two tons in 1903, to 190 t. in 1914, and 7,500 t. in 1930. It is estimated that 950 ha. under cultivation will produce 15,000 t. in 1932. With the present state of the industry it is premature to envisage marketing machinery similar to that of the Central American-United States trade. Consequently, costly small crate marketing methods are practiced. Four steamship companies connecting Conakry with Casablanca, Algiers, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nantes, Havre, and Calais can accommodate a total monthly cargo of 29,000 t. Effort must be directed toward cooperation among planters to provide standard grading; better and cheaper packing; an organized marinetransport involving specially constructed, ventilated, and refrigerated vessels, operating on a fast, frequent, and regular schedule; elimination of luxury taxes imposed as town tolls; and increase of tariff on foreign importations.—*William Glenn Cunningham.*

8841. UNSIGNED. *La situation générale de l'Afrique Équatoriale Française.* [The general situation of French Equatorial Africa.] *Afrique Française.* 39 (12) Dec. 1929: 685-698.

8842. WOOD, J. CALDER. *Survey of towns and township layouts in Nigeria.* *Empire Survey Rev.* 1 (2) Oct. 1931: 50-57.—(A description of the methods employed.)

*Angola and Belgian Congo*  
(See also Entry 9457)

8843. RADLEY, BERNARD G. *Changing Angola*. *Canad. Geog. J.* 4(3) Mar. 1932: 187-198.—Angola, dating back to the 15th century, and long infamous for its slave trade, is gaining prosperity in a more reputable way. After the suppression of the slave trade in 1830 Loanda, its capital, became almost deserted. The discovery of rich mining fields in Northern Rhodesia in 1901, and the urgent need of a cheap route to the sea, led to the building of the Benguela Railway through Angola. This line when completed will connect with the projected Cape to Cairo railway. In addition to a large tonnage in minerals it will tap the ranching country of Cubango, as well as sugar plantations, sisal, rice, and rubber. Already 15,000 mi. of good motor roads have been built as feeders to the railway. A new seaport, Lobito Bay, is being built at the terminus of the railway, and a new city inland, Huambo, as its headquarters and the capital of the colony.—*Lawrence J. Burpee*.

8844. VARIAN, H. F. *The geography of the Benguela Railway*. *Geog. J.* 78(6) Dec. 1931: 497-523.—In 1902, Sir Robert Williams obtained a concession from the Portuguese government to construct a railroad from Lobito to connect with the projected Cape to Cairo railroad in Northern Rhodesia. Its location shifted northward to furnish a more direct connection from Katanga to the Atlantic, this 3' 6" gauge line was completed to the Belgian Congo frontier in 1928, and is now operating as a link of the trans-continental route. In the 1347 km. traversed by the line within Angola every type of country to be found in Africa, save equatorial forest, is represented. In the transition from the coastal belt, with its cacti, euphorbia, and hardwood scrub bush, to the inland district of longer grass and denser undergrowth, the line crosses a number of watersheds, notably that between the Katumbela and the Cunene (1854 m.), its highest point. Nova Lisboa (formerly Huambo), reached at 1700 m., is an important centre from which foot, ox wagon and motor roads radiate. Here the gradients of 2 and 2½%, which were necessary to climb the plateau, change to 1½%, continuing so to the Belgian frontier at the Luao river bridge (975 m.). Between K. 860 and K. 1262 the location follows the main Congo-Zambesi watershed ridge, in the course of one of the oldest African trans-continental trails. (Map and profile).—*Wm. E. Rudolph*.

*Southern Africa*

(See also Entries 7512, 7685, 8911, 9643)

8845. ENGLISH, E. F. *Experimental studies of pulping South African hardwoods*. *So. African J. Sci.* 26 Dec. 1929: 296-310.—Newsprint (and other printing papers) and wrapping papers are imported into South Africa in considerable quantities. Since the newsprint is obtained in largest quantity the experiments were first conducted in order to see if a paper industry for the manufacture of newsprint could be developed in South Africa. The woods chosen for the experiment were species of eucalyptus and black wattle, both widely grown. Results were favorable.—*Frank E. Williams*.

8846. SCHONKEN, J. D. *The state of our natural water supply*. *So. African J. Sci.* 27 Nov. 1930: 201-212.—The natural water supply has diminished where: (1) the country is devoid of vegetation; (2) more so when the surface is also sloping; (3) still more so when in addition the rainfall is stormy and erratic. Sloping surfaces should be particularly guarded as to vegetation covering but all surfaces should be covered with vegetation for a considerable percentage of the time. The benefits are: clear vs. muddy flowing streams; even flow of streams; less evaporation because less exposure to sun and wind; more equal precipitation which results in

better water supply as this is diminished when the rainfall is stormy and erratic. In addition to wanton destruction, the vegetation is being trampled out and burned. The subsoil is more important as a water reservoir than artificially created lakes, a fact not generally recognized. Remedies can only come when the farmers recognize the present evils and act to restore the vegetation cover. The government should set aside certain "waste" areas and see that they are protected from over-grazing and fires.—*Frank E. Williams*.

**THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE**

**NORTH AMERICA**

(See also Entry 8760)

*Canada*

(See also Entries 8888, 9339, 9357, 9579)

8847. BERNARD, ANTOINE. *En remontant la Baie des Chaleurs*. [Ascending Chaleur Bay.] *Canada Français*. 19(4) Dec. 1931: 262-272.—A description of Chaleur Bay and of the towns and settlements on the coast of Gaspé.—*Alison Ewart*.

8848. PORTER, J. W. *The Hudson Bay Railway*. *J. Western Soc. Engin.* 36(6) Dec. 1931: 317-330.

8849. STEINERT, HERMANN. *Der nördliche Seeweg Kanadas*. [Canada's northern ocean passage.] *Geog. Z.* 38(1) Jan. 1932: 30-32.—In September, 1931, Canada opened the new sea route, Fort Churchill-Europe. The construction of the harbor was started in 1929 and the railroad line finished at the same time. The port will be completed in 1933. The railroad line from The Pas west of Lake Winnipeg is 700 km. long and crosses good agricultural land and dense woods. Trunk lines connect the ore deposits; two copper-zinc mines are already in operation. Ice conditions and the defective demarcation of the route make the new ocean line difficult. Complete freezing over is unusual, but the common drift-ice is equally dangerous. An icebreaker will have to be stationed in Hudson strait. Five wireless stations have been established along the strait, and one at Port Churchill. Three airports will shelter airplanes that watch ice conditions. From 500 to 900 km. of railroad travel will be saved by the new route.—*Werner Neuse*.

8850. THORINGTON, J. MONROE, and CROMWELL, EATON. *The Purcell source of the Kootenay River*. *Geog. J.* 79(1) Jan. 1932: 32-37.—The authors describe a visit in the summer of 1931 to a seldom visited section of the Purcell Range containing sources of the Kootenay River, about 65 mi. north of the U. S. boundary. Existing maps were found in error regarding certain stream courses, i.e., Southern Fry River drainage is greater than shown, Skookumchuck Creek does not reach the watershed. Findlay Creek is one of the longest and chief eastern affluents to the Purcell system. Subject to approval by the Geographic Board of Canada the authors suggest the names: Midge Peak, Radiant Peak, and Mounts Khahowya, Nowitka, Lees, Clutterbuck, and St. Mary for seven unnamed mountains in the Purcell watershed.—*O. W. Freeman*.

*United States*

(See also Entries 8761, 9580, 9624-9625, 9650, 9727, 9732)

8851. LIPPINCOTT, J. B. *A national reclamation policy: explanatory statement regarding report of the committee of the irrigation division*. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin.* 95 1931: 1307-1320.—The report prepared by a committee of eleven prominent engineers and submitted to the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1928 is discussed. The committee proposes: (1) stream development in accordance with general

plans formulated by the federal and state governments on the basis of fundamental data gathered by them, (2) change in federal aid from that of waiving of interest to the assumption of part of the cost (that assignable to flood control, power, navigation, etc.) with a low rate of interest charged on the remainder, (3) recommendation by experts on all phases of feasibility to be a prerequisite to the approval of new projects, with the states to share the responsibility for the selection but with elimination of local interest in such selection, (4) preference to be shown for projects providing supplementary water supplies; the reclamation of new lands to be delayed, (5) construction repayments to commerce promptly upon the completion of each unit, and (6) aid to settlement to be provided by states and local interests only. Less than 1/10 of the irrigated land in the West was irrigated by the Reclamation Service, and the federal initiative has been less successful than the private. Points of particular significance include: (1) there is no hurry about new projects, (2) reclamation is a local and not a national question, (3) under present conditions the settler is not likely to succeed even with considerable local, state, or federal aid, (4) to complete existing projects is not nationally necessary at present, (5) willingness on the part of the state and locality to assume part of the cost is a good test of the economic feasibility, (6) most projects that are feasible can be built without federal aid, (7) the control and distribution of water should remain in the state instead of being transferred to remote headquarters, and (8) power and water should be sold wholesale.—Stephen S. Visher.

**8852. MEAD, ELWOOD.** A national reclamation policy: Economic aspects of federal reclamation. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin.* 95 1931: 1321-1327.—A defense by the U. S. Commissioner of Reclamation of the existing policies of the Reclamation Service, criticised in the "Report on a national reclamation policy." [See entry 4: 8851]—Stephen S. Visher.

**8853. SCHLICHT, G.** Rationelle Ausbeutung von Erdölagerstätten in den Vereinigten Staaten Nordamerikas. [Rational exploitation of petroleum deposits in the U. S. A.] *Z. f. d. Berg-, Hütten- u. Salinenwesen im Preuss. Staate.* 79 (5) 1931: B258-B273.

#### NORTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entries 7690, 9587, 9592)

**8854. BEHRE, C. EDWARD.** Some aspects of the forest planting situation. *J. Forestry.* 30 (2) Feb. 1932: 162-168.—For every five acres of land being abandoned each year in the Northeast, only one is being reforested. Assuming that a large part of such idle land should be returned to forest through planting, the progress now being made is unsatisfactory. The diversity of practices in the several states of the region indicates uncertainty as to the best course to pursue. More adequate knowledge of planting principles and methods and of possibilities of reducing costs would go far to stimulate additional planting and assure success to reforestation already under way.—*J. Forestry.*

**8855. SCHAIRER, JOHN FRANK.** The minerals of Connecticut. *Connecticut State Geol. & Natur. Hist. Survey, Bull.* #51. 1931: pp. 112.

#### SOUTHWESTERN STATES

**8856. CAMPBELL, R. S.** Plant succession and grazing capacity on clay soils in southern New Mexico. *J. Agric. Res.* 43 (12) Dec. 15, 1931: 1027-1051.—Continued overgrazing in much of the Southwest leads to range depletion especially in times of drought. This allows rapid erosion when torrential floods sometimes occur and renders the areas worthless both for grazing and as a watershed protection. The area studied con-

sists of nearly 32,000 a., a part of the Jornada Experimental range. Climatic, physiographic, and biotic factors are considered. While temperatures will allow growth much of the year the growing season is largely confined to the rainy period from July to September. The experimental range includes: plain or mesa, foothills, and higher mountain slopes. The clay soils under consideration are clay or adobe, clay loam, and lake-bed clay. The compact and impervious adobe soil is found at the mouths of arroyos in series of alluvial aprons. The clay loams found on the slopes of the foothills are intermediate in texture, not uniform, and often include considerable areas of gravel. The lake-bed clays include soils found in beds of intermittent and extinct lakes. Native animals live chiefly on the sandy areas. It is important that barren areas be reseeded but that will take a long time and prove costly. On some of the clay areas one of the first plants to appear is poisonous to cattle. It has been found better to make use of the native plants in restocking than exotics. Either process is slow, hence the importance of preventing denudation.—Frank E. Williams.

**8857. WISKERKE, C.** Noord-Californië. [Northern California.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 23 (1) Jan. 15, 1932: 27-33.—W. Van Royen.

#### Mexico

(See also Entries 8871-8872, 9560, 10091)

**8858. CREEL, ENRIQUE C.** Problema agrícola-agrario nacional. [The agrarian problem.] *Bol. de la Soc. Mexicana de Geog. y Estad.* 42 (3) Jun. 1930: 189-228.—Mexico has been tending towards a new land owning system in order to improve the economic conditions of farm labor. The author offers a program for solution of the problem that includes: respecting of present land ownership and rights; division of the country's land by use into five classes; owners to retain a specified amount of their land free from all restrictions; sale of national lands in units not larger than 2500 ha.; hereditary land rights to be observed; establishment of rural schools; stimulation of growing of needed commodities; establishment of agricultural schools; colonization of irrigable lands; annual increase of areas under irrigation; introduction of modern farm machinery; low duties on fertilizers; road building program to improve transportation of produce to the railroads; low tax rates; prohibition of the acquisition of farm land by corporations; establishment of a farm credit organization; reforestation; and stimulation of foreign capital investments. (Production statistics for major farm products for the period 1808-1928.)—R. R. Shaw.

**8859. TRENS, MANUEL B.** Reseña geográfica e histórica del Estado de Chiapas. [Geographical and historical outline of the state of Chiapas (Mexico).] *Bol. de la Soc. Mexicana de Geog. y Estad.* 42 (5) Aug. 1930: 321-335.—In addition to the geography and history of Chiapas, there is a brief outline of native tribes.—J. Eric Thompson.

**8860. VOLDES, AUGUSTIN M.** A modern Mexican irrigation development. *Civil Engin.* 1 (11) Aug. 1931: 1009-1014.—The city of Aguascalientes is located at the extreme southern limit of the Presidente Calles irrigation project, which plans to utilize Ríos Aguascalientes, Chicolote, San Pedro, Pabellón, Santiago, and Morecínique. Preliminary surveys begun in 1925 determined the area of the watershed, the water supply, the topography, and existing property lines. The Calles Dam and Reservoir were the first sections completed, and from the Río Santiago the waters were deflected northeast to the Río San Pedro at Punta Station. This section of the project will irrigate 22,750 a. Operations on the other sections of the project are temporarily suspended.—Lois Olson.

*West Indies*  
(See also Entry 9506)

8861. DEGOLIA, DARWIN. *Porto Rico. What it produces and what it buys.* *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #785. 1932: pp. 61.—Concise information is given on climate, population, health, language, government, taxes, transportation facilities, labor and wages, power, and a rather more detailed summary of the island's major industries. The second half of the pamphlet analyzes Porto Rico as a market for exports from continental U. S., and gives data on sales outlets, terms and practices, preferences, etc., covering the major commodity lines. Of interest to the exporter are the sections on advertising and public finance, the latter pointing out the dangers involved in municipal credits. Statistical data are given for the years 1929 and 1930.—*George J. Eder.*

8862. VEST, J. R. W. *Charting Cuba's coastline from the sky.* *Natl. Aeronautic Mag.* 9 (2) Feb. 1931: 9-20.—Survey of the coast of Cuba was begun immediately after the Spanish-American War and in 1925 it was estimated that it would require 12-15 years to complete the work. By means of air photographs the task was completed in 5 years. (illus.)—*M. Warthin.*

**SOUTH AMERICA**  
(See also Entries 8896, 9560)

*Guinas, Venezuela, Colombia*  
(See also Entry 9619)

8863. DUJARDIN, LUCIEN. *La industria del hierro in Colombia.* [The Colombian iron industry.] *Anales de Ingeniera.* 38 (453) Dec. 1930: 431-440.—There are important iron ore deposits in Colombia that are close to coal and lime deposits. Near Bogotá there are a number of deposits with a high metal content. The fortunate occurrence of iron close to coal deposits made possible the establishment here of several smelting plants. There are still important, well situated deposits that have not been exploited. Among these is La Calera, in the neighborhood of Zipaquirá, which is especially good because of its richness and its location in the immediate vicinity of carbon, lime, water, roads, and railroads. Colombian imports of ferrous products amounted to \$1,119,000 in 1926. Including all uses, the annual consumption is much greater than the 20,000 t. imported and amounts to over 80 t. per day. La Calera was studied by a group of American geologists for the Colombian-American Syndicate and is estimated to contain 38,000,000 t. of ore, which should be sufficient to supply domestic needs for many centuries. Analysis shows that this ore contains from 53 to 59% metallic iron. The author analyzes the plant required for meeting domestic requirements for ferrous products from this deposit, giving detailed cost estimates. (14 tables.)—*R. R. Shaw.*

8864. ORTEGA, ALFREDO. *La navegación del Rio Magdalena.* [Navigation on the Magdalena River.] *Anales de Ingeniera.* 38 (452) Nov. 1930: 379-384.—The Magdalena River may be considered the backbone of the national transportation system. Improvement of navigation on the river has been studied since 1871 by the Colombian Congress. Much work has been done on straightening the channel and removal of bars, as the value and volume of freight transported is great. In 1924 a plan for regulation of the Magdalena to permit navigation at all seasons of the year was presented; the estimated cost of this project was \$6,000,000. The contract was awarded in 1926 on the basis of cost plus 6%. The work was done with Diesel dredges. In December, 1928, work was suspended and the structures already completed deteriorated. The result of the earlier work

was expenditure of over \$4,500,000, with the completion of only a few structures that do not approximate the needs of the country. Now the work is going on again under direct governmental supervision. The author lists the types of construction equipment used and gives some cost data.—*R. R. Shaw.*

8865. PASSARGE, S. *Kartographische Aufnahme des Orinoko zwischen Caura und Ciudad Bolívar.* [Cartographic photography of the Orinoco between Caura and Ciudad Bolívar.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 77 (7-8) 1931: 183.—(Map on scale 1:275,000.)

8866. UNSIGNED. *Colombia. Pan Amer. Union, Amer. Nation Ser.* #5. 1932: pp. 29.

*Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile*  
(See also Entries 4892, 7683, 8878)

8867. PLATT, ROBERT S. *Pirovano: Items in the Argentine pattern of terrene occupancy.* *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geog.* 21 (4) Dec. 1931: 215-237.—This study has to do with a tract of land in central Argentina—an undifferentiated fragment of a large region. Sixty years ago it was a grassy pampa, free Indian hunting ground. A tract of 100,000 a. was presented to a surgeon of Buenos Aires named Pirovano. The shape of the estate reflects the carrying out of a random system of survey, begun in the vicinity of Buenos Aires, near the northwest-southeast trending shore of the Rio de la Plata, extending inland to form successive properties of various sizes and convenient rectangular form on the unbroken plain. During Dr. Pirovano's lifetime herds of cattle grazed on unfenced grassland, and a country residence for the owner was built near the most accessible corner of the property. After his death in 1906, the property was divided among his four children. On one of these estates cattle is still the dominant interest; but with a different system of occupancy. The pastures are now fenced, considerable area is devoted to feed crops (wheat and alfalfa) to supplement the natural grasses, and much attention is given to the cattle breed. The other three estates have been in financial difficulties. One of these estates illustrates the kind of changes which have occurred on all. The family spends here about five weeks during the year, generally in early autumn and has four other places of residence: in Córdoba, Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires, and Paris. But the financial demands of the owner have exceeded the productive capacity of the estancia, and numerous changes have occurred on the estate. A part has been sold to form another estate, devoted primarily to cattle and alfalfa. Another tract of some 10,000 a. has been divided into 28 small *chacras* and rented to tenant farmers. On the latter, wheat is the chief crop occupying 45% of all the *chacra* land, and much of the same land for two or three years in succession in spite of decreasing yields. Oats and corn occupy about 20% of the land. One tract of 800 a. has been leased to a North American business man in Buenos Aires who raises corn and hogs on it.—*Preston E. James.*

8868. STEVENS, ALBERT W. *Flying the "hump" of the Andes.* *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 59 (5) May 1931: 595-636.—Captain Stevens has been photographing the Andes for the National Geographic Society's Latin American Air Survey. He worked along the air mail route between Santiago and Buenos Aires. Captain Stevens made 15 trips and has met with snow flurries, terrific wind currents, fog, rain, and hail. Illustrations show Montes Aconcagua and Mercedario, the Uspallata Pass, the deep valleys of Valle Penitentes and Rio Mendoza, the summit of Tupungato, the canyon of the Rio de Las Cuevas, the whole range of 142 mi. and showing the curvature of the earth. The last was taken 287 mi. away from the snow clad Andes at an elevation

of 21,000 ft. The mountain range was not visible at that distance, but the infra-red screen used could make possible the photograph.—*B. Brouillette*.

8869. TEGANI, ULDERICO. Sul Paraná, da

Posadas a Rosario. [Southern Paraná, from Posadas to Rosario.] *Vie d'Ital. e d. Amer. Latina*. 35(4) Apr. 1929: 361-372.—(A description of the river, traffic, and country between Posadas and Rosario.)

## CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY ARCHAEOLOGY

### NORTH AMERICA MEXICO

8870. GATES, WILLIAM. The thirteen Ahauis in the Kaua manuscript and related katun wheels in the Paris Codex, Landa, Cogolludo and the Chumayel. *Maya Soc. Quart.* 1(1) Dec. 1931: 2-20.—A parallel of the Kaua manuscript in Cogolludo has long been known. There are also repeated reflections in such distinct sources as the Paris Codex, Landa, and different Chumayel passages. A thirteen-katun series was used as a framework on which to hang history and prophecy, just as the tzolkin was used for ritual and divination. This may help in settling the question as to whether the higher cycles in the system were sometimes counted in thirteens instead of in twenties. (Texts, translations, and scholia.)—*Margaret Welsley*.

8871. SAUER, CARL, and BRAND, DONALD. Prehistoric settlements of Sonora, with special reference to cerros de trincheras. *Univ. California, Publ. in Geog.* 5(3) 1931: pp. 82.—Field parties from the Department of Geography of the University of California did reconnaissance work in 1928 and 1930 in northern Mexico, principally in the state of Sonora. The red-on-buff culture, best known as occurring in southern Arizona, can be traced, allowing for local cultural variations, from the New Mexico border westward an undetermined distance into the desert of the Papaguería, and southward from the basin of the Verde, through the Yaqui drainage of Sonora. The red-on-buff people lived in the parallel, north-south stretching structural basins that lie along the western and southern margin of the Colorado Plateau and belong to the basin and range province. There is no trace of disaster induced by climate. The *cerros de trincheras*, or "hills with entrenchments," were analogous in the south to the fortified compounds of the Arizona lowlands. The ruins in Sonora do not appear to belong to the earlier phases of red-on-buff culture. In their preterminal period these people seem to have occupied not only every valley flood plain of north central Sonora, but to have scattered through basins not amenable to irrigation or other intensive cultivation. For a long time the people lived in dwellings located without reference to natural protection and without protective devices. Later they retreated to hill fortresses, surrounded themselves with walls, and reared fortified compounds in the lowlands. The small red-on-buff communities to the south of the Gila country was abandoned. (Seven text figures, 12 plates.)—*Carl E. Guthe*.

8872. VAILLANT, GEORGE C. Excavations at Zacatenco. *Anthrop. Papers, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 32(1) 1930: pp. 197.—The remains at Zacatenco occupy a position midway between the high cultures of Mexico and undiscovered primitive developments as among the Basket Makers of the southwestern U. S. While lacking a rich ceremonial art the inhabitants of Zacatenco give evidence of a culture that is well developed so far as the utilitarian arts are concerned. The articles found include undecorated pottery, decorated wares, painted wares, figurines, whistles, discs,

balls, arrow-heads, obsidian blades, scrapers and knives of obsidian, stone metates, manos, horn and bone tools, skeletal remains. (Maps, illustrations, and bibliography.)—*E. D. Harvey*.

### NORTH OF MEXICO

8873. DUBOIS, JEAN M. F. Praehistorische rots-tekeningen in den Staat Wyoming, U. S. A. [Prehistoric rock drawings in the state of Wyoming.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 49(1) Jan. 1932: 108-121.—On the basis of the lack of pictures of horses, horsemen, or white men with their weapons, it appears that these drawings must have been made at least before the end of the 17th century. (Photos.)—*A. A. E. Mansvelt*.

8874. HARRINGTON, H. P. El misterio de los primeros americanos. [The mystery of the first Americans.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana*. 26(1) Jul. 1930: 123-131.—In Gypsum Cave in the Moapa Valley were found remains of darts and arrows left by the Basket Weavers who may have lived as long ago as 1500 B. C. These people were ignorant of agriculture, pottery manufacture and the bow and arrow. In place of the latter, they used a dart like the arrow but longer. They propelled it with an *atlatl* (Aztec), a piece of carved wood about 20 in. long with a hook which fitted into the end of the dart. Many of these were found in a dung heap along with bones of large animals.—*Hope Henderson*.

8875. STALLINGS, W. S., Jr. Notes on the Pueblo culture in south-central New Mexico and in the vicinity of El Paso, Texas. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 67-78.—The sites explored are in the south of the Jornada del Muerto basin; the middle Rio Grande Valley, Fort Seldon to Fabens; the Hueco basin, New Mexico and Texas; southern half of Tularosa basin; Sacramento plateau and western Diablo plateau. The sites are classed into four groups as to their relation to physiographic features: Rio Grande sites; basin sites; tank sites; highland sites. The bulk of the pottery is of two types: native black-on-white, and a peculiar native decorated brown ware; other wares occur in many varieties. The black-on-white ware corresponds to Mera's Chupadero black-on-white and the author proposes the name "El Paso decorated brown" for the other ware. Their principal forms are bowls and ollas; shapes and sizes, pastes and decorations are described and discussed, as well as those of intrusive wares. This district was occupied by Pueblo people from the middle of black-on-white time (late Pueblo 2 or early Pueblo 3) to Glaze I of northern Rio Grande (late Pueblo 3 or early Pueblo 4). There were contacts with Mimbres, Little Colorado, middle Gila and Casas Grandes, Zuñi and northern Rio Grande at time of Glaze I, at which period the El Paso district people were on the decline and soon afterward the frontier of Pueblo sites retreated northward. (Map.)—*E. B. Renaud*.

### SOUTH AMERICA

8876. GAPONOVICH, J. J. The Asiatic origin of South American man. *J. No. China Branch, Royal Asiat. Soc.* 62 1931: 172-198.—American man origi-

nated in Asia, North America being populated from Siberia and South America across the southern Pacific. The Indians of North America show marked homogeneity of language, culture, and physical traits. Those of South America vary greatly, and before the Conquest were unaware of the existence of the North American Indians. The South Americans are of Maylo-Polynesian origin whose routes of migration are not definitely known.—Lois Olson.

8877. MAZZINI, GIUSEPPE. *I medici e la medicina del Perù incaico.* [Doctors and medicine in Peru under the Incas.] *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 13 (4) Oct.–Dec. 1931: 408–423.—Among the Incas of ancient Peru disease was considered the work of evil spirits. While rituals and ceremonies were therefore used as curatives, some practical and efficient remedies were also in use. Quinine, coca, sarsaparilla, tobacco, and other plants were used for their medical properties. Various strange substances, animal and mineral, served the same purpose. Little importance was attached to the study of human anatomy, and diagnosis was largely by divination. Trepanning the skull was the most frequent surgical operation. Many of the common diseases and epidemics to which the Incas were subject are known. Various drugs and maize brandy were indulged in to excess. Nervous and mental diseases were treated by means suggesting primitive psychotherapy. In spite of the development of Inca civilization in other fields, medicine remained on the low level of witchcraft. (Bibliography.)—Lida R. Brandt.

8878. MÉTRAUX, A. *Contribution à l'ethnographie et à l'archéologie de la Province de Mendoza (République Argentine).* [Contribution to the ethnography and archaeology of the Province of Mendoza, Argentina.] *Rev. d. Inst. de Etnol. de la Univ. Nac. de Tucumán.* 1 (1a) 1929: 5–73.—The first part of this paper deals with the ethnology and history of the extinct Warpé or Guarpe Indians, who inhabited the plains of Mendoza and adjacent sections of the provinces of San Juan and San Luis. Material is drawn from

unpublished or little known early sources. A section describes the modern population of Lagunas de Huancache, NE Mendoza, who have inherited part of the culture of the Warpé. Two maps of the Nordenskiöld type illustrate South American distributions of twine-work basketry and subterranean or semi-subterranean houses. The final part of the paper discusses the archaeology of the Province of Mendoza, with special reference to that of the Department of San Carlos. (17 plates, 41 figures and 2 maps.)—J. Eric Thompson.

## EUROPE

8879. CLASSEN, KARL. *Die kulturgechichtliche Bedeutung des Hafers, der Ziege, und des Haushuhns.* [The culture-historical importance of oats, goats, and domestic fowls.] *Indogerman. Forsch.* 49 (4) Dec. 1931: 253–266.—Finnish has borrowed several terms from the Indo-Germanic. These words must have been borrowed very early since in Finnish they have retained the "k" while in the Germanic languages it has been changed to "h". (Thus *Hafer* is *kapra*; *kapris* is the equivalent of *Ziege*; and, *kana* is *Hahn*.) These three culture traits cannot be shown to have existed in the northern stone age, and linguistic and archaeological evidence shows they were introduced into the northern boundaries in the bronze age—the domestic fowl even later than that. Therefore, the speech of the peoples of the North was not Teutonic nor even Indo-Germanic; the Indo-Germanizing of these peoples took place during the bronze age. It is possible that climatic changes in the direction of milder temperatures may have permitted the influx of larger numbers of immigrants from the south during the times of transition from the stone to the bronze ages.—E. D. Harvey.

8880. ISBERG, ORVAR. *Till frågan om människans och renens första uppträdande på den skandinaviska halvön under postarktisk tid.* [The first appearance of man and reindeer in the Scandinavian peninsula in post-glacial time.] *Ymer.* (4) 1930: 381–402.—Stig Rydén.

## ETHNOLOGY

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 8989, 10013, 10349–10350, 10419, 10431, 10497, 10499, 10554)

8881. BRUNNER, DAVID K., and BECKER, HOWARD. *Origines possibles de l'animisme.* [Possible origins of animism.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 39 (11–12) Nov.–Dec. 1931: 569–580.—The explanations here offered are avowedly hypothetical, partial, and in need of substantiation. Distinguishing between animatism or "mananism" and animism, it may be said that the possible origins of animistic belief include: (1) dreams, visions, and hallucinations, probably with wish-fulfilling motivation; (2) analogies furnished by the shadow, reflection, or echo; (3) states of suspended animation followed by return to consciousness; (4) the memory-image, both in its simple forms and the complex types leading to exteriorization under the influence of heightened emotional states; and (5) the "sense of presence" associated with the conditioned response, simple and complex. This "sense of presence" may be caused by the reactions of the autonomic nervous system, and may appear, by means of the conditioned response process, without the stimuli which first produced that feeling. Since the idea of the soul may have arisen in any one of these various ways, any of the theories which fit the particular facts of the case may be used when the study of specific forms of custom and ceremony is undertaken.—Howard Becker.

8882. HICHENS, WILLIAM. *Magic—black and white.* *Contemp. Rev.* 140 (788) Aug. 1931: 246–252.—

Examples indicate a similarity between magic in Africa and in rural England.—H. McD. Clokie.

8883. PETTAZZONI, RAFFAELE. *Allwissende höchste Wesen bei primitivsten Völkern.* [Omniscient supreme beings among primitive peoples.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft.* 29 (1–2) 1931: 108–129.—A review of the evidence of the existence of omniscient supreme beings among Australians, Andamanese, the Negritoos of the Malay Peninsula, and the Bushmen and Hottentots of South Africa.—W. D. Wallis.

8884. RAGLAN, LORD. *Incest and exogamy.* *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 61 Jan.–Jun. 1931: 167–180.—The incest taboo is a purely magical idea, originated neither in instinct, nature, reason, nor common sense. Every known incest group is artificial and not a group of blood-relations. The idea of incest is not based upon blood-relationship because such relationship is unknown to primitive man. The laws of incest and exogamy cannot be the result of deliberate legislation, since the idea of legislation is a product of civilization. Being complex, even in their simplest forms, they could not have appeared until long after the appearance of man. There is no word for incest in any savage language. Exogamy originated from the magical belief that it is dangerous to deflower a girl of one's social group. Incest and exogamy are only the positive and negative aspects of the same idea, and were gradually evolved from some childish superstition.—Robert Bennett Bean.

8885. SMETS, GEORGES. *La propriété chez les primitifs.* [Property among primitive peoples.] *Rev. de*

*l'Univ. de Bruxelles.* 37(1) Oct.-Nov. 1931: 6-35.—Neither communism nor collective property is found among the most primitive peoples. Two characteristics of individual property are to be observed among such groups. The first is that property is confused with possession. The second is the slight concern the primitive has to reserve to himself the exclusive enjoyment of things which he considers his own. It is not the same with ornaments, nor with non-material goods, as songs and dances of which others are ignorant. It is not alone because the ornaments worn by the primitive are the extension of his own person, nor because they lend him some occult virtue, that he desires these things to be his own alone; it is because they create in his favor a gradation among the individuals of his group, and a distinction which to share with others would be a loss. This social superiority manifests itself in three ways: by munificence, by ostentation, and by domination. We find at all levels of civilization one constant: the ultimate motives of human activity are not properly economic motives, but sociologic motives to which the economic motives are subordinate. (Individual cases are cited.)—*Melvin R. Gilmore.*

## NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 8896)

### NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries 9472, 10428)

8886. A., E. The "Great Speech" of the Zuñi Indians. *Theosoph. Quart.* 29(3) Jan. 1932: 252-260.—A discussion of Zuñi Creation Myths as recorded by Frank H. Cushing.—*Leslie A. White.*

8887. BALL, LEONA NESSLY. The play party in Idaho. *J. Amer. Folk-lore.* 44(171) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 1-26.—The play-party culture trait came from England with middle class people and is found either in history or in actuality all over the United States. A school entertainment is the occasion for an old-fashioned play-party. After the scholars have spoken their pieces the adults of the neighborhood clear the center of the schoolroom for all sorts of folk dances with which are sung simple tunes. The words of the tunes are sung over and over again with unvarying refrain. The people dance to the Virginia reel which is repeated over and over during the course of the night's entertainment. A one-act play with scene in London, Vienna, or New York is also a part of the entertainment. Old and young, both sexes, partake in the play-party which usually comes in the fall after the harvests are in.—*E. D. Harvey.*

8888. JOYNCE, AGNES. Indians of the north Pacific coast. *Canad. Geog. J.* 4(3) Mar. 1932: 167-181.—The Indians of the mainland and islands of British Columbia—Salish, Kwakiutl, Haida, Tlingit, Tsimshian and allied tribes,—developed a flourishing seafaring culture; they brought the dugout boat to a perfection never reached by any other people; they were distinguished by their commodious rectangular wooden dwellings with massive inner structure and outer shell of well-dressed planks; they were excellent woodcarvers. They were unique among American aborigines in their hereditary aristocracy; in their pride in family origin and the making of their numerous family crests into a totem pole which adorned the grounds in front of their homes; in their ruthless slave system, their ritualistic winter festivals, and their love of riches.—*Lawence J. Burpee.*

8889. KÖNIG, H. Die Eskimos von Labrador. [The Eskimos of Labrador.] *Erdball.* 5(12) 1931: 465-469.—(8 illustrations.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

8890. MASSICOTTE, E. Z. Nos randonées populaires. [Our popular "rounds."] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.*

37(9) Sep. 1931: 537-542.—A brief study in Canadian folk-song with numerous examples.—*Alison Ewart.*

8891. MICHELSON, TRUMAN. Three Ottawa tales. *J. Amer. Folk-Lore.* 44(172) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 191-195.—*T. Michelson.*

## MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

(See also Entries 116, 118, 618, 6973, 8587, 8726)

8892. HERVÉ, ROGER. Sacrifices humains du centre-Amérique. [Human sacrifice in Central America.] *Documents: Archéol. Beaux-Arts Ethnog. Variétés.* 2(4) 1930: 205-213.—Cumulative studies reveal the fact that human sacrifice was pretty generally known throughout Central America. Ethnologists are now correlating it with the general theory of sacrifice to the unseen powers. This has the following connections: (1) the alimentary nature of the sacrifice is shown—blood is pleasing to the gods and spirits who are nourished by it, hence the practices of divine cannibalism; (2) magic is discernible in the sacrificial practices; (3) there is a development of a theology of sacrifice in order to explain its deepest meanings. In this point of view war for the possession of captives is utterly necessary, because captive human victims are preferred by the gods. The whole rests strongly on the principles of imitative magic.—*E. D. Harvey.*

8893. NÉLÉ; SLATER, CHARLES; NELSON, CHARLIE, et al. Picture-writings and other documents. *Comparative Ethnog. Studies.* #7 (Pt. 2) 1930: pp. 73.—All the stories and picture writings are written by Cuna Indians and are explained by them. There is an account of the creation, the journey through the next world, Cuna heroes, the sun ship and the moon ship, and other beliefs and incantations connected with death. The myths of creation show some knowledge of Christian ideas in the expressions used, the concept of mercy toward animals, and in their moral ideas. The tales are full of color magic. Color is associated with everything, houses, heroes, illnesses, etc. There is a magical significance attached to numbers, particularly four and eight, thus there are eight gates to the next world, four tutelary spirits, eight kinds of blue color, etc. (Illustrations.)—*Constance Tyler.*

8894. ORTIZ, FERNANDO. Sobre mitos brasileños y cubanos. [Brazilian and Cuban myths.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 25(3) May 1930: 351-355.—*Hope Henderson.*

## SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 8894, 10376)

8895. CALDWELL, MORRIS G[ILMORE], and CALHOUN, JOHN. The culture of the Campas Indians of South America. *Sci. Mo.* 34(3) Mar. 1932: 238-242.—The Campas Indians are located in the tropical jungle region of central Peru. They make many different kinds of arrows for different kinds of game, all of bamboo with hard wood heads. The hunting axe is made of soft stone. Most transportation is by dugout canoes, 35 feet long and five feet wide. Pottery is made of yellow clay. They spin and weave wild cotton for clothing and dye it with bark dyes. The chief food is the root of the yucca. They chew coca leaves with powdered lime. Alcohol is made by fermenting saliva. Beads are made from seeds and dyed. They have four musical instruments, the drum, bow-violin, bone whistle, and pipe whistle. Polygamy is practiced and when a man marries the second wife he may kill the first if he so desires. They are sun worshippers, but have no particular religious rites. Their burial customs are secret and no white man has ever seen them.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

8896. NORDENSKIÖLD, ERLAND. Modifications in Indian culture through inventions and loans. *Comparative Ethnog. Studies.* #8. 1930: pp. 245.—The Indians must have discovered or independently in-

vented elements which were unknown in the Old World. The purely American cultivated plants, such as maize, manioc, potatoes, beans, cocoa, tobacco, etc., in their cultivation involve implements of Indian invention. The discovery of the rubber plant and its utilization in the form of rubber balls, enema syringes, waterproof fabrics, elastic rings, etc. was most important and showed a knowledge of all the elements making rubber so valuable today. The employment of knotted strings (*quipus*) for keeping records was widely distributed both in the Old and New World, but the arrangement of the knots according to a decimal system was entirely original and probably invented by the Indians of America. The materials available in the locality often influenced the shape of an implement, bows and blowguns, the latter being made from three jointed reeds to obtain the required length. The invention of bronze was probably made both in the Old and in the New World. Some examples of independent inventions are palisades, handle-holed axe-heads, tweezers, signalling drums, gongs, the liana bridge, and a type of digging stick which preceded the mace. These articles are found in both worlds but their form and development indicate an independent source. Their development can be traced from the earliest stages to more elaborate forms. When the same principle is capable of being applied to two fairly divergent inventions, one invention may have supplied the idea for another, for example the beam scale and Roman scale suggested by the balanced double-load pole. Another possible example may be the art of moulding metal by the method of *à cire perdue* from the making of hollow rubber balls. The pump in Colombia at the time of the discovery was found in a very restricted area and served a specific purpose,—that of obtaining salt from a river bed,—and therefore had no connection with the pumps of the Old World. The barbed fish-hook, and boats provided with runners were two other inventions of isolated occurrence and specific uses which possibly were entirely of American origin. Several post-Columbian inventions and modifications, particularly adaptions in ornamentation, modifications in the pump drill, stringed musical instruments, appliquéd technique and others, were learned from the whites and Negroes. Modifications of culture through migration can be particularly noted in the Guarani tribes which have now no Guarani culture as an entity. The spread of cultural elements through loans is negligible, except for cultivated plants and domestic animals. (Ten appendices with distribution maps and explanations dealing with different cultural factors, a list of notes and references, illustrations, figures, and bibliography.)—*Constance Tyler*.

8897. PARSONS, ELSIE CLEWS. Laguna tales. *J. Amer. Folk-Lore*. 44 (172) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 137-142.—The texts (without discussion), of four Laguna tales, with two variants, collected by the author 1917-20.—*John H. Mueller*.

8898. QUIROGA, ADÁN. Folklore calchaqui. [Calchaqui folklore.] *Rev. de la Univ. Nacional de Buenos Aires*. 27 (5) Mar. 1929: 1-319.—The Calchaqui Indians, living in the northwestern part of Argentina, are descendants of Incas who invaded that territory and the aboriginal Calchaquis, upon whose culture the Incas superimposed theirs. Many of their traditions show clearly Inca influence. Certain of their religious festivals are still built around ancient gods, such as Chiqui, the god of sacrifice. At one time, human heads were offered to this god. Supplications for rain are made to Chiqui. The god Puclay, is the god of the carnival, corresponding to Bacchus. He is usually represented as an old drunkard and after the carnival, is buried with mockingly sorrowful ceremonies. During the three days of the carnival, the Calchaquis gather at central points, leaving their villages deserted. Wild abandon reigns. They give themselves to drink and other forms of en-

joyment. This corresponds to the harvest festivals of other races. The sun-god, Inti and the moon-god, Mama Quilla, are also worshipped. An eclipse either of the sun or moon is believed to be a bad omen, indicating that Chiqui, the god of sacrifice, will prevail. The wind is also represented as a diety, which separates lovers. The Calchaquis also have a cult of the dead. They believe that the spirits of the dead try to work their will through the bodies of the living. The death of a child is celebrated with dancing and drinking, as it is believed that it will become a good angel. Love and respect of the dead often grow into veneration and finally idolatry. The Calchaquis wear amulets in the form of square or round stones, to ward off evil. The Calchaquis have good and bad days for undertaking new ventures. When a Chalchiqui is ill, they surround him with arrows stuck in the ground, to ward off death. If he dies despite this precaution, his house is burned. The period of mourning lasts a year. The Chalchiquis will not sell at any price such animals as they consider lucky. Bird feathers have always been considered as a sign of authority. The frog is considered bad luck.—*Philip Leonard Green*.

## EUROPE

(See also Entries 8797, 8811, 9189, 9195, 9204, 9223, 9321, 9390, 9405, 9416, 10351, 10552)

8899. BRYN, HALFDAN. Über den Ursprung des isländischen Volkes. [The origin of the Icelandic people.] *Tromsø Mus. Skr.* 2 1928: 8-26.—Not only Norwegians, but also Swedes and people from the British Isles were among the first inhabitants of Iceland. Before their emigration, these different people were used to entirely different conditions. Because in Iceland the means of livelihood depend so much on climatic conditions, lack of employment has alternated with scarcity of labor. This has created a flexibility in the nation which made the different groups quickly lose their special characteristics. Ireland, Scotland, and the Hebrides evidently contributed a much larger addition to the Icelandic population than we have hitherto been willing to admit.—*Stig Rydén*.

8900. CHRISTIANSEN, REIDAR TH. Norske eventyr fra de siste år. [Norwegian fairy tales of late years.] *Tromsø Mus. Skr.* 2 1928: 37-46.—(A catalog of recent Norwegian tales.)—*Stig Rydén*.

8901. HELLMICH, M. Figürliche Plastik an schlesischen Bienenstöcken. [Plastic figurines on beehives in Silesia.] *Volk u. Rasse*. 6 (4) 1931: 238-243.—Examination of beehives of human and animal shape indicates that they are intended to be artistic rather than practical.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

8902. JIRLOW, RAGNAR. Drag ur färöiskt arbetsliv. [Industrial life on the Faroe Islands.] *Rig.* (3-4) 1931: 97-133.—This is a summary of the findings of the expedition sent to the Faroe Islands by the Göteborg Museum in 1929. The climate of the islands has brought about a unique culture, and, due to the isolated location, the ancient culture is largely intact at present. The present industrial life is described; included are bird-catching, whaling and sealing, agriculture, and industry. The ancient Norse culture is also described. The primitive aspects of the industrial life points to the Germanic origin of the Faroe islanders.—*Stig Rydén*.

8903. LIESTØL, KNUT. Eit par nordnorske folkevisor. [Two folk songs from northern Norway.] *Tromsø Mus. Skr.* 2 1928: 147-149.—*Stig Rydén*.

8904. SALLER, K. Süderdithmarsische Geestbevölkerung. Eine anthropologische Untersuchung aus dem niedersächsischen Sprachgebiet. [The population of the Geest in Süderdithmarschen. An anthropological investigation of the language area of lower Saxony.] *Deutsche Rassenkunde*. 7 1931: pp. 55.—The region of the geest remained isolated up to the middle ages.

During the 8th century tribes of lower Saxony settled in this country. No important shifts of peoples took place in historic times and the geest remained untouched by infiltrations. The tribes of lower Saxony which have been investigated show considerable racial differentiation.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

8905. SANTIS, ANGELO de. Una caratteristica cerimonia nuziale a Minturno nella prima metà del settecento. [A characteristic nuptial ceremony at Minturno in the first half of the 18th century.] *Folklore Ital.* 6 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 15-19.

8906. SPIES, OTTO. Stambuler Geheim- und Berufssprache. [Secret and vocational speech in Istanbul.] *Orient. Literaturtg.* 34 (12) Dec. 1931: 1021-1030.—Mikhail Mikhailov's *Matériaux sur l'argot et les locutions populaires turc-ottomans* (Leipzig, 1930) offers many hitherto unknown words to the lexicographer and linguist. Much of the slang is of native Turkish origin, but a very considerable proportion is of gypsy, Greek, Armenian, or French derivation. Street gamins, blacksmiths, and thieves have drawn most heavily on gypsy, fishermen on Greek, sailors on Italian, engineers and firemen on English, schoolboys, chauffeurs, and fops on French.—W. L. Wright, Jr.

8907. THOMPSON, T. W. Illustrations of English Gypsy law. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 9 (4) 1930: 152-170. (See also Entry 3: 18538.)—The gypsies in England have an unwritten customary code or civil law which they ordinarily use in settling disputes among themselves and in controlling their membership, in preference to the English law. This gypsy law has specified provisions for the payment of debts, for the settlement of personal quarrels, and procedure in cases where accusations of moral delinquency have been made. It also provides that one must always give money to those in need, repayment to be governed by the circumstances of the recipient and the giver. It forbids marriage between members of different castes. It demands that gypsies must always tell the truth to one another in vital matters. They must not sell stolen horses to one another. Penalties include banishment or exile from the group. Guilt may be determined by oath, ordeal, or jury trial. (Cases described.)—Jessie Bernard.

8908. UNSIGNED. A theory of Indo-European "Märchen." *J. Amer. Folk-Lore.* 44 (171) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 54-60.—Close distinctions must be made between animal tales, novel, humorous, and realistic *Märchen*. *Märchen* represent a distinct literary form with, necessarily, its own history; they are limited to Indo-European peoples (with some readily understood exceptions); *Märchen* current in different Indo-European stocks exhibit characteristic variations which are restricted in each case to the separate languages; these variations are explicable by inheritance from a common store of tradition and not by dissemination from a common center.—E. D. Harvey.

#### AFRICA

(See also Entries 8831, 8834, 9014, 9017-9018, 10353-10354, 10553)

8909. CÉSARD, (Père). Histoire des rois du Kyamtware d'après l'ensemble des traditions des familles régnantes. [History of the kings of Kyamtware according to the traditions of the reigning families.] *Anthropos.* 26 (3-4) May-Aug. 1931: 533-543.—Nathan Miller.

8910. CRAZZOLARA, PASQUALE. Die Gar-Zeremonie bei den Nuer. [The "gar" ceremony among the Nuer.] *Africa.* 5 (1) Jan. 1932: 28-39.—The *gar* is the operation of cutting the forehead, performed on the Nuer boy. It marks entrance into manhood. The ceremony, which may last from three months to a year, takes place at intervals of about four years. The decision to hold it is made by the district headman, who

also inaugurates it, and he may prolong the interval so that one of his sons may be able to take part. The operation is attended with considerable danger to the candidates from loss of blood, but great care is taken of them while the wounds heal. After the operation, the boys are secluded for some months. During this period, when they are strong enough, they visit and are visited by candidates of other villages. On undergoing the *gar*, a boy not only becomes a man but also a member of a new age class. His new status carries with it numerous privileges and limitations, rights and obligations, in relation to society in general and in relation to his age group.—R. W. Logan.

8911. HUNT, D. R. An account of the Bapedi. *Bantu Studies.* 5 (4) Dec. 1931: 275-326.—The Bapedi originated, according to tradition, from a small Bakgatla clan living at Mapogle near the mouth of the Vaal River. Since they were workers in iron, they used iron hoes rather than cattle as *lobola*. About 1826 the Matebele conquered and incorporated them. Later they settled at Sekukuniland. In 1857 they made a treaty with the Voortrekkers establishing a boundary line. The Bapedi were joined by many dispossessed groups. They became subjects of the Boer Republics in 1877. More than 3,000 served in labor corps in France during the World War. They are now attempting to purchase back the land held by the treaty of 1857. (Genealogical table and four maps.)—R. W. Logan.

8912. JOHNSON, FREDERICK. Kiniramba folk tales. *Bantu Studies.* 5 (4) Dec. 1931: 327-356.—(Reproduction of seven folk tales and 19 enigmas, most of them in the vernacular as well as the English.)—R. W. Logan.

8913. LANGLEY, E. RALPH. The Kono people of Sierra Leone: their clans and names. *Africa.* 5 (1) Jan. 1932: 61-67.—Kono children are named in the order of their birth by a mother regardless of who the father may be. The same name is always given to the child in the order of birth. If a married woman leaves her husband and has a child by another man, the child will take the clan name of the woman's husband provided the marriage has not been dissolved before the birth takes place. If an unmarried woman or a divorced woman bears a child, that child takes the clan name of the real father.—R. W. Logan.

8914. MACRAE, FARQUHAR B. Some technological notes on the tribes of the Mumbwa district of Northern Rhodesia. *Nada.* 6 Dec. 1928: 56-67.—The author gives brief descriptions of household implements, war implements (including arrow poison), houses, house decoration, village plan, canoes, methods of making pottery, preparing flour and beer, and wood- and iron-working. These notes refer mostly to the Baluba and Balenje tribes. (Four tables of drawings of implements.)—Margaret Welpley.

8915. O'DONNELL, WILLIAM E. Religion and morality among the Ibo of Southern Nigeria. *Primitive Man.* 4 (4) Oct. 1931: 54-60.—The author gives an account of his personal experience with the Ibo, a west African tribe of Southern Nigeria. The Ibo believe in a supreme being and in the existence of good and evil spirits. What is natural is right; what is unnatural is wrong in this tribe. The author refers to stealing, gambling, friendship, blood-revenge, sex instruction, polygyny, family, and marriage customs. The Ibo have a religion and a moral code, but they are not integrated. There may possibly be religious concepts and their relations with morality which are kept carefully hidden by the native from the eyes of the whites, but five years of intimate and friendly contact with the people did not reveal them.—A. D. Frenay.

8916. SCHEBESTA, PAUL. Die Einheit aller Afrikanischen Pygmäen und Buschmänner durch ihre Stammesnamen erwiesen. [The unity of all African

pygmies and Bushmen as indicated by their clan names.] *Anthropos*. 26(5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1931: 891-894.—Tabulation of words points to the possibility that all dwarfs and Bushmen form one racial stock. The author traces the word *efe* (man), through the district and among the Bushmen and concludes that it means the same, and where differences appear they are the result of well-known phonetic laws. Other word studies have similar implications.—E. D. Harvey.

8917. UNSIGNED. A five-year plan of research. *Africa*. 5(1) Jan. 1932: 1-13.—The Council of The International Institute of African Languages and Cultures intends to use the additional funds granted by the Rockefeller Foundation for the purpose of studying the "factors of social cohesion in original African society, the ways in which these are being affected by the new influences, tendencies towards new groupings and the formation of new social bonds, and forms of cooperation between African societies and western civilization." A large part of the fund will be expended in sending out specially trained field workers. One or two scholarships will be offered each year for the study of linguistics.—R. W. Logan.

8918. VON SYDOW, ECKART. The image of Janus in African sculpture. *Africa*. 5(1) Jan. 1932: 14-27.—These two-headed or twin-bodied carvings are found widely in west Africa. The Cross River region has produced the best examples. Their exact significance is doubtful. Perhaps the difference in sex has some connection with a conception of heaven and earth.—R. W. Logan.

## ASIA

(See also Entries 8792, 8908, 9023, 9026, 9039, 9092, 9443, 10352, 10430)

8919. BHATTACHARYYA, B. The cult of Bhutadamara. *Man in India*. 11(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 83-115.—The cult of Bhutadamara exists both in Hindu and Buddhist versions and dates from about the 8th century A.D. It contains magic chants for obtaining control over supernatural beings.—Panchanan Mitra.

8920. ERKES, EDUARD. Die Götterwelt des alten China. [The gods of ancient China.] *Weltkreis*. 2(5-6) 1931: 72-81.—Animism, pre-animism, and totemism characterize this first period. Animism is still most prominent today but totemism was projected into the attributes of the anthropomorphic gods. Since the transition to the agricultural stage of social evolution, all the deities have been nature gods. These gods were anthropomorphic early in their development. The conception of heaven, T'ien, evolved from worship of the sun god. With this deity was the earth goddess who may have been the *Tao* of the southern Chinese. The so-called "supreme god," Shang-ti, came from the eastern invaders (*äusseren*). The stars and the union were not important. The most powerful spirits of vegetation (*Vegetationsdämonen*) were the gods of the two most important food plants, millet and rice. There were also special gods of the home and all sorts of spirits of disease. (4 illustrations.)—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

8921. FÜRER-HAIMENDORF, CHRISTOPH. Das Junggesellenhaus im westlichen Hinterindien. [The "youths' house" in western inner India.] *Wiener Beitr. z. Kulturgesch. u. Ling.* 1 1930: 333-347.—Three principal types of these houses or institutions are to be found: (1) Those into which youths enter at the time of puberty and in which they are educated and live until they are married. It is a state within the state for it contains its own government and a strict discipline. Its function is apparently the preparation of the youths for adult life in the tribe by prior inculcation of its lore and heritage. These houses are often the social center of the tribe, where guests are received. Women are strictly forbidden entrance. (2) Houses where the men

only sleep are to be regarded as having lost the political function. This form is to be found in connection with a strong ruler usually. (3) Houses in which young girls and boys congregate in a sort of free love union. For the women may be found retreats similar to the first type for men, in which education coincides with puberty manifestations. There are also houses in which two or three girls sleep and where they receive lovers. The tribes considered here are to be found mostly in Assam and Burma.—Nathan Miller.

8922. GUHA, B. S., and BASU, P. C. A report on the human relics recovered by the Naga Hills (Burma) Expedition for the abolition of human sacrifice during 1926-27. *Zoolog. Survey India, Calcutta, Anthropol. Bull.* #1. Jul. 1931: 1-26.—The Negroid element as revealed in the Papuan and Tasmanian skulls was apparently fairly extensive at one time in India from the northeastern frontier to the southwestern extremity. This element was driven southward into Oceania later. In the Naga hills this earlier element has not been altogether absorbed by the later Mongoloid immigrants. (22 plates, 19 tables.)—Panchanan Mitra.

8923. HALIE, N. Overleveringen en gebruiken van de bevolking aan de Tanahmerabai. [Traditions and customs of the population of the Bay of Tanahmera.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 48(6) Nov. 1931: 1050-1063.—A. A. E. Mansvelt.

8924. HOGBIN, H. IAN. The sexual life of the natives of Ontong Java (Solomon Islands). *J. Polynesian Soc.* 40(1) Mar. 1931: 23-24.—Ongtong Java is inhabited by Polynesians. Social organization is on the basis of patrilineal joint families. The children perform sexual games, and at first enjoy almost complete sexual freedom. During youth they become more circumspect, and suffer a more or less forced repression. Accordingly masturbation is commonly practised, and a few cases of homosexuality are known. Among unmarried people illicit intercourse is the exception rather than the rule, though several prostitutes ply their trade. Betrothals are made while the parties are still young. They may be broken off by mutual consent. Kissing is unknown. The ideal of feminine beauty is that of a young woman who is pregnant for the first time. Marriage is welcomed because it confers social dignity. Originally the natives had no idea of physiological fatherhood. Infanticide is rare. Divorce is made on grounds of adultery, laziness, ill-treatment (by the husband), or incompatibility.—G. A. V. Stanley.

8925. IYER, L. K. ANANTHAKRISHNA. Maha Makkam or great sacrifice. *Proc. Anthropol. Sect. 19th Indian Sci. Congr., Bangalore*. 1932: 2.—The custom of regicide is prevalent among the ruling Zamorins of Calicut.—Panchanan Mitra.

8926. KHAN, G. AHMED. The Chenchus. *Proc. Anthropol. Sect. 19th Indian Sci. Congr., Bangalore*. 1932: 3.—This primitive hunting tribe of Hyderabad State speaks Telugu and has Australoid and Negroid features. There are four endogamous groups and ten exogamous classes practising burial, polygamy, living in conical huts. The religion is animistic.—Panchanan Mitra.

8927. MACLER, FRÉDÉRIC. L'enfant exposé—La lettre substituée. [The exposed child—the substituted letter.] *Ethnographie*. (21-22) Apr.-Dec. 1930: 52-70.—The author discusses two versions of an Armenian folk tale and gives comparative notes on the two main themes of which the tale is composed: (1) the exposure of the child (in an attempt to thwart destiny); and (2) the substituted letter (by means of which destiny is fulfilled).—Margaret Wepley.

8928. MAHALANOBIS, P. C. Analysis of race-mixture in Bengal. *J. & Proc. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*. 23 (3) Feb. 1929: 301-331.—Analyzing Risley's data of 30 castes of northern India, interprovincial mixture

is found to have followed two well defined streams, one from northern India (chiefly from Behar and the Punjab) and the other from the aboriginal tribes of Chota Nagpur. The latter was greater in the lower classes.—*Panchanan Mitra*.

8929. MASANI, R. P. *Le folklore des puits dans l'Inde et spécialement à Bombay.* [The folklore of wells in India, especially Bombay.] *Rev. de l'Hist. de. Relig.* 104 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1931: 221-271.—Malaria was once a serious menace in the Bombay Presidency. Investigations by the health authorities showed that wells were breeding-places for infection-carrying mosquitoes and steps were taken to cover or fill them in. This aroused considerable opposition, based upon religious beliefs, among diverse sects. Some groups held that water from open wells, shined upon by sun and moon, was so sacred that it had therapeutic value; others that certain wells were the abodes of supernatural beings; others wished to cast offerings into wells; and still others to use well water in rituals.—*T. F. McIlwraith*.

8930. MITRA, KALIPADA. *The Gāydarā festival.* [Association of the pig with cattle and corn.] *Indian Antiquary.* 60 (757) Oct. 1931: 187-190; (759) Dec. 1931: 235-238. 61 (760) Jan. 1932: 1-3.—This article is an account of rural festivals involving the sacrifice of a pig under varied ritual and for the benefit and protection of agricultural cattle. This sacrifice is probably a mitigation of human sacrifice such as is found in parts of Hindustan and represented in the old Dionysian and Osirian forms of worship among the western Aryans.—*E. D. Harvey*.

8931. PARAVICINI, EUGÈNE. *Rites funéraires et culte des crânes aux îles Salomon.* [Funeral rites and the skull-cult on the Solomon Islands.] *Globe, Spec. No., 25th Congr. et Cinquantenaire de l'Assoc. d. Soc. Suisses de Geog., Apr. 10-12, 1931.* 70 1931: 51-57.—Burial customs vary from island to island. At Bougainville cremation is the rule. At Guadalcanar and San Cristobal the corpse is rolled in mats and thrown into the sea, to be eaten, supposedly, by a shark belonging to his totemic line. At the eastern extremity of Guadalcanar and on the other islands the corpse is allowed to decompose (the procedure connected with this varies) and then the skull is put in a place of veneration, usually a small, rudely-constructed, wooden house. In New Georgia these skull-houses are concealed in the jungle, or natural grottoes may be used instead. At Santa Anna skulls are kept in a large wooden case carved in the shape of a shark. Women's skulls are not kept, as women are supposed to have no vital energy, of which the skull is the seat. (4 illustrations.)—*Margaret Wepley*.

8932. PRAWOTO, R. *Huwelijksgebruiken en met het huwelijk verwante verhoudingen in oud Oost-Banjoemas.* [Marriage customs in old east Banjumas.] *Tijdschr. v. Indische Taal- Land- en Volkenkunde.* 71 (1-2) 1931: 133-145.—A few curious marriage customs exist in the eastern part of Banjumas (Java); a rough description of these is given. The writer quotes first the so-called *gowok* system, or test marriage. When a young man proposes to a girl, the parents of the girl generally require the candidate to live a few days with a *gowok*. This *gowok* is a woman whose profession consists in such cases to live for a few days with young men desirous of getting married. At the end of the test days, she delivers a report to the parents of the girl, whether the young man is fit for marriage or not. A second custom, *toenggon*, is applied to a young man without means who wants to marry the daughter of well-to-do people; first the advice of the *gowok* is asked and then the young man has to work one or two years for the parents of the girl.—*J. C. Lamster*.

8933. RAMDAS, G. *The Gadabas.* *Man in India.* 11 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 160-173.—This branch of the Austric speaking peoples in Vizagapatam, Bastar, and Kalahandi are divided into four sections: Gutag,

Pareng, Olar, and Kapu with exogamous totemic subdivisions. Levirate and bride price, vernal festivities, *chaitraparvam* for selection of partners, summer festivities in July and August for agricultural ceremonies, and in mid-winter for harvesting crops are known. Both burial and cremation are in vogue and three to four years after death the stone rearing ceremony known as *gottam* is practised.—*Panchanan Mitra*.

8934. SFAIR, PIETRO. *Canzoni popolari di satira sociale e politica del Libano e della Siria.* [Folk songs of political and social satire from Lebanon and Syria.] *Oriente Moderno.* 11 (4) Apr. 1931: 196-216.—(Original texts, Italian translations, and notes.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

8935. SHASTRI, RAGHUVARA MITTHULALA. *A comprehensive study into the origin and status of the Kayasthas.* *Man in India.* 11 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 116-159.—This endogamic caste was originally recruited from several higher castes and was in the beginning merely a functional or occupational group of writers which later assumed the pattern of other endogamic castes.—*Panchanan Mitra*.

8936. THOMAS, E. L. GORDON. *Immolation of widows in New Guinea.* *Man (London).* 32 Jan. 1932: 15-16.—Four natives of New Britain were found guilty of murder and sentenced to death for the killing of a woman, at her request, upon the death of her husband. Excerpts from native testimony are given.—*B. O. Hughes*.

## AUSTRALIA

8937. LEHMANN, F. RUDOLF. *Die Religionen Australiens und der Süßsee 1911-1930.* [The religion of Australia and Oceania, 1911-1930.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft.* 29 (1-2) 1931: 139-186.—An abstract of treatises in books and articles published 1911-1930 dealing wholly or in part with the religions of this area. The material is listed under the respective culture areas.—*W. D. Wallis*.

8938. PENNIMAN, T. K. *The Arunta religion.* *Sociol. Rev.* 21 (1) Jan. 1929: 20-37.—The Arunta religion belongs to a generalized *mana* taboo type in which the *mana* is represented by an impersonal force that is manifested in their totemic ceremonies and in which the taboo is represented by penalties imposed upon those who do not approach sacred objects properly. The supernaturalistic beliefs of the Arunta are centered in the *churinga* which is both a material object and a repository of power. Each member of the group has his *churinga* in which repose the totemic and the personal soul. Some *churinga* do not have souls but they are as efficacious as those which do. The function of the *churinga* is to protect the individual and the group. A number of material objects, the *arungquilla*, are the repositories of bad power and can be utilized for the causing of sickness and death. The *churinga* represents that which is good or social and the *arungquilla* that which is bad or anti-social. An elaborate eight-class system regulates marriage.—*B. O. Hughes*.

8939. WARNER, WILLIAM LLOYD. *Morphology and function of the Australian Murngin type of kinship.* *Amer. Anthropol.* 32 (2) Apr. 1930: 207-256.—This article gives a detailed description of the Murngin classified method of grouping in their intricate kinship system, including diagrams. The system of asymmetrical cross cousin marriage is so faithfully practised because of the urge in the Murngin mind for symmetry, a deep rooted desire to keep the family line balanced. A most complex nexus of social behavior grows out of these artificial relationships. The importance of numerous offspring is emphasized by the natives in forcing a married man without children to observe numerous food taboos. The parents never correct their children, this is always left to the next of kin. They practice polygyny and it is the custom for the older brother who

has acquired several wives to present one to a younger less prosperous brother. The chief aim of the Murngin men is to obtain for a wife his mother's brother's daughter; if he cannot get her, he tries to marry some-

one as near to her in consanguinity as possible. Sex, food, and war are the three great interests in their lives. Conjugal faithfulness is found to exist in a fair proportion of Murngin couples.—*Robert Bennett Bean*.

## HISTORY

### HISTORIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 9210, 10107)

8940. AKINIAN, P. N. *Movsēs Khorēnatsi yēv Ghēvont Yērēts, Yērgou Badmakiñērou Noynoutian Hartse.* [Moses of Khorene and Ghevont the Elder: the question of identity of the two historians.] *Hantes Amsorya.* 44(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 129-156; (5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 257-272; (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 381-404.—The works of these two Armenian historians of the early middle ages have many resemblances. Both use similar expressions and the same vocabulary; they have similar minds and opinions. Their geographic knowledge of Armenia is nearly identical and their understanding and judgment of contemporary events is nearly the same. Both were under the patronage and in the pay of Bagradite family (dynasty), Sahag Pakradouni being the patron of Khorene and Shabouh Pakradouni the patron of Ghevont. Considering all these similarities there is ample reason to believe that there was only one historian and not two; Ghevont was the historian of Armenia of the 8th century, the name Moses of Khorene may be fictitious.—*A. O. Sarkissian*.

8941. ALLIER, RAOUL, et al. *Hommage à Daniel ESSERTIER, 1888-1931. L'homme et l'œuvre. Pages inédites.* [Daniel ESSERTIER, 1888-1931. His life and work.] *Rev. Française de Prague.* 10(55) Oct. 1931: 203-331.—Daniel ESSERTIER was born at Lille, Nov. 17, 1888. He received his earlier education in the schools of Lille and in Paris. In 1910 he presented for his diploma at Bordeaux a memoir on the work of Gabriel Tarde. During the war he was captured by the Germans and interned. In 1919 he was made a professor at Annecy. In 1920 he became a professor at the French Institute at Prague. From 1922 until his death he had charge of the *Revue Française de Prague*. He was run over by an auto truck in Athens, June 5, 1931, and died two days later. In this memorial number, articles in his memory and honor are contributed by 41 different writers. There are also included some of his writings and a bibliography of his works.—*Raymond F. Bellamy*.

8942. APEGHIAN, A. *Hovsep Marquart yev ir Hayakidagan Cordzère.* [Josef Marquart and his works on Armenology.] *Hantes Amsorya.* 44(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 115-129.—The late Josef Marquart (1864-1930) was the greatest orientalist who emphasized the study of Armenology. At Tübingen he studied theology and oriental history, with special emphasis on the classical and oriental languages. Still later he became a specialist in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Assyrian, Arabic, Persian,

Afghan, Armenian, Russian, and a number of Caucasian languages. In 1912 he accepted the professorship of Oriental and Iranian studies at Berlin university (succeeding Finek), which position he held until his death.—*A. O. Sarkissian*.

8943. BECKER, C. H. *Theodor Nöldeke—geb. 2 März 1836 in Harburg, gestor. 25 Dezember 1930 in Karlsruhe.* [Theodor Nöldeke, born March 2, 1836 in Harburg, died Dec. 25, 1930 in Karlsruhe.] *Islam.* 20 (1) Jan. 1932: 43-48.

8944. LANDSBERGER, B. *Heinrich Zimmern. Z. f. Assyriol. u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 40(3-4) Dec. 1931: 133-143.—Born in a conservative vicarage (July 14, 1862) in Graben near Karlsruhe, Heinrich Zimmern studied theology at the university of Leipzig in 1881. His studies carried him first to the Delitzsches, then to Schrader in Berlin, to Erlangen, twice to the position of a curate, to Strassburg, to Königsberg where he became *privat-dozent* for Assyriology. Thence he went to Halle in 1890, and to Leipzig in 1894 as successor to Friedrich Delitzsch. He filled that position with great distinction until his death from cancer Feb. 13, 1931. Zimmern's primary interest at first was the cultural emergence and rise of mankind. But the complexities of the problem, and the minute demands of his chair narrowed his studies until he became one of the leading Assyriologists. His literary productivity covered also Sumerian, Hittite, and comparative Semitic studies. For the last eight years he was editor of the *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*.—*Ira M. Price*.

8945. LITTLE, A. G. *Professor Tout. History.* 14 (56) Jan. 1930: 313-324.—A life sketch and appreciation of Thomas Frederick Tout, 1855-1929, with a bibliography of his writings since 1925.—*H. D. Jordan*.

8946. SULZBERGER, MAX. *Wilamowitz-Moellendorff. Flambeau.* 14(12) Dec. 1931: 565-572.

8947. UNSIGNED. *Maurice Prou, 1861-1930. Moyen Age.* 40(3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 167-169.—An appreciation of the distinguished French medievalist.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

8948. WEISSBACH, F. H. *Zimmern-Bibliographie. Z. f. Assyriol. u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 40(3-4) Dec. 1931: 144-162.—The literary activity of Zimmern embraces 184 items, beginning in 1885. Of his own personal books, 17 are named. He cooperated in six encyclopedias and general works and made substantial additions to eight works of his fellow-workers. He also edited three series of scientific treatises. He wrote 105 articles and notes, and is credited with 38 book reviews and 7 general articles.—*Ira M. Price*.

## ARCHAEOLOGY

### GENERAL

8949. CHAMPION, B.-C. *Identification et conservation des objets préhistoriques.* [Identification and preservation of prehistoric objects.] *Mouseion.* 16(4) 1931: 35-48.

8950. MESNIL DU BUISSON, COMTE DU. *The art of excavation. J. Urusvati (Himalayan Res. Inst., Roerich Museum).* 1(1) Jul. 1931: 13-26.—Experimentation may on occasion be used to help the excavator. The author gives two illustrations, one from his own expedition to Mishrifé, Egypt, in which remnants of

food that had been left by the guide of tombs more than 2,000 years before were partially identified by exposing food samples to similar surroundings. Knowledge of the composition of the concrete and mortar used in various epochs would be most useful in making comparison of edifices. Restoration of monuments is often really experimentation for it often leads to the discovery of the processes used by the ancients (e.g. Legrain's reconstruction of the columns of Karnak, or the breaking up and re-assembling of pieces of flint by prehistorians). Accessory aids, physical and chemical,

must be utilized. The first class includes cross-sections, colorations, examinations under the magnifying glass and microscope, spectroscopic analysis, measuring, and computation; the second, the study of chemical properties. To prevent errors the excavator uses mechanical methods: the camera, models, and castings which are complementary to description and sketches. Exact measurement is indispensable. Finally there ought to be a hypothesis to organize the researching.—*Ephraim Fischoff.*

## EGYPT

(See also Entries 8996, 9002, 9017)

8951. BISSING, F. W. v. Osiris im Boot. [Osiris in a boat.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 67 1931: 15-19.—A stela of a Persian noble found in Mitrahine (now in The Hague) is in the form of the front of a little temple: Two columns at the side support an architrave upon which is a row of uraei with sun-disks. Between the columns is a boat in which is a mummy about which are grouped five divinities recognizable as Horus, Thoth, Anubis, Isis, and Nephthys. From the identity of these deities we may assume that the mummy is that of Osiris. The most probable date is 3d or 4th century. (Illus.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

8952. BORCHARDT, LUDWIG. Die Königin bei einer feierlichen Staatshandlung Ramses II. [The queen at a solemn political affair of Ramses II.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 67 1931: 29-31.—In the tomb of Neb-wenen-f (No. 157 in Dra' Abu'l-negga'), the king, Ramses II, is shown at an audience window, conferring honors upon Neb-wenen-f. By his side, in smaller size, was represented the Queen, Mer-en-mut-Nofret-eroy. Of her figure only the face and one hand are preserved. She wears the headdress of Hathor. The significant fact is that hitherto such scenes have been considered as belonging exclusively to the period of Amenophis IV. Should a representation of the return-audience of Sinuhe ever be found, it would perhaps be similar to those of Tell el-Amarna and that of Neb-wenen-f. (Plate.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

8953. HILZHEIMER, MAX. Die Nashorndarstellungen von Kerma. [The representations of the rhinoceros from Kerma.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 67 1931: 39-42.—Representations of the rhinoceros are absolutely lacking from ancient Egypt as well as from ancient anterior Asia. Of the two examples found at Kerma (in Nubia), Reisner describes one as the "one-horned or black rhinoceros." This is unlikely, since the one-horned rhinoceros has never been found in Africa, but lives in India. The horn of the example in question is in the position of the second horn of the African rhinoceros, whereas the single horn of the Indian animal is at the tip of the nose. Since the head of this rhinoceros has been injured elsewhere, it is probable that one horn has been lost. Two other animals with which the Egyptians became acquainted in Nubia are the antelope (*Hippotragus* sp.) and the elephant. (Illus.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

8954. HÖLSCHER, UVO. Erscheinungsfenster und Erscheinungsbalkon im königlichen Palast. [The appearance-window and the appearance-balcony in the royal palace.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 67 1931: 43-51.—These architectural features shown in the wall scenes of the tombs of Thebes and Amarna represent nothing else than what is preserved in the palace of Ramses III in Medinet Habu, or what could be proved to have existed formerly. (Plates, illus.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

8955. JOUGUET, PIERRE. Dédicace grecque de Médamoud. [A Greek dedication from Médamoud.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Français d'Archéol. Orient.* 31 (1) 1931: 1-29.—The texts resulting from the excavations of the

French Institute at Médamoud have been published by Ét. Drioton (*Fouilles de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale* [année 1926], *Rapports préliminaires*, t. IV, 2e partie, *Médamoud, les inscriptions*). One of these texts is studied here in detail.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

8956. KEIMER, L. Eine Nilpferd-Statuette des Mittleren Reichs im Rijksmuseum van Oudheden zu Leiden. [A hippopotamus statuette of the middle kingdom in the Rijksmuseum at Leyden.] *Internat. Arch. f. Ethnog. Oudheidkundige Mededeel.* 31 (3-4) 1931: 74-78.—The hippopotami of hard, smooth stone of early Egyptian history and pre-history are artistically far superior to the stone statuettes covered with blue faience, found exclusively in the graves of the middle kingdom (2000-1600 B.C.). But these latter are more significant archaeologically. Artists have endeavored to paint Nile landscapes in most naturalistic manner on these figures. In general Egyptian style has been strictly followed and plant ornaments have been introduced wherever convenient. This is shown at the hand of the specimen in the Leyden Museum. (5 illus.)—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

8957. MILNE, J. G. Coin moulds for Egyptian feudal currency. *Ancient Egypt.* (3) Sep. 1931: 73-74.

8958. RANKE, HERMANN. Das Grab eines Chefs der Zentralverwaltung Ägyptens unter Haremheb (?). [The grave of a chief of the central administration of Egypt under Haremheb (?).] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 67 1931: 78-82.—A group of five monuments (in different museums) can be recognized as coming from the tomb of 'imn-m'-int, in Memphis. The titles seem to indicate that it was Haremheb who conferred upon 'imn-m'-int the titles which he himself had had up to the instant when he mounted the throne. (Plate.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

8959. SCHARFF, ALEXANDER. Über einige fremdartige Darstellungen auf Siegelbildern aus dem späten Alten Reich und der ersten Zwischenzeit. [On certain strange representations on seals of the late Old Kingdom and of the first intermediate period.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 67 1931: 95-102.—From the first intermediate period we have dark inklings of a hostile, probably Asiatic, occupation of the delta. Can it be possible that this was in preparation as far back as Pepi I, and that even before the first intermediate period all sorts of strange influences, even in stylistic art, become apparent in Egypt? (Illus.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

8960. WIEDEMANN, ALFRED. Neuzeitliche Fälschkerüste. [Recent tricks of forgers.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 67 1931: 122-126.—In 1916 Spiegelberg received from Pierre Bouriant four sketches which exemplify the technique of the forger of the Necho-scarabs. The pieces consist of two scarabs, an inscription on an alabaster vase, and an inscription on a fayence inlay-plate. Inaccuracies in the text prove the inauthenticity of the objects. (Illus.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

8961. WIJNGAARDEN, W. D. van. Twee Torsos van Koningin Hatsjepsoet. [Two torso fragments of Queen Hatshepsut.] *Internat. Arch. f. Ethnog. Oudheidkundige Mededeel.* 31 (3-4) 1931: 79-86.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

8962. WRESZINSKI, WALTER. Die Statue eines hohen Verwaltungsbeamten. [The statue of a high administrative official.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 67 1931: 132-133.—In the Kurlandische Provinzialmuseum at Mitau there is a statue of a kneeling man supporting before him a stela containing a hymn to the sun. His titles are hereditary count, prince, seal-keeper of the king, sole companion, conductor of the feast of Amon, chief administration director of King Myr-Re. (Plates.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

## BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

8963. CHIERA, EDWARD. Chicago's big bull. *Art & Archaeol.* 33 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 3-11.—In April, 1929, the expedition of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago excavating the palace of Sargon at Khorsabad uncovered a huge "Assyrian bull," i.e., a composite figure with the body of a bull, the wings of an eagle, and a human face. Although broken, the largest piece had a total weight of nearly 20 tons, while the total was about 40. Chiera describes the difficulties attending its removal from the excavation to the Oriental Institute at Chicago. (16 illus.)—Maurice C. Latta.

8964. OPITZ, D. Bemerkungen zu der von R. Heidenreich in ZA N. F. VI besprochenen sumerischen Rundskulptur und einigen neuen Gudeastatuetten. [Comments on Heidenreich's article on Sumerian round sculpture and on several new Gudea statues.] *Z. f. Assyriol. u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 40 (3-4) Dec. 1931: 291-294.—The Sumerian figures of men described by Heidenreich are not as rare as he thinks. Opitz refers to two publications of the same in recent literature. He also takes exception to the description of the garments worn by the statues, as not entirely in harmony with the other qualities of the sculpture. To this is added a warning against antique dealers, who fill out and smooth out defects so skillfully as almost to deceive the best archaeologists. He cites one case where it seems that a Gudea sitting-statue has an ancient restored head which is out of proportion to the body of the statue, leading to a strong suspicion that the antiquity dealer put together parts that do not belong together.—Ira M. Price.

8965. RICHARDS, V. K. The Toledo-Michigan-Cleveland expedition. *Art & Archaeol.* 33 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 42-47.—A report of excavations on the site of Opis, a Babylonian town mentioned in Xenophon, by a joint expedition sent out by the Toledo and Cleveland Museums of Art and the University of Michigan. The Hellenistic city of Seleucia lies above the ruins of Opis, which in turn was superimposed upon a Sumerian city, Akshak. Excavation has uncovered only the upper level, particularly that of Parthian occupation. A great Parthian palace has been uncovered. A parchment manuscript, the first to be unearthed in this region, a well-built brick tomb of peculiar design, a cache of 214 mint-perfect silver tetradrachmae of King Vologases III, and two small but beautiful hoards of jewelry constitute some of the more important finds. These finds will make possible a juster appraisal of Parthian civilization. (7 illus.)—Maurice C. Latta.

## PALESTINE AND SYRIA

8966. BUXTON, L. H. DUDLEY; CASSON, STANLEY; MYRES, J. L. A cloisonné staff-head from Cyprus. *Man (London).* 32 Jan. 1932: 1-4.

8967. GARROD, DOROTHY. Excavations in the Wady El-Mughara, 1931. *Palest. Explor. Fund, Quart. Statement.* 64 (1) Jan. 1932: 46-51.—The term Nautufian is applied to a phase of the mesolithic industry, first discovered in a cave in the Wady En-Natuf. At Mughart es-School the practically complete skeleton of a child of two and a half years, of definite Neanderthal type, was found.—Herbert G. May.

8968. MALLON, Père. The five cities of the plain (Genesis XIV). *Palest. Explor. Fund, Quart. Statement.* 64 (1) Jan. 1932: 52-56.—Archaeological, scriptural, and church considerations make it probable that this Pentapolis is to be placed to the north of the Dead Sea.—Herbert G. May.

## ASIA MINOR

8969. ÅBERG, NILS. Det homeriska Troja. [Homeric Troy.] *Fornvännen.* 5 1931: 297-303.—This is

part of vol. 3 of the author's work *Chronology of the bronze age and the early iron age*. If the accounts of the *Iliad* have an historic basis, Homeric Troy must be identified with the second city on Hissarlik instead of with the sixth. The second Troy corresponds chronologically with the time of the shaft graves in Mycenae, the Aunjetitzer period in Central Europe, and the Castelluccio period in Sicily. Archaeologically, the fall of Troy can be placed in the middle of the 14th century.—Stig Rydén.

8970. ZAKHAROV, A.-A. Études sur l'archéologie de l'Asie Mineure et du Caucase. [Studies on the archaeology of Asia Minor and the Caucasus.] *Rev. Hitite et Asianique.* 1 (4) Jul. 1931: 111-136.—Disagreeing with Pharmakovsky on the archaic period of southern Russia, Zakharov holds that Ionian culture was derived partly from the Hittites, and partly from the eastern Hellenic world. We have then in the cultures of the recent Minoans and the recent Helladic a mixture of Hittite and other influences. Consequently the primitive language was not carried to the borders of the Black Sea by the Ionians but by the Hittites. Remains of ceramics and other forms of art found in Asia Minor point to the same mixture of Hittite and Ionian culture. Hrozný's excavations at Kül-tepe in 1926 have already brought to light a new type of ceramic very like that of the Minoans, marking relations between the Aegean and Asia Minor before 1200 B.C., when that city was destroyed by invasions from the north. As to the relationship between the culture of Asia Minor and Transcaucasia, up to the present materials are too few to undertake the investigation of so complicated a task. The author recites the efforts made to gather data for the determination of the question in hand. He enumerates the works of art, including statues and seals, that have been studied in Russia, and their bearing on the question, and draws parallels among discoveries in other lands. All the display substantiates his first thesis and shows a bond between Asia Minor, the Aegean, and Transcaucasia.—Ira M. Price.

## ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

(See also Entries 8970, 9003)

8971. LEDOS, E. G. L'École Française de Rome. [The French School at Rome.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 59 (4) Oct. 1, 1931: 361-366.—The project of this school was begun in 1873, and it received its definitive organization in 1875. Since 1881 it has published the *Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire*; an account is here given of the scholarly work its members have done.—Arthur McC. Wilson.

8972. UNSIGNED. Resoconto delle attività durante l'anno 1930-31. [Review of activities in 1930-31.] *Assoc. Internaz. Studi Mediterranei, Boll.* 2 (4) Oct.-Nov. 1931: 1-11.

## OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entry 9205)

8973. FLODERUS, ERIK. Ett gotländskt ekkistfynd från bronsåldern. [The find on Gotland of an oaken chest from the bronze age.] *Fornvännen.* 5 1931: 284-290.—In 1929 an oaken chest from the bronze age, found in Alva swamp, Rone parish, in Gotland, was opened and examined. This was the first find of its kind in Gotland. The contents of the chest, a sword and a buckle, date from the second or the beginning of the third period according to Montelius' chronology. The chest was probably placed in the swamp at some funeral, and later sank into the ground. Possibly it had something to do with sacrificial customs, or with ideas connected with the ship of death.—Stig Rydén.

8974. GERKAN, A. von. Rev. of Krencker, Krüger, Lehmann, and Wachtler: Die Trierer Kaiserther-

men. [The imperial baths at Trier.] *Gnomon*. 8(1) Jan. 1932: 31-46.—The first thorough study of the excavations at Trier in connection with all that is known of the Roman baths throughout the Empire follows a new line of investigation, paralleled chiefly in the study of German excavations in the East. This great complex of buildings was originally planned as a palace, not as baths; it was begun in the time of Diocletian and continued in that of Constantine, neglected for a time and completed with an altered plan in the latter part of the 4th century. The exhaustive study of related buildings in other parts of the empire provides a rich fund of material for the student's consideration.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

8975. HERREROS, E. CABRE. La necropoli del Castro de las Cogotas (España). [The necropolis of Castro de las Cogotas (Spain).] *Assoc. Internaz. Studi Mediterranei, Boll.* 2(4) Oct.-Nov. 1931: 12-15.

8976. IZIKOWITZ, KARL GUSTAV. Vendelsköldar. [The Vendel shields.] *Fornvännen*. 3-4 1931: 181-198.—Among the rich finds in Vendel and Ultuna in Uppland and Vallstenarum in Gotland from the migration period there are a number of shields, some of which are richly decorated. The author notes the great influence on these shields by Germanic territories farther south. Several characteristic details of the Vendel shields can be traced back to the first centuries, A.D. Thus the Vendel shields show foreign influence and older national traditions. These two influences are reflected in the shield types of this culture.—*Stig Rydén*.

8977. ZEISS, HANS. Die geschichtliche Bedeutung der frühmittelalterlichen Archäologie. [The importance of archaeology for early medieval history.] *Hist. Jahrb.* 51(3) 1931: 297-306.—Examples are presented from the fields of political, religious, cultural, and economic history, to show the need of archaeological sources to supplement the meager written sources. For example, we owe to archaeology alone our knowledge of the arts among the various Germanic tribes. Thus we gain an insight into intellectual and spiritual developments for whose tracks we should search in vain in the written sources.—*Major L. Younce*.

## OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

8978. AIYAPPAN, A. Rock-cut cave tombs in South Malabar at Feroke. *Proc. Anthropol. Sect., 19th Indian Sci. Congr.* (Bangalore) 1932: 4.—Hollow bell-shaped stupa-like tombs with an opening at the top and another at the side both closed by slabs. The finds were round four-legged urns, an oblong terracotta vessel with twelve legs as in Mesopotamia, an early iron-age dagger, a tripod and hooks.—*Pancharan Mitra*.

8979. AOYAGI, TANENOBU. Chikuzen no kuni, Ido-gun, Mikumo-mura koki zusesu. [Illustrated description of the ancient objects at Mikumo village, Ido district, in Chikuzen province.] *Kokogaku Kenkyu Hokoku*. 11 Aug. 1930: Appendix 1-36.—The writer (1766-1835) discovered in 1822 two bronze daggers and a set of double urns which contained two bronze halberds, 35 mirrors, glass disc, and one kudatama and magatama beads each. Each urn was about 2 feet in diameter and 3 feet deep. The manuscript is published in facsimile for the first time with an editor's note.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

8980. CAMMIADE, L. A. Ancient soak-pits at Chetput, Madras. *Indian Antiquary*. 61(761) Feb. 1932: 21-23.—An account of wells, situated within the township (city) of Madras, which were lined with very ancient forms of pottery rings. These rings served as containing walls and the wells were not used for drinking-water purposes. The wares and pottery types recovered represent domestic pottery of the urn and cist-burial period, a study of which has never been made to date.—*E. D. Harvey*.

8981. ROERICH, GEORGES de. Problems of

Tibetan archaeology. *J. Urusvati*. 1(1) Jul. 1931: 27-35.—Tibet remains a *terra incognita* for archaeologists. A thorough study and survey of its town monasteries, memorial monuments or stupas, and numerous and totally unexplored remains of the pre-Buddhist period would doubtless reveal an unexpected wealth of scientific data. Its central position and mountainous character have made it a storehouse of ancient Indian, Chinese and Central Asian traditions (e.g. northern Buddhism is only known from Tibetan sources). Whereas the provinces of central and eastern Tibet have been closed to European scholars, Indian Tibet has been open and investigated. The results of previous work in this field are considered and the immediate needs of Tibetan archaeology are sketched. Archaeology of the pre-Buddhist period is a vast and well nigh virgin field; to this class belong megalithic monuments (found throughout the country but particularly frequent along the border and on the upland), stone graves, rock drawings, the ancient Bön-po altars or Cha-tho, and similar monuments. The numerous monuments of the archaeology of the Buddhist period from the 7th century onward comprise monasteries, and temples, and smaller monasteries (Cha-Khan), the stupas, mani-walls, stone pillars and other epigraphical monuments, the sepultures of the ancient Tibetan kings in the Yalung valley, and state and private palaces. The location of some of these sites is indicated and a summary of all desiderata in the field is given.—*Ephraim Fischoff*.

8982. SHIMADA, SADAHIKO. Chikuzen Suku senshi jidai iseki no kenkyu. [Studies on the prehistoric site of Okamoto, Suku, in the province of Chikuzen.] *Kokogaku Kenkyu Hokoku*. 11 Aug. 1930: 1-78.—The report of the excavation of Suku in September, 1929, where mirrors, bronze daggers, beads, bowls, and above all 11 double funereal urns were discovered. The double urns are 2 to 7 feet long and classified into 2 kinds: a. those where the upper and lower urns are similar in shape and size; b. those where the upper urn is smaller in size taking the shape of a lid. Urns of class a were intended for burial in extended position, but when the inclined position was adopted, class b came in. The bronze mirrors and other objects probably date from 100 B.C. to 100 A.D. They came after the mat-ceramic phase of the neolithic age, belonging to the Yayoi-type phase of the eneolithic period, and were restricted in time and locality. The urns are found in the western corners of Japan, and they are another evidence of the migration of the Han civilization through the coast of the Liao-tung peninsula to Korea and western Japan. [50 plates and illus.]—*Shio Sakanishi*.

8983. UMEHARA, SUEJI. Shina kodai no do-riki ni tsuite. [Note on bronze tools and weapons in China.] *Toho Gakuho*. (2) Nov. 1931: 85-138.—A detailed comparative study of bronze axe-heads of China, socketed celts, winged-fanged celts, and palstaves, and also bronze halberds in various museums and private collections. Though a majority of them are for practical use, a few with elaborate designs are for ornamental purposes, and judging from the nature of workmanship and design, they belong to the last stage of their development, probably to the Tsin or slightly earlier period, proving that crude, purely practical tools and weapons which have not yet been discovered, existed a long time before those hitherto known. (14 plates and 16 illus.)—*Shio Sakanishi*.

8984. UMEHARA, SUEJI. Suku Okamoto hakken no kokyo ni tsuite. [Essay on the ancient mirrors found at Okamoto, Suku.] *Kokogaku Kenkyu Hokoku*. 11 Aug. 1930: 79-110.—Over 30 mirrors were found at Okamoto in 1899 and 1917. The writer reconstructed 23 mirrors belonging to 8 different pattern groups: (1) phoenix-like pattern; (2) double-circled, four-nippled, leaf-shaped pattern; (3) four-nippled, leaf-shaped pattern; (4-5) double-circled, *ch'ing-pai* inscription; (6)

concatenated-arcs and *ch'ing-pai* inscription; (7) double circled *jih-kuang* inscription; (8) star-cloud pattern. Groups 4-5 and 8 seem Chinese originals while the others are likely Japanese copies. Though one can trace some stylistic connection between the Suku and T'sin

style mirrors, the former belongs to the early Han period, but somewhat earlier than the period of the Lo-lang specimens and in certain points much nearer the T'sin style than the usual Han mirrors. (Plates.)—*Shio Sakanishi*.

## THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

### GENERAL

8985. BREASTED, JAMES H. *The rise of man*. *Science*. 74 (1930) Dec. 25, 1931: 639-644.—An address given on the occasion of the dedication of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago.—*Elvin Abelès*.

8986. WELLEK, ALBERT. *Das Doppelmeinfinden im abendländischen Altertum und Mittelalter*. [The double soul of the West in ancient and medieval times.] *Arch. f. d. Gesamte Psychol.* 80 (1-2) 1931: 120-166.

### HISTORY OF SCIENCE

8987. DATTA, BIBHUTIBHUSAN. *The origin of Hindu indeterminate analysis*. *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 13 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 401-407.—Indeterminate analysis originated among the Hindus (800-500 B.C.) in connection with the problem of constructing Vedic sacrificial altars.—*Lida R. Brandt*.

8988. KAGAN, S. R. *Medicine according to the ancient Hebrew literature*. *Medic. Life*. 37 (6) Jun. 1930: 309-336.—A survey aiming to discover how much of anatomy, of the physiological processes, hygiene, and of the treatment of disease were known in the Talmudic epoch. The author concludes that Talmudic physicians were in advance of the general knowledge of their time, using observation, dissection, and experimentation in their work, but produced no medical treatises. The historical importance of the statements of medical import in the Talmud is emphasized.—*C. R. Hall*.

8989. KANNER, LEO. *The folklore and cultural history of epilepsy*. *Medic. Life*. 37 (4) Apr. 1930: 167-214.—Its character and treatment among the Babylonians, ancient Hindus, Greeks, Romans, and early Christians (as Jesus exorcising the demon in Matthew 17). In general, until very recently, the demoniac character of the disease was very widely believed; yet literature and history evidence a belief in the pleasurable accompaniments and exaltation produced by the disease. (Long bibliography.)—*C. R. Hall*.

8990. MARCOLONGO, ROBERTO. *La matematica di quaranta secoli fa*. [Mathematics 4,000 years ago.] *Scientia*. 51 (237-1) Jan. 1, 1932: 21-34.

8991. METZ, A. *La géométrie euclidienne et la physique*. [Euclidian geometry and physics.] *Rev. Philos. de la France et d'Étranger*. 54 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 56-81.

8992. PAGEL, JULIUS, and SUDHOFF, KARL. *Handbook of the history of medicine*, translated by Victor Robinson. *Medic. Life*. 37 (4) Apr. 1930: 215-224.—This installment deals with the progress of medicine by the Greeks.—*C. R. Hall*.

8993. THOMPSON, R. CAMPBELL. *Assyrian prescriptions for ulcers or similar affections*. *J. Soc. Orient. Res.* 15 (3-4) Jul.-Nov. 1931: 53-59.—*D. Maier*.

8994. WEIDNER, ERNST F. *Der Tierkreis und die Wege am Himmel*. [The zodiac and the ways in the heavens.] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 7 (4) 1931: 170-178.—The Babylonians divided the starry heavens into three circles which ran parallel to the equator. The northern circle contained the stars of Enlil, and the southern one those of Ea. The stars of Anu were located in the middle circle, a 24 degree strip, which lay on both sides of the equator. From the first day of the month Adar to the 30th day of Airu and from the first day of Elul to the 30th day of Arahsamna, the sun was situated

in the path of the stars in Anu, and the weather was windy and stormy. Harvest and heat were to be expected when the sun passed among the stars in Enlil from the first day of Sivan to the 30th day of Ab. When the sun navigated through the stars in Ea from the beginning of Kisleo to the end of Sēbat, then the weather was cold. The equinoxes occurred on the 15th of Nisan and the 15th of Tēsrit; whereas the solstices were expected upon the 15th of Tammuz and the 15th of Tebet. It seems probable that the northern boundary line of the path of Enlil went through the zenith, which was estimated at being 32.5° north of the equator from Babylon. Besides the movements of the stars, the Babylonians recognized the courses of the moon, sun, and planets, which were most likely considered as strips, and not as lines. Whereas the moon zodiac of 27 or 28 constellations and stars was an early conception; the sun zodiac of 12 parts was not discovered until about the middle of the first millennium before Christ.—*D. Maier*.

### HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 8959, 8964, 9058, 9092, 9132)

8995. ADDISON, JOSEPH. *Some aspects of Greek architecture: including a study of the neo-Grec style in Europe*. *J. Royal Inst. Brit. Architects.* 39 (5) Jan. 9, 1932: 165-180.

8996. BALCZ, HEINRICH. *Zur Datierung der Mastaba des Snofru'-ini'-ištef. in Dahšür*. [The date of the mastaba of Snofru'-ini'-ištef in Dahšür.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 67 1931: 9-15.—The technique and the form of the wall decorations of this tomb deserve careful study for their significance for the history of art. In every detail this tomb is a typical example of the rich art of the end of the 6th dynasty, but at the same time the artist shows striking originality in combining the fishing and bird-hunting scenes usually found opposite each other, one at each side of a door, this being the only example of such a combination known. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

8998. CROME, F. *Göttinger Gemmen, in Auswahl bearbeitet*. [The intaglios of Göttingen, a revised list of selected items.] *Nachr. v. d. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch. zu Göttingen. Philol.-Hist. Kl.* (1) 1931: 117-142a.—Most of the intaglios of the Göttingen collection are of little value, but it contains some that deserve to be described more correctly and fully than has yet been done. Among these are: a good head-shaped seal of the geometric period, a few Etruscan and early Roman scarabaei and ring-seals, and a number of Italian and Roman examples of glass-paste. A detailed catalogue of over a hundred specimens is followed by four pages of plates.—*E. H. McNeal*.

8999. DEMANGEL, R. *Fenestrarum imagines*. [Representations of windows.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique*. 55 (1) 1931: 117-163.—Most archaeologists agree with Vitruvius in rejecting the Hellenistic theory that the triglyphs of the Doric frieze represented windows. Actually, however, this theory is more tenable than that which he substituted for it. In the prehellenic period, the *ōrū* placed high in the wall served to admit light and air and to permit the egress of smoke. It was barred to prevent the passage of thieves from the roof. As the separate temple developed and the altar was placed outside, the need of security from weather and robbers out-

weighed the need of air and light and the openings ceased to be functional. With the development of the peristyle they were no longer even connected with the cella walls but continued to appear in solid form with the characteristic triglyph decoration (sometimes even appearing as pentaglyphs) to represent the old barred windows. The metope, and not the triglyph, was originally a decorative element planned to mask a structural element, but in the later development this function was forgotten, as its place was shifted. The present theory presents the only feasible interpretation of the term *metope*, the closed space between the open *ōrāt*, and explains the structural peculiarities of the triglyph more adequately than the Vitruvian theory and its variants. —Eva M. Sanford.

9000. EVERE, HANS GERHARD. *Zum Nachleben der ägyptischen Löwen-Gestaltung. [The survival of Egyptian lion-figures.]* Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde. 67 1931: 31-33.—A remarkable proof of the power of the Egyptian style is the fact that from the many samples of post-Egyptian works, one can select those which go back to Egyptian models. A discussion of Greek, Roman, and medieval examples which show Egyptian influence is given. (Plates.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

9001. ISE, SENICHIRO. *Ku K'ai-chih no sansui-gwa ron. [A study of Ku K'ai-chih's "Treatise on landscape painting."]* Toho Gakuhō. (2) Nov. 1931: 1-73.—The Chinese traditional school considered painting an imitation, a representation of real objects, and the personality of the artists was not considered. Ku K'ai-chih, the first landscape painter who worked in the last part of the 3rd and the early 4th centuries, left the first treatise on landscape painting. Though he followed the traditional view, he was far ahead of his time in some ways, for he states that too close imitation often misses the spirit of objects. Details are necessary, but they must be a part of the organic whole. He recognized the creative activity of the artists which he divided into feeling or sense of beauty and idea or significance of the object represented. A picture to be worthy of the name must be living. Ku was a few centuries ahead of his time and his landscape paintings, like his theory, mark the transitional period.—Shio Sakanishi.

9002. KLEBS, LUISE. *Die verschiedenen Formen des Sistrums. [The various forms of the sistrum.]* Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde. 67 1931: 60-63.—Not all sistrua are musical instruments. There are three kinds of sistrua: the naos-sistrum, the frame-sistrum, and the loop-sistrum. The latter two may be called musical instruments. (Illus.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

9003. SMITH, H. R. W. *The origin of Chalcidian ware.* Univ. California Publ. in Classical Archaeol. 1 (3) 1932: 85-145.—A defaced piece of Chalcidian pottery in the possession of the University of Pennsylvania which had never been mentioned prior to the publication of Rumpf's *Chalkidische Vasen*, forms important evidence in the open question of the home of Chalcidian ware. This specimen shows a decided imitation of an Etruscan model, in which argument the author's illustrations play a major part. (Plates and figures.)—Howard Britton Morris.

9004. WOLF, WALTHER. *Bemerkungen zur frühgeschichtlichen Ziegelarchitektur. [Remarks on early historic tile-architecture.]* Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde. 67 1931: 129-131.—In an article called "Die ägyptische Wandgliederung," (Volume I, *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Instituts für ägyptische Altertumskunde in Kairo*), H. Balcz proves that the early-historic tile tomb-buildings, on account on the peculiar niche-arrangement of their outer walls, form a distinct architectural group. He incidentally proves that this niche-architecture is a Lower Egyptian contribution to culture and that the mastaba tombs, therefore, cannot

be traced back to the dolmens of Northwest Africa.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

## EGYPT

(See also Entries 4863, 4960-4961, 4981, 5007, 5019, 5028, 7136, 7176, 8957, 8960-8961, 9004, 9032, 9035, 9042, 9050, 9052, 9063, 9089)

9005. ANTHES, RUDOLF. *Der Wesier Paser als Hoherpriester des Amon in Hermonthis. [The vezier Paser as high priest of Amon in Hermonthis.]* Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde. 67 1931: 2-9.—The nameless man depicted on the right (north) doorjamb of the entrance of the tomb of Paser in Thebes seems, from a named companion scene on the opposite doorjamb, to be the vezier himself, with the title "High Priest of Amon." This title for Paser occurs elsewhere also. He held the office in Hermonthis, but not in Karnak. (Illus.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

9006. GRAPOW, HERMANN. *Die Welt vor der Schöpfung. [The world before creation.]* Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde. 67 1931: 34-38.—In Egyptian literature we have various descriptions of the "nothing" out of which God created the earth. These descriptions, both in content and form, are very similar to those in Hebrew, Babylonian, Indian, Old German, and Old Nordic. The ancient forms of world views collected here are not to show the dependence of one country upon another, but rather to show the universality of anciently related conceptions and their linguistic expressions.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

9007. JUNKER, HERMANN. *Ein Doppelhymnus aus Kom Ombo. [A double hymn from Kom Ombo.]* Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde. 67 1931: 51-55.—Two hymns at Kom Ombo, one to Suchos, the other to Haroëris, have been chosen for discussion because they are typical late compositions and because they show how, in the same temple, the same comparisons can be applied to two gods. The two hymns are very similar in construction. Haroëris and Suchos are creator-gods, gods of right, protectors of their worshippers, etc. (Plate, text, translations.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

9008. KEES, HERMANN. *Die Befriedung des Raubtiers. [Pacifying the beast of prey.]* Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde. 67 1931: 56-59.—The "pestilential breath of Sachmet" played an important part in magical medicine. It was necessary, by means of cult-practices, deafening music, intoxicating drinks, etc., to keep the predatory instincts of the lioness subdued. This ritual was called "the pacifying of Sachmet." The lion-headed Sachmet depicted with a green papyrus-stalk in her hand is a most eloquent symbol of the transition from the strife-filled unrest of the early period to the cultivated peace of a strongly ruled state.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

9009. MEYER, ERNST. *Zur Geschichte der 30. Dynastie. [On the history of the thirtieth dynasty.]* Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde. 67 1931: 68-70.—This opportunity is taken to discuss the Syrian campaign to Tachos and the preparations therefor. A gold coin in the British Museum throws some light on this period.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

9010. PIEPER, MAX. *Zum Setna-Roman. [On the Setna story.]* Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde. 67 1931: 71-77.—In ancient Egyptian literature all the preliminary steps are at hand out of which the main ideas of the Setna romance might have developed. Even the idea of the game of draughts whereby Setna hoped to win the secret book is an Egyptian one. There are certain Greek elements in the story, however, which were unknown to the early Egyptians.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

9011. ROEDER, GÜNTHER. *Der Urzeit-Bezirk und die Urgottheiten von Hermopolis. [The primeval*

district and the primeval deities of Hermopolis.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 67 1931: 82-88.—A summary has been made of the knowledge which we possess from literary sources and excavations of the German Hermopolis expedition of the teaching of the priests of Hermopolis concerning the origin of light and life and the localities where the cult of the primeval gods was found. (Plans).—Elizabeth Stefanski.

9012. RUSCH, ADOLF. Doppelversionen in der Überlieferung des Osirismythus in den Pyramidentexten. [Double versions in the traditions of the Osiris-myth in the Pyramid texts.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 67 1931: 88-92.—That the double misfortune which befalls Osiris in the later myth (his murder and the dismemberment of his body) goes back to two parallel versions is obvious. This splitting of the tradition goes clear through the Osiris-saga as we have it in the Pyramid texts.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

9013. SCHÄFER, HEINRICH. Die kupferne Zielscheibe in der Sphinxinschrift Thutmoses IV. [The copper target in the sphinx-inscription of Thutmoses IV.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 67 1931: 92-95.—The inscription contains the statement, "... while he cast spears at a target of copper." If copper were the common material of which targets were made, it would not have been mentioned. The word *swtwt*, in this context, should be translated "to speed," rather than "to take a pleasure-ride," since the following clause, "while his horses were swifter than the wind," would then be more appropriate.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

9014. SCHOTT, SIEGFRIED. Ein Amulett gegen den bösen Blick. [An amulet against the evil-eye.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 67 1931: 106-110.—A little tablet of wood in the Staatliche Museen in Berlin contains an inscription which belongs to the Utterances against Enemies, numerous in late times. It may belong to the book mentioned in the catalog of Edfu, *Warding off the evil-eye*. (Illus).—Elizabeth Stefanski.

9015. SCHUBART, W. Orakelfragen. [Consultations of the oracle.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 67 1931: 110-115.—A group of oracle-questions has been gathered together to ascertain what light they throw upon the management of the oracle in Egypt.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

9016. TOWERS, J. R. A Syrian god and Amen-Ra? *Ancient Egypt.* (3) Sep. 1931: 75-76.

9017. WAGENAAR, MARIUS. Bijdrage tot de kennis van het proces der mummificatie bij de Aegyptenaren. [The process of mummification among the Egyptians.] *Internat. Arch. f. Ethnog. Oudheidkundige Mededeel.* 31 (3-4) 1931: 93-107.—Nitrum or natron, as Herodotus and Diodorus called it, which was placed into a body for 70 days for mummification, was probably a solution of potassium nitrate and coarse salt. The Egyptians very probably knew the power of conservatism of fig juice (*ficus sycomoras*) as the presence of sugar, organic acids, and calcium indicates; likewise the representation of the goddess Nut who, rising from a fig tree, reaches the elixir to the deceased. The mummy coffins were manufactured from the wood of this tree. (8 illus).—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

9018. WILKE, CARL. Ein Regenzauber in den Pyramidentexten? [A rain-charm in the Pyramid texts?] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 67 1931: 127-128.—Utterance 232 (Pyr. 236a-c) may be interpreted as a charm to bring rain, not to the Nile valley, which did not need it, but to the desert whose lack of water was irksome to the many dead buried in it. The words thus interpreted are: "Be thou washed, O Desert! Water! Not shall dust be there."—Elizabeth Stefanski.

9019. ZYHLARZ, ERNST. Die ägyptisch-hamitische Dekade. [The Egyptian-Hamitic decade.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 67 1931: 133-139.—Concerning the prehistoric development of the counting

of the Egyptian decade, we may say: (1) The oldest Egyptian counting system was quinary, with the "hand" as a higher unity, as opposed to the finger, as in Libya North Africa and the region southeast thereof today. (2) At one time, when the root *āšar* had not yet come to mean 10, but still stood for an indefinite plurality, the prehistoric Egyptian language went over to decadic counting as a result of the enlargement of the old quinary system by expressions from the same realm of commerce out of which the decadic Semitic numerals developed. The counting system thus arrived at was used exclusively when the Egyptian language became a literary one.—Elizabeth Stefanski.

## BABYLONIA-ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 5013, 5020, 7079, 7081, 8944, 8948, 8993-8994, 9035, 9042)

9020. BAUER, TH. Ein Erstbericht Asarhaddons. [Concerning Esarhaddon.] *Z. f. Assyriol. u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 40 (3-4) Dec. 1931: 234-259.—The literary character of the *Erstbericht* of Esarhaddon is made up of (1) an insignificant fragment 82-5-22, 534; (2) the report of the eighth campaign of Sargon; (3) the fragment here published of the war of Esarhaddon against the land of Shupria. The author has copied the original tablets in the British Museum, and here presents 4½ pages of the cuneiform text beautifully written. Of this text he gives 17 pages of transliteration and translation. The contents of these texts in the main are letters of Esarhaddon to his enemies, to convince them of the futility of their resistance, and the awful destruction that awaits them if they persist in their rebellion against his authority. The gods play an important role in all the correspondence regarding rebellion, submission, and complete obedience. Five pages of philological notes clarify the obscurities of the text.—Ira M. Price.

9021. DRIVER, G. R. A problem of river traffic. *Z. f. Assyriol. u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 40 (3-4) Dec. 1931: 228-233.—A discussion of §240 of the Code of Hammurabi, which relates to the incidence of responsibility in cases of collision between river boats. In such a collision it is said that the *elep sā ma-hi-ir-tim* is liable for damages to the *elep sā mu-uq-qí-el-pi-tim*; a decision obviously inequitable if the terms mean, as has been conjectured, a boat going upstream and one going downstream. The criterion seems to be rather the class of vessel, and from philological considerations it appears that the former refers to a ship which can be controlled, i.e. by oars and rudder, while the latter means a sailing ship, both regardless of direction of travel.—Elvin Abelès.

9022. GÜTERBOCK, H. G. Ergänzende Duplikate zum Neriglissar-Zylinder VAB IV Nr. 1. [Supplementary duplicates of the Neriglissar cylinder VAB IV No. 1.] *Z. f. Assyriol. u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 40 (3-4) Dec. 1931: 289-290.—Some defects in the Cambridge cylinder of Neriglissar Col. I, 33 to Col. II, 5 have been fortunately supplemented and completed by five small fragments found at the excavations of Babylon, skillfully pieced together by the author. This new addition refers to the Zagmuk-feast at the beginning of the year, to the Akitu feast, to a divine procession, and other acts that magnified the reign of king Neriglissar.—Ira M. Price.

9023. KUNSTMANN, WALTER G. Die babylonische Gebetsbeschwörung. [Babylonian exorcism.] *Leipziger Semit. Studien.* 2 1932: pp. 114.—Many of the general prayers of the Babylonians were closely connected with the special ones in regard to their attitude towards magic and demons. The prayers were not spoken in prose, but were recited in a special meter so that they might prove more effective. Their construction generally followed a fixed form. First, there was the address in

which the god was appealed to by his honorary title, and praise was offered to him. Then came the complaint and the transition formula, together with the plea. Finally, thanks and blessings were given. Kunstmänn has made a critical study of the various types of prayers used by the Babylonians, and of the differentiations between them.—*D. Maier.*

9024. LOBINGER, CHARLES SUMNER. *The cradle of Western law. U. S. Law Rev.* 63 (7) Nov. 1929: 572-580; (8) Dec. 1929: 623-632; 64 (1) Jan. 1930: 8-15.—The legal system, once primitive and consuetudinary, passed through the usual stages, acquired written form as early as the 25th century B.C., and flowered about the 21st in the Code of Hammurabi. Here we find such primitive features as the ordeal, trial by oath, and seizure of the debtor's person in satisfaction of the debt existing alongside a rational method of trial upon evidence, forms of mortgage like the Greek and (borrowed) Roman *antichresis* and *hypotheca*, marriage as a civil contract, generally monogamous, though, as at Rome, with concubinage tolerated, the dowry, of which, as under Roman law, the husband was custodian, the marital community of property, divorce, on specific grounds, open to either spouse, *the patria potestas*, adoption, the will, and many features of commercial and maritime law. More complete than the XII Tables, its doctrines were diffused by the Phoenicians throughout Mediterranean lands.

9025. SCHUSTER, HANS-SIEGFRIED. *Bibliographie I Assyriologische Literatur vom 1. XI. 1930—31. X. 1931.* [Bibliography: I Literature on Assyria, Nov. 1, 1930 to Oct. 31, 1931.] *Z. f. Assyriol. u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 40 (3-4) Dec. 1931: 299-326.

9026. SMITH, SIDNEY. *What were the teraphim?* *J. Theol. Studies.* 33 (129) Oct. 1931: 33-36.—The teraphim were not figures of ancestors, but house gods of uncertain size which among the Jews carried a *de iure*, if not a *de facto*, claim to property, with regard to inheritance. Various forms of divination were practiced in Babylonia and Assyria, including divination by teraphim, a practice also to be found in Palestine subsequent to the 8th century B.C. Barnes has suggested that the teraphim were "devil-drivers" and need not be considered as solely one object.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

## PALESTINE AND SYRIA

(See also Entries 8968, 8988, 9009, 9016, 9026, 9042, 9084, 9252, 9300)

9027. CALÈS, JEAN. *La Grande Septante de Cambridge et la Septante de Göttingue.* [The Cambridge and the Göttingen Septuagint.] *Rech. de Sci. Relig.* 22 (1) Feb. 1932: 54-62.—The large Cambridge edition, which has now completed II Kings, gives the text of the Codex Vaticanus and a critical apparatus with the variants, thus furnishing the materials for reconstructing the primitive Greek text. The Göttingen edition attempts to give the text itself. These two great editions will enable us with new certainty and precision to reconstruct the pre-Masoretic text of the Old Testament.—*William M. Green.*

9028. GEHMAN, HENRY S. *The Armenian version of the book of Daniel and its affinities.* *Z. f. d. Alttestamentl. Wissensch.* 7 (2-3) 1930: 82-99.

9029. HYMLÖ, GUNNAR. *Studier över stilens i de gammaltestamentliga profetböckerna. I. De egentliga profetiska dikterna.* [Studies on the style in the Old Testament books of the prophets. The real prophetic literature.] *Acta Univ. Lundensis. Lunds Univ. Årsskr. Avdel. I. Teol., Jurid. och Humanistiska Amnen.* 25 (4) 1929: pp. 119.

9030. MOMIGLIANO, ARNALDO. *Intorno al "Contra Apionem."* [Concerning the "Contra Apionem."] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica.* 59 (4) Dec. 1931:

485-503.—After some remarks on Reinach's edition of the *Contra Apionem*, the genesis of the work is taken up. Its author in the first book argues for the antiquity of the Jews. In the second he defends the Jews against certain accusations. The explanation of the similarity of his work to the *Hypothetica* of Philo is due to the fact that he has drawn on the latter. The inclusion or exclusion of certain points was determined by the controversial character of the work. There follows a more detailed study of the use of Manetho as a source by Josephus. It is concluded that only the chronological summary in I. 75-85 and 93-102 is genuine and unadulterated.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

9031. THACKERAY, H. ST. JOHN. *On Josephus's statement of the Pharisees' doctrine of fate* (Antiq. XVIII. 1, 3). *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 25 (1) Jan. 1932: 93.—A note, found among the papers of George F. Moore, interpreting the Greek text of Niese's edition of Josephus, correcting in part a previous interpretation by Thackeray.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

9032. WIJNGAARDEN, W. D. van. *Het monotheïsme van Amenhotep IV en het oud-israëlietische monotheïsme.* [The monotheism of Amenophis IV and the monotheism of early Israel.] *Internat. Arch. f. Ethnog. Oudheidkundige Mededeel.* 31 (3-4) 1931: 108-117.—Under the influence of Egyptian discoveries, scholars like Auguste Comte, Renan, Otto Gruppe, and Lieblein declared that the monotheism of Israel was derived from Egypt. This thesis was rejected by Lepage Renouf and Kuennen, while Baentsch, Haupt, and Kittel accepted it, claiming that Moses was influenced by the religious reforms of Amenophis IV. This view is untenable. The differences between the two are very great. In the foreground of the Egyptian hymns to the sun is the glorification of the sun which is considered an earthly phenomenon, restricted in time and space and without any influence over the dead. The religion of the great Israelite prophets on the other hand is ethical. Yahwe is the almighty god of righteousness and justice. Influenced by the theory of evolution, Kuennen, Duhm, Wellhausen, and Stade believed that Israelite religion developed gradually from a naturalist basis to the age of the prophets, while scholars like Gressmann, Beer, Volz, and Sellin saw in Moses not only the founder of national unity, but also the creator of Israelite monotheism. Monotheism in Israel is autochthonous.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

## ASIA MINOR

(See also Entry 8970)

9033. BENVENISTE, EMILE. *Noms cariens.* [Carian names.] *Rev. Hittite et Asianique.* 1 (2) Jan. 1931: 52-57.—A gloss of Stephan of Byzantium gives a Greek translation for the two elements which form the Carian place-name, Suangela; he states that the first, *sua*, means "tomb," while *gela* means "king." But the more frequent occurrence of *sua* in Carian names (especially Suenness = "king's son (?)," cf. Tarxunazi) invites the assumption that it is this element which means "king," while the element *gela* is related to *kala*, which has the meaning of "fortress," "burg," rather than "tomb," and is associated with *akal* (Armenian), *kälät* (Persian), *qal'a* (Arabic).—*Elvin Abèles.*

9034. CAVAGNAC, E. *La chronologie des rois hittites antérieurs à Doudhalija III (env. 1420).* [The chronology of the Hittite kings before Doudhalija III, ca. 1420.] *Rev. Hittite et Asianique.* 1 (3) Apr. 1931: 72-75.—An attempted reconstruction of the list of Hittite kings from 2300 to 1420 B.C., on the basis of: (1) the demonstration of Hrozný concerning the reigns of Pithana and Anita (before 1950); (2) the succession of rulers between Doudhalija I and Labarna (ca. 1940-1865) and that between Telibinu and Arnuanda (ca. 1665-1515), both established by Forrer; (3) the list of

kings between these successions of Forrer (1865–1665) found in the Telibinu inscription, including (4) Murshil II, who is known to have taken Babylon *ca.* 1908; (5) and the assumption of an average reign, for the 17 kings from 1940–1515, of 25 years. This leaves a lacuna of a century between Arnuanda and Dudhalia III, in which only the doubtful figure of Hantila III appears.—*Elvin Abelès.*

9035. CAVAINAC, E. L'Egypte, le Mitanni et les Hittites de 1418–1350. [Egypt, Mitanni, and the Hittites, 1418 to 1350 B.C.] *Rev. Hittite et Asianique.* 1(3) Apr. 1931: 61–71.—The chronology, relative and absolute, of the 68 years between the death of Thothmes IV of Egypt (1418 or 1413) and that of Subbiluliuma, the Great King of the Hittites, with the earlier chronology of Egypt; all including the following reigns: *Egypt*—Thothmes I, Thothmes II, Hatshepsut, Thothmes IV, Amenhotep III, Amenhotep IV, Saakare, Tutankhamen, Aï, Horemheb; *Hittite*—Dudhalia III, Hattushil II, Dudhalia IV, Subbiluliuma; *Mitanni*—Artatama, Suttarna, Tushrat; *Babylon*—Karaindash, Burnaburiash.—*Elvin Abelès.*

9036. CAVAINAC, E. L'extension de la zone des Gasgas à l'ouest. [The extension of the sphere of the Gasgas to the west.] *Rev. Hittite et Asianique.* 1(4) Jul. 1931: 101–110.—An attempt to reconstruct the map of Asia Minor at the time of Subbiluliuma, king of the Hittites (*ca.* 1380 B.C.), as follows, beginning at the mouth of the Marassantija (Halys) and first going west: Tumanna (in Paphlagonia), Pala, (then southwest:) Ahhijiwa (=the Achaeans; then east:) Lujja, Arzawa (in Cilicia), Mitanni (east of the Euphrates; then north:) Tegaramma and Isuwa, Kizwatra, (then northeast:) Hajasa, (then west:) Daggasta, ending on the east bank of the same river. Within the great band of the Halys were the Hatti, while the Gasgas extended over all the territory of the Daggasta, Tumanna, and Pala (i.e. all of Paphlagonia and Phrygia). (Map.)—*Elvin Abelès.*

9037. CAVAINAC, E. Marija. *Rev. Hittite et Asianique.* 1(1) Oct. 1930: 15–17.—The text of a treaty of Subbiluliuma, king of the Hittites, which was found on four columns, is open to a different interpretation from that given by the editor, Friedrich; it contains two separate treaties, one with Huqqana, king of Hajasa, and also the citation of another with his predecessor, Marija. The reconstruction of events pertinent to this text may be: Dudhalia III (*ca.* 1400 B.C.), the Great King, had at first his son Dudhalia as co-regent; the latter was killed by the military oligarchy and replaced by his brother, Subbiluliuma; it was after this that the treaty was made with Marija, the king of Hajasa, who was subsequently executed for a harem misdemeanor by Dudhalia; when the latter died the succession of Hajasa was not yet determined, and Subbiluliuma, as sole king, now arranges the treaty with Huqqana which constitutes this document.—*Elvin Abelès.*

9038. CAVAINAC, E. Remarques sur l'inscription de Telibinou: Taharwili, Tourouhsou, Tanouwa. [Observations on the inscription of Telibinou: Taharwili, Turuhsu, Tanua.] *Rev. Hittite et Asianique.* 1(1) Oct. 1930: 9–14.—Translation of part of a text hitherto published only in cuneiform.—*Elvin Abelès.*

9039. PRZEWORSKI, STEFAN. Une statuette asianique à crâne déformé. [An Asianic statuette with deformed skull.] *Rev. Hittite et Asianique.* 1(2) Jan. 1931: 45–51.—The Brussels bronze statuette E 2434 has a peculiarly shaped head which has never been explained. The profile (here reproduced) has strong similarity to the reliefs of Abydos showing the warriors allied to the Hittites at the battle of Kadesh against Ramses II (*ca.* 1294 B.C.). The head seems to be deformed, and the practice of so treating new-born children is known. The head of the Brussels statuette is not, therefore, primitive art, but a faithful reproduction of a

national type, probably of a nation inhabiting eastern Asia Minor, which is also pictured in the Egyptian reliefs. The ivory plate found in Palestine, showing similar deformation, is evidence of how this type in art spread toward Egypt, and may explain the peculiar technic, entirely conventional, which produced the deformations of the Tell el-Amarna period. (Plates.)—*Elvin Abelès.*

9040. PRZEWORSKI, STEFAN. Vorderasien und Osteuropa in ihren vorgeschichtlichen Handelsbeziehungen. [Western Asia and eastern Europe in their prehistoric trade relations.] *Klio.* 25(1–2) 1932: 22–31.—During the third millennium before our era Troy was a rich trading city, controlling the route between the Baltic (reached by way of the Black Sea and the Dnieper) and Mesopotamia (reached by way of Akkadian and later Assyrian settlements in Cappadocia).—*William M. Green.*

9041. SAYCE, A. H. Hittite and Moscho-Hittite. *Rev. Hittite et Asianique.* 1(1) Oct. 1930: 1–8.—The name Hittite had the general significance of "western" to the Assyrians; *khati* actually means "silver," and the origins of the Hittite kings are associated with Kussar, in the neighborhood of the Berekati silver mines. The cuneiform "language of the scribes" at Khattusis (Boghaz-Keui) was a mixture of the indigenous, probably Asianic, languages of eastern Asia Minor and that of Indo-European invaders from Thrace; but the hieroglyphics of Syria (after 1200 B.C.) are better termed Moscho-Hittite, since the Moschi (Assyr. *Muskâ*) occupied that territory after the disintegration of the Hittite empire. (Translation of a text relating to Midas (*Mita*), published by Götz in *Keilschrifturk. aus Boghaz-köi* XXIII, no. 72.)—*Elvin Abelès.*

9042. WIJNGAARDEN, W. D. van. Karakter en voorstellingswijze van den God Resjef volgens de egyptische en vóór-aziatische monumenten. [The character and concept of the god Reshef according to Egyptian and Asia Minor statues.] *Internat. Arch. f. Ethnog. Oudheidkundige Mededeel.* 31(3–4) 1931: 28–42.—The word Reshef appears several times in the Old Testament. On Egyptian monuments of the 14th century the name appears several times and the god is represented as a warrior. Since he appears frequently with the goddess Qedesjt and once with the warrior goddess 'Anat, and since he has a very Asiatic physiognomy, the Egyptians probably took over from the Hittites all three of these gods. The Phoenicians had a cult of the war-god Reshef who was frequently accompanied by the Egyptian war-god Seth. Among the Arameans and the Cypriotes, Reshef also appears and is identified with Apollo-Amyklaios. Carthage also has the name. In Babylonia-Assyria the god has the name Rasjboe which is another name for Hadad. Although the Old Testament ignores the cult of Reshef, the cult was nevertheless found among the Israelites where he was known as the god of thunder and lightning. (10 illus.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

## PERSIA

(See also Entry 9221)

9043. CUMONT, FR. La fin du monde selon les images occidentaux. [The end of the world according to the occidental magi.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Relig.* 103(1–2–3) Jan.–Jun. 1931: 29–96.—Even though the magi's doctrine concerning the end of the world was not coherent, the events which they considered followed a logical order. Their system was a combination of old Mazdean traditions and Babylonian astrology. When Hellenism conquered the Orient, the Chaldean-Persian doctrine adapted itself to the stoical cosmology. The ancient Iranian idea that the world, which Ahura Mazda had created, would continue for 9,000,000 years, was modified as time went on. The conception in the first century B.C. was that Rome would be the last empire to domin-

ate the world. Its downfall was to be followed by wars, droughts, famine, pestilence, fires, and earthquakes, which were even to affect the movements of the heavenly bodies. The age of gold was a future millennium when Mithra would govern the world. After a thousand years, however, his power was to cease and with it the planets' domination of the earth. A fire was to absorb the other elements, and from this conflagration a more perfect world was to rise.—*D. Maier.*

9044. LOMMEL, H. *Zarathustra. Vortrag, gehalten am 12. Mai 1931 anlässlich der kulturmorphologischen Tagung in Frankfurt a. M.* [Zarathustra.] *Erdball.* 5 (9) 1931: 201-205.—The dualism of good and

evil is crossed and intersected by another dualism, namely that of body and spirit. The inflexibility of relatively potential forces is broken down only in one place: mankind belongs partly to god, partly to the evil spirit. Man has individuality. The transcendental personality is free, in contradistinction to even the highest spiritual beings; it possesses responsibility for all it does or neglects, and makes its selections—long before the physical existence is created—whether it wishes to belong to Ormuzd or to Ahriman. His self-determination, which is not predestination, decides whether the good world or the evil world will triumph. These are the principles of Zarathustra's ethics.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

## CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 8946, 8969-8970, 8986, 8991-8992, 8995, 9000, 9010, 9086, 9089, 9097, 9103, 9215, 9252, 10011, 10016)

9045. BARKER, ERNEST. *The life of Aristotle and the composition and structure of the "Politics."* *Classical Rev.* 45 (5) Nov. 1931: 162-172.—An article chiefly on the order of Aristotle's works, but many important questions concerning the life and activity of the man are treated.—*T. A. Brady.*

9046. BREMOND, ANDRÉ. *La religion de Platon d'après le X<sup>e</sup> livre des Lois.* [The religion of Plato according to the tenth book of the Laws.] *Rech. de Sci. Relig.* 22 (1) Feb. 1932: 26-53.—The great mission of Plato was religious: to establish God as the rule and measure of all things. His proofs of God and Providence are defective, but needed to perfect the synthesis of science and religion. The supreme divinity, the Good, is transcendent, and not an object of cult. The heavenly gods are to be celebrated in hymns of praise, in prayer, and in contemplation: astronomy becomes theology. Below these are intermediary gods and demons, in whose honor the state cults are established. Man is the creature and possession of the gods, their helper in the war against evil, playing the game of life as a spectacle before them. Citizens are subordinate to the state, which regulates worship to insure its purity; but the soul of each individual is immortal, and bound to render an account of its conduct.—*William M. Green.*

9047. CHRIMES, K. M. T. *On Solon's property classes.* *Classical Rev.* 46 (1) Feb. 1932: 2-4.—The property assessment of Solon could not have been in terms of equal measures of grain and wine or oil. This would have penalized the grain growers. The name of the highest class was fixed in terms of grain measure and in some way the liquid measures of wine and oil were equated with the dry measures. Solon regulated the distance to be left between olive trees, also between other plants; hence he could calculate how much a piece of land would produce. The name *pentakosio-medimos* was first used in Solon's time.—*T. A. Brady.*

9048. FRITZ, K. von. *Rev. of Rick: Neue Untersuchungen zu platonischen Dialogen.* [New investigations of the Platonic Dialogues.] *Gnomon.* 8 (1) Jan. 1932: 13-16.—The author seems quite unaware of the absurdity of his main thesis, that all the characters in the Dialogues must represent living philosophers, and that these should be resolved into two: Socrates standing for Plato in most cases, and all the rest (and in the *Symposium* Socrates as well) for Antisthenes. He is not at all worried by the contradictions in the resulting Antisthenes.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

9049. HENNIG, R. *Die westlichen und nördlichen Kultureinflüsse auf die antike Mittelmeerkultur.* [Western and northern cultural influences on the ancient Mediterranean world.] *Klio.* 25 (1-2) 1932: 1-21.—Between 2500 and 2000 B.C. the Cretans began to trade with Tartessus for Spanish silver and British tin. Amber was brought overland from the Baltic to the Adriatic, and thence to Crete, Mycenae, and Egypt. After 1350

B.C. the Phoenicians took over the trade, founding Gades about 1100. Homer shows a knowledge of the stream of ocean which encircled the earth, and of cuttlefish, tides, and sand dunes of the Atlantic coast. His Cimmerians lived on the banks of the English channel, shrouded in mist and cloud, and gave their name to Cambria (Wales), and the "Kymri" of modern Cornwall. About 600 B.C. Massilia was founded, and developed an overland trade in both tin and amber. Their acquaintance with southern England is shown in Hecataeus' account of the Hyperboreans, with their round temple of Apollo (Stonehenge), the flocks of whistling swans (known also to Hesiod, but never seen in Greece), and the mild climate of their land. With the Carthaginian mastery of the West (509-206 B.C.) the Greeks were cut off from the Atlantic, and the Massiliots undertook to keep their northern trade secret. Thus the later Greeks had less knowledge of western Europe than their predecessors. Only the Massiliot Pytheas (in the 4th century) breaks the long silence with his account of the circumnavigating of Britain, of Thule (Norway?), and the amber country.—*William M. Green.*

9050. HENNIG, RICHARD. *Neue Erkenntnisse über den vor- und frühgeschichtlichen Handel.* [New light on the trade of prehistoric and protohistoric times.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendarbeit.* 8 (1) 1932: 89-94.—A summary of the findings of scholars which render obsolete the interpretation of the distant past when that is based solely on the literary record. The author cites the civilizations of Crete, Troy II, Egypt, Tartessos, Hallstatt, and of three Russian centers as illustrations of pre-Homeric, pre-Phoenician development. Long periods of peace, remarkable technical advance, far flung trade routes by sea and land are now ascribed to peoples once considered barbarous or savage.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

9051. HEYSE, H. *Kant und die Antike.* [Kant and the ancient world.] *Antike.* 8 (1) Jan. 1932: 46-70.—A re-interpretation of the classical influences on Kant's philosophy in direct connection with the character and problems of contemporary philosophy.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

9052. KÖRTE, ALFRED. *Literarische Texte mit Ausschluss der christlichen.* [Literary texts with the exception of the Christian.] *Arch. f. Papyrusforsch. u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 10 (1-2) 1931: 19-70.—This is a critical review of the literary papyri published during the past four years.—*T. A. Brady.*

9053. LATTE, K. *Rev of Solders: Die ausserstädtischen Kulte und die Einigung Attikas.* [The extra-urban cults and the unification of Attica.] *Gnomon.* 8 (1) Jan. 1932: 51-52.—Solders' thesis, that cult history may be made to furnish new evidence for the political division of Attica in late Mycenaean and early Geometric times, is probable, and has served to bring to

gether a valuable collection of materials for the non-Athenian cults in Attica. It should be a considerable aid to the project of Robert and Kern for a source-book of the cults. In its application to the problem, however, there are many errors so that the book has more merit as a collection of sources than as a scholarly study.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

9054. LOMBARDO, GIUSEPPINA. Alessandro fileleno. [Alexander the philhellene.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica.* 59(4) Dec. 1931: 480-484.—A brief consideration of the Alexander who was king of Macedonia at the time of the Persian war. The author does not accept as historical the anecdotes of the king's message to the Greeks at Tempe and of his secret visit to them before the battle of Plataea. The stories were circulated after the Greek victory when Alexander desired to win the friendship of the Greeks.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

9055. MONDOLFO, RODOLFO. Intorno al contenuto dell' antica teogonia orfica. [Concerning the contents of the ancient Orphic theogony.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica.* 59(4) Dec. 1931: 433-461.—Orphic theology speculated concerning such problems as a universal procreative and motive force, a cosmic law of necessity and justice, and a cycle of developments, before philosophy took them up. Early philosophical speculation was influenced by theology. Later the interaction may well have become reciprocal, and theology may in its turn have been influenced by philosophy.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

9056. MOURANT, JOHN A. Plato's doctrine of temperance. *New Scholast.* 6(1) Jan. 1932: 19-31.—Plato's doctrine of temperance is discussed from three different viewpoints: as an individual virtue; its place in the state; in relation to wisdom, justice, piety, and courage. Temperance is of two kinds: vulgar and rational. The vulgar is a sort of natural instinct and may elicit false pleasures and may lead to excess. It must be aided by acquired knowledge. Rational temperance is self-control, selfmastery, which leads one to follow the best moral activities and so acquire true happiness. Only the selected few have the intelligence to cultivate rational temperance. Temperance is socially appropriate when philosophers rule, for they know best what is good for the inferiors. In the social order wisdom and temperance are identical. They differ in other spheres.—*Bruce Birch.*

9057. NILSSON, MARTIN. Rev. of Rose: Modern methods in mythology. *Gnomon.* 8(1) Jan. 1932: 17-19.—Rose has curiously fallen into the error in his interpretation of the Persephone myth, of assuming that the Greek winter, like ours, means the cessation of growth of plants for an appreciable period. His rejection of the historical character of the Lucretia story, on the ground of its contradiction of old Roman customs, is a worthy support to his general assumption of the secondary character of Roman mythology. His promised new edition of Hyginus will prove of great value to scholars.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

9058. PICARD, CH. Trois bas-reliefs "éléusiniens." [Three Eleusinian bas-reliefs.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique.* 55(1) 1931: 11-42.—The study of the Eleusinian Mysteries would benefit greatly by a comprehensive *Recueil* of its ancient illustrations, of which the ceramic are much better known and more numerous than the plastic. Such a collection would surely lead to the inclusion of many sculptures not now recognized as Eleusinian in subject. Among the series of representations would be included those which simply illustrate certain cult practices, and those which give organic representations of the drama and even the dogma of the *Passion*, for example, the flower-gathering, the rape itself, the wandering, the reunion of Persephone and Demeter. An illustration of the possibilities in this latter group is afforded by the new interpretations proposed

for three reliefs; an unpublished and incomplete relief at Delos, probably intended for the *Telesterion* of that island, representing the reunion and the sending of Hermes to Hades; the Mondragone relief in Naples, representing the mystic education of Triptolemus, and the fragmentary Albani relief in the Louvre, representing the birth of the divine child Ploutos. In all three cases the *Hymn to Demeter* furnishes the clues to detailed interpretation. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

9059. SCHADEWALDT, W. Das Vermächtnis des Perikles aus dem zweiten Buche der Historien des Thukydides. [The policies of Pericles, from the second book of Thucydides' Histories.] *Antike.* 8(1) Jan. 1932: 23-34.—This is a translation and discussion of Pericles' last public speech as reported by Thucydides. In his defense of his imperialism against popular attacks, Pericles brought the Athenians from their primitive and stationary conception of power to a new functional conception of the potential position of Athens, and a fuller understanding of the actual achievements of the state as a counterweight to the obstructive action of the oligarchs.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

9060. SCHADEWALDT, W. Rev. of Howald: Die griechische Tragödie. [Greek tragedy.] *Gnomon.* 8(1) Jan. 1932: 1-13.—Howald has adopted a notable new method for investigation of Greek tragedy, a development of that used by Tycho von Wilamowitz, investigating the work itself—its irrational "hidden harmony." The method is of considerable value in the light that it throws on many individual passages in the tragedies, and especially in establishing sharper distinctions of style between the three great tragedians.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

9061. UNSIGNED. Produktionsprogramm 1932 des deutschen altertumswissenschaftlichen Verlagsbuchhandels. [Program of publications for 1932 of the publishers concerned with classical studies.] *Gnomon.* 8(1) Jan. 1932: 58-60.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

9062. WADE-GERY, H. T. Studies in the structure of Attic society: I. Demotionidai. *Classical Quart.* 25(3-4) Jul.-Oct. 1931: 129-143.—In an earlier article (*Classical Quart.* 25 pp. 83-85) the author sought to prove that *Eupatridai* and *Gennetai* were not the same. The *Eupatridai* were created probably by some king and formed a closed order of nobility by Solon's time. After Solon, a *Eupatrid* is one who is descended in the male line from a family which once had a monopoly on certain offices; i.e., *Phyllobasileis* and *Eupatric Exegetai*. The problem of the *Gennetai* is more difficult. One must first define the qualification of blood attaching to birth-privilege. The *Demotionid* decrees (IG. II<sup>2</sup>. 1237) are resolutions of the phratry of *Deceleia*. The name of the order is the "Deceleia Lodge." Wilamowitz said the group was the *Demotionidai* and that the *Deceleis* were some portion of the phratry. How, then, can one explain the priest? The two decrees are written in the same hand and are meant to be read together, but they only supplement the *Nomos* of the *Demotionidae*. Appeal was allowed from the *phrateres* to the *Demotionidai*, hence the latter is a larger group. The *Demotionidai* were to the phratry what the *Areopagus* was to the citizen body of the 7th century. Here is a rare instance of appeal to a higher court. There is both a deme and a phratry of *Deceleis* and the two often coincided.—*T. A. Brady.*

9063. WILCKEN, ULRICH. Urkunden-Referat. [Bibliographical survey.] *Arch. f. Papyrusforsch. u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 10(1-2) 1931: 70-98.—Critical review of recent publications of non-literary papyri.—*T. A. Brady.*

## HELLENISTIC AGE

(See also Entry 9077)

9064. BUSCHOR, ERNST. Maiandrios. *Philologus.* 86(4) Sep. 1931: 424-426.—The Hellenistic me-

memorial to the Samian leader, Maiandrios, is more accurately described as a restoration. The proof lies not only in the construction of the upper distich on the base and its independence of the lower one, but also in another inscription found in the same sanctuary. This, a two column list of names, may have formed part of the older base of the statue, and probably was a list of those who fought for Samos at the Erymedon.—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

9065. COX, C. W. M., and CAMERON, A. A native inscription from the Mysio-Phrygian borderland. *Klio*. 25 (1-2) 1932: 34-49.—A stone inscription was discovered by the authors in Uyujik, north of Aezani, in northwest Phrygia. Of the characters, three are elsewhere known only in Lydian inscriptions, three only in Phrygian, and one is quite unknown. The language seems to be either Phrygian (perhaps under the influence of Lydian), or Mysian. The date is probably between the 5th and 2d centuries B.C. If Phrygian, this is the only known inscription in that language between the 7th century B.C. and 3d century A.D.; if Mysian, it is the first discovery of that language in an inscription.—*William M. Green*.

9066. HUWARDAS, STAWROS G. Beiträge zum griechischen und gräko-ägyptischen Eherecht der Ptolemäer- und frühen Kaiserzeit. [Studies on Greek and Greco-Egyptian marriage law in Ptolemaic and early Roman times.] *Leipziger Rechtswissenschaftl. Studien*. (64) 1931: pp. 57.—Marriage contracts of the Ptolemaic and early Roman periods fall into two groups: (1) those between Greeks, and (2) those between Greco-Egyptians. The first group may be subdivided into complete marriages and the so-called "loose" or "pre-marriage." The second group, most of which are from Roman times, is divided into γαμός ἔγγραφος (written marriage) and ἀγράφος (unwritten). The two forms of Greek marriages differ in that the "loose" type does not create a *Hausgenossenschaft*, i.e. a union of the marital property for the use of the family as a whole, and places the wife in an inferior position in certain respects after her husband's death. Considerable technical discussion of the marriage contracts and similar problems is given, and the Greco-Egyptian marriages are similarly treated.—*Moses I. Finkelstein*.

9067. PRIDIK, ALEXANDER. Weiteres zum Mitregenten des Ptolemaios II Philadelphos. [Further study on the co-rulers with Ptolemy II Philadelphus.] *Klio*. 25 (1-2) 1932: 72-85.—A defense of the view that Ptolemy, son of Lysimachus, viceroy of Telmessus, was not the son of Lysimachus, but nephew of Ptolemy

Euergetes. Hill's argument from a Telmessian coin is refuted in detail.—*William M. Green*.

9068. ROSTOVTEFF, MICHEL. Trois inscriptions d'époque hellénistique de Théangela en Carie. II. [Three inscriptions of the hellenistic age from Theangela in Caria. II.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes*. 33 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 209-218.—The second inscription of the three (See Entry 3: 11966) was partly copied by Bent and published by Hicks, then by Wilhelm. The decree dates from the second half of the 3d century B.C., and refers to various honors conferred upon a Theangelean, Aristides, son of Neon, by Troezen, the metropolis of Theangela, because Aristides had succored a citizen of Troezen captured by Aetolian pirates. Rostovteff agrees with Wilhelm that in the early 2d century, probably 189 B.C., Theangela was incorporated with Halicarnassus. The third inscription of the series, probably from the middle of the 3d century, embodies a decree of the city of Theangela. Since in all probability the site of Theangela was abandoned in the 2d century, excavations should yield much material of the hellenistic period. (Photographs of inscriptions.)—*T. A. Brady*.

9069. ROUSSEL, P. Le miracle de Zeus Panamaros. [The miracle of Zeus Panamaros.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique*. 55 (1) 1931: 70-116.—A well-known inscription discovered in the shrine of Zeus Panamaros in Caria, of which the restored text is here published, apparently refers to an incident in the campaign of Labienus in 41/40 B.C. when Stratonicea succeeded in resisting his attack, as is proved by several inscriptions. The present text, probably drawn up by the city of Stratonicea, to which Panamaros then belonged, records the miraculous fashion in which Zeus intervened to save his people, while the enemy suffered prodigiously. The inscription recalls others of the same type, notably the great dedicatory text of Lindos, and its details correspond to the usual genre of supernatural interventions. The miracles wrought by Apollo for Delphi are the most notable of this type. The flame sent by Zeus to warn the inhabitants of the attack has its parallel also in the account of the siege of Byzantium by Philip of Macedon in 340/339, and there are numerous other examples in Greek and in Hebrew history of similar interventions, in which spectacular features are the war-cry of the god, the baying of dogs, thunder at daybreak, and the miraculous lighting of the lamps in the shrine during the whole attack. The same traditions are carried on in hagiographic literature. The inscription is not a mere account of the miracle, but served the propagandist program of the priests of the shrine. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford*.

## ROME

(See also Entries 8974, 8986, 8999-9000, 9003, 9049, 9051-9052, 9057, 9061, 9063, 9066, 9069, 9097, 9103, 9108, 9119, 9172, 9192, 9199, 9252)

9070. ADCOCK, F. E. The term of Caesar's command in Gaul. *Classical Quart.* 26 (1) Jan. 1932: 14-26.—Caesar's second command in Gaul probably expired the day before the Ides of November, 50, not March 1, 49, March 1, 50, or Dec. 31, 50. The *Lex Pompeia Licinia* and the *Lex Trebonia* were passed some time before the Ides of November, 55, and made the commands of the Triumvirs run concurrently, ending on the same day in November, 50. Caesar may have deduced from the law of the Ten Tribunes that he was to remain in command in Gaul until elected consul, hence the opposition of Curio to Pompey's demands that Caesar lay down his command at the expiration of his term.—*T. A. Brady*.

9071. ALBERTARIO, EMILIO. Etica e diritto nel mondo classico latino. [Ethics and law in the classical Latin world.] *Scientia*. 50 (236-12) Dec. 1931: 375-389.—The intimate relationship between ethics and law

which appear in the Justinian codification is of late origin. Ethical standards, championed by rhetoricians, philosophers, and church fathers gradually dominate the more finite and utilitarian standards of law. But even under Justinian human regulation is not wholly supplanted by the divine or the ideal. Slavery, for example, may be made easier but it is not abolished.—*J. Van Nostrand*.

9072. ASHBY, T. Das römische Strassennetz in Südeturri in seiner Beziehung zu der etruskischen Periode. [The network of Roman roads in southern Etruria in its relation to the Etruscan period.] *Klio*. 25 (1-2) 1932: 114-117.—The decisive factor in the growth of Roman power was its possession of the only permanent passage over the lower Tiber. Until the construction of the Pons Mulvius in 220, all routes into Etruria departed from the Pons Sublucus, below the Tiber island. Veii attempted to contest the Roman control of Italian

trade by a ferry route through Fidenae, until the Romans cut off this route.—*William M. Green.*

9073. BELL, H. I. A new fragment of the *Acta Isidori*. *Arch. f. Papyrusforsch. u. Verwandte Gebiete*. 10 (1-2) 1931: 5-16.—This is a publication of a fragment of the well known *Acta Isidori* (Wilcken, Chrest. No. 14). Another fragment appears in *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad.* 28 1930. The fragment given here records some new facts about this interesting incident in the struggle of Greeks and Jews during the reign of Claudius. It seems to contain a very insulting remark by Isidore about Agrippa, and the emperor seems to accuse Isidore of having killed Theon and Macro, and now of attacking Agrippa. The document is dated in the 3d century, written of course from older materials. (Photograph of the papyrus.)—*T. A. Brady.*

9074. BERVE, HELMUT. *Sulla*. *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissenschaft. u. Jugendbildung*. 7 (8) 1931: 673-682.—An interpretation of Sulla should consider two fundamental dominating influences. One is the inherent harshness and assurance of the Roman aristocracy, uninfluenced by the refinements of Hellenism. The other is his growing belief in his luck. He interpreted this luck as an all powerful deity guiding and protecting him. Identified by Sulla, at least after 92 B.C., as an Aphrodite of Asia Minor, Ma-Bellona, the goddess put him above fear, made him inhumanly pitiless, and rendered caution or foresight on his part unnecessary. He was an Old Roman, by no means a phil-Hellene; an anarchic not an archic man.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

9075. DELBRÜCK, R. Der spätantike Kaiserornat. [Late classical imperial costume.] *Antike*. 8 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-21.—The greatest artistic development of the late classical period was the representation of the state, especially as embodied in portraits of Augustus and Augusta. The distinctive costume permitted only to them was the purple chlamys and the diadem. For the origins of the chlamys and diadem we must go back to Alexander's adoption of a costume half Greek and half Persian; in adopting the Persian diadem he separated it from the characteristic tiara and adapted it for use either alone or with the Macedonian cap. The Ptolemies made the Hellenistic form of royal chlamys and diadem familiar to Rome and the more autocratic of the early emperors tried to adopt it. Even Augustus and Agrippa, before the republican reaction in Augustus' policy made it impossible, were represented with the diadem. The tradition is continuous till the later emperors were able to adopt the Hellenistic costume unreservedly. It was probably in the court of Constantine that the historical romance of the purple chlamys and the diadem developed; its later use, as in the account of imperial costume by Johannes Lydus, is one of the earliest attempts to use archaeology in aid of political propaganda. The increasing decoration of the diadem with jewels may be traced to India. As the character of the imperial costume became more and more fixed and traditional, its chief elements were transferred to the representation of saints and the Virgin as well. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

9076. DOBIÁŠ, JOSEF. Dva poklady římských denářů z Balkánu. I. [Two hoards of Roman denarii from the Balkans.] *Numismatický Časopis Československý*. 6 (1-4) 1930: 1-9.—The author describes and classifies a find of 124 Roman denarii dating from the period 69-193 A.D., found in Mezdra in Bulgaria. He connects them with the disordered conditions in the Balkans after the death of Pertinax in 193 A.D. He discusses here mainly a change in the weight of this coin. Particularly interesting is a barbarian imitation of the Commodus denarius.—*Josef Susta.*

9077. GALLAVOTTI, CARLO. Sopra un opuscolo perduto di Dione Crisostomo. [Concerning a lost work of Dio Chrysostom.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica*. 59 (4) Dec. 1931: 504-508.—Suidas cites among the works of Dio Chrysostom one entitled 'Εγκώμιον

'Ηρακλέους καὶ Πλάτωνος. The correct title must have been 'Εγκώμιον 'Ηρακλέους κατὰ Πλάτωνος.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

9078. HEICHELHEIM, FRITZ. Zu Pap. Bad. 37, ein Beitrag zur römischen Geldgeschichte unter Trajan. [On Pap. Bad. 37: a study on the history of Roman coinage under Trajan.] *Klio*. 25 (1-2) 1932: 124-131.—Evidence from the papyri supports the older view that the Roman pound was about equal to 327.45 grams. The aureus was a recognized gold standard, one-fortieth of a pound, despite the reduction in the weight of the minted coin under Nero and others. The decline in the value of gold under Trajan is perhaps connected with the conquest of Dacia.—*William M. Green.*

9079. KOLBE, WALTHER. *Forschungen über die Varusschlacht*. [Investigations concerning the defeat of Varus.] *Klio*. 25 (1-2) 1932: 141-168.—All accounts of the defeat of Varus confirm and supplement that of Dio. Varus, in summer camp, disregarded reports of the treachery of the German chieftains. On hearing of a distant insurrection he decided on a punitive expedition, leaving a garrison in camp. Arminius offered to supply auxiliary troops, but actually laid an ambush in the neighboring forest, where the Romans were attacked on their first day's march. A camp was improvised, from which escape was attempted before the next daybreak. A heavy storm occurring that day made further progress impossible, and the army was destroyed. The Germans then returned to Varus' summer camp, carrying the heads of the slain on their spears, and thus led the garrison to surrender. Of the various topographical conjectures, only the Lippe Forest satisfies the conditions. Near Detmold is a mountain called "der Teut," with remains of an old stone fortification, probably the Teutoburg of Roman times.—*William M. Green.*

9080. KUBITSCHEK, WILHELM. Ältere Berichte über den römischen Limes in Pannonien. [Older accounts of the Roman frontier in Pannonia.] *Akad. d. Wissenschaft. in Wien, Philos.-Hist. Kl., Sitzungsber.* 209 (1) 1929: pp. 345.—A detailed study of an almost forgotten work and of certain MSS in the British Museum. They contain the record of the archaeological promenades of Richard Pococke and Jeremias Miller. The purpose of the study is to correct certain pardonable errors in Mommsen's more hurried examination of these documents (Corpus I. L. III 480 Abs. 12) and the result is a more accurate description of Pannonia, particularly of Carnuntum.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

9081. LEVY, ERNST. Die römische Kapitalstrafe. [Roman capital punishment.] *Sitzungsber. d. Heidelberg Akad. d. Wissenschaft., Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (5) 1930-1931: pp. 76.—In classical times, capital punishment (*poena capitalis*) among the Romans means either the death penalty or perpetual exile. Originally the term *caput* in criminal law referred only to the death penalty, and crimes punishable by loss of citizenship or freedom were extremely rare. Even in Cicero's time only a few "capital" crimes of the latter type existed, limited mostly to military offenses and international delicts. Before sentence was passed, however, the accused was permitted to go into voluntary, permanent exile. To protect innocent men, the magistrate had to let a few days elapse between conviction and execution in order to give the condemned opportunity to leave. Finally, just before the middle of the first century B.C., deportation received statutory sanction with the *lex Tullia de ambitu*, and was quickly taken up by a whole succession of laws in the following decades. The death penalty was still carried out against citizens in a few cases, but only rarely. Non-citizens, however, were in no way affected by this development, for exile robbed them neither of citizenship nor of a part in Roman political life, and hence was not a worthy substitute for death. With the empire, execution of citizens gradually became more common again, and, finally, with Diocletian,

it returns as the sole form of "capital" punishment.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

9082. MÜNZER, F. Rev. of Rice-Holmes: *The architect of the Roman Empire, 27 B.C.-A.D. 14. Gnomon.* 8(1) Jan. 1932: 54-56.—In contrast with his earlier study of Caesar, Rice-Holmes' present work fails to give a clear picture of Augustus' policy in its foundation, means, and purpose. The chronological arrangement obscures the true proportions of the subject. The emphasis of the bibliography on English works, and the neglect of much continental research, notably that of Gardthausen, illustrates the extent of his isolation from the scholarship of other nations.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

9083. PALANQUE, JEAN-RÉMY. *Famines à Rome à la fin du IV<sup>e</sup> siècle. [Famines in Rome at the end of the 4th century.]* *Rev. d'Etudes Anciennes.* 33(4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 346-356.—From the letters of Symmachus and Ambrose, one discovers five food crises in the last quarter of the 4th century: 376, famine at Rome; 382, scarcity in Africa; 383, general famine in the Mediterranean area; 384, failure of grain to reach Rome; 388, scarcity in Italy. We also know of a serious famine in 390 when a revolt prevented the exportation of African grain.—*T. A. Brady.*

9084. PREMERSTEIN, A. von. *Gliederung und Aufstellung der Res gestae divi Augusti in Rom und im pisidischen Antiochia. [The columnar division and erection of the Res gestae divi Augusti in Rome and in Antioch of Pisidia.]* *Klio.* 25(1-2) 1932: 197-225.—Premerstein defends the view advanced by Ramsay and himself that the original inscription before the tomb of Augustus in Rome was divided into eight columns, engraved on brass tablets affixed to the sides of two pillars. The erection of the inscription at Antioch is discussed in detail.—*William M. Green.*

9085. ROSENBERG, A. Rev. of Leifer: *Studien zum antiken Ämterwesen. I: Zur Vorgeschichte des römischen Führeramts. [Studies in the ancient magistracies. I: On the origins of the Roman generalship.]* *Gnomon.* 8(1) Jan. 1932: 52-54.—By an exhaustive study of the inscriptional evidence for the Etruscan magistracies, Leifer has established the character of the two chief collegia in the Etruscan administration. The *zilad-collegium* was composed of two unlike offices, at the head of each state, corresponding to the Roman *magister populi* and *magister equitum*. Subordinate to these is the *maru-collegium* derived from the higher aids to the magistrates, performing priestly functions, but not confined to these, as there was as yet no sharp distinction between priests and magistrates. His interpretation of the third official title, the *purdne*, as not designating an independent office but only the chief member of a collegium or other group, is less tenable. It is better here to keep the old theory that this title refers to a distinct, but subordinate, office. Leifer promises a second volume, on the Italian background of Roman magistracies as a measure of the influence of the Oscans, Umbrians, and other Italic tribes on Roman political development.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

9086. STOLTZ, CARL. *Zur relativen Chronologie der Parallelbiographien Plutarchs. [The relative chronology of the Parallel Lives of Plutarch.]* *Acta Univ. Lundensis. Lunds Univ. Årsskr. Avdel. I. Teol., Jurid. och Humanistiska Ämnen.* 25(3) 1929: pp. 135.

9087. TARN, W. W. *The battle of Actium. J. Roman Studies.* 21(2) 1931: 173-199.—The true history of Antony and Cleopatra will probably never be known; it is buried too deep beneath the version of the victors. The author bases his interpretation chiefly on contem-

porary evidence and draws on his knowledge of Hellenistic warfare and navies. The contemporary evidence is found in Horace, Augustus' memoirs, coins, and the story of an eyewitness given by Plutarch. In the case of Horace, the correct interpretation has been given by Bentley and other editors, but this interpretation has been overlooked by the historians. Coins show an imitation of Antigonus and Demetrius and indicate that Augustus represented Actium, like Antigonus' victory at Cos, as a great victory over Egypt. The eyewitness cited by Plutarch shows that Antony was on the right of his line and thus did not plan merely to break through and run for Egypt. His plan was to turn the left wing of the enemy and drive him southward. Antony's fleet consisted of seven squadrons each containing approximately 60 ships of the line. In the right wing Antony had three squadrons. Behind the line was Cleopatra with one squadron, which was to fill in the gap in the center caused by the movement towards the right of Antony's squadrons. On the right there was some fighting, and 10 to 15 ships were captured, but the battle was decided by the desertion of five squadrons of Antony's fleet. All that was left was Cleopatra's squadron and 40 ships under Antony's personal command. There was no treachery or cowardice on the part of Cleopatra.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

9088. TOSI, TITO. *Soggettivismo ciceroniano nel "Cato maior."* [Cicero and the "De senectute."] *Civiltà Moderna.* 1(2) Aug. 15, 1929: 269-274.—The author endeavors to portray the personality of Cicero as revealed in the *De senectute*. His love for agriculture is entirely Ciceronian and is not to be confused with that of Cato who practiced agriculture for gain. Cicero furthermore was highly desirous of glory and full of ambition and not, like Cato, an opponent of every manifestation of individualism. Furthermore in this dialogue he shows his great sorrow for the death of his daughter which convinced him of the necessity of believing in immortality. Cicero was spiritually a new man in contrast to Cato and the best interpreter of that new ideal of *humanitas* which developed slowly and was then rapidly matured under Greek influence.—*G. Calogero.*

9089. WENGER, LEOPOLD. *Die rechthistorische Papyrusforschung. [The study of legal papyri.]* *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 19 1929: 10-44.—The two leaders in the investigation of legal papyri have been Ulrich Wilcken and Ludwig Mitteis. A uniform technique has been established for the publication of new material; but no complete *corpus* exists as yet. No history of ancient law can be written until the papyrological material is mastered. Juristic papyrology will strive to disentangle the components of ancient law—the Oriental component in the Hellenistic synthesis, and the Greek and Oriental elements in Roman law. Hence there has been a detailed investigation of Greek and Egyptian law to determine the influence of both upon Rome. In Roman times the prominence and extent of the Roman law are open questions, and both the originality and universal applicability are in doubt. Papyrology has also shown the very complex administrative system of Hellenistic and Roman times and has gained many insights into population problems, the conflicts between the religious and civil authorities, as well as many economic problems. As late as the Arabic period there is much to be gleaned from the study of papyri. There is also a consideration of law in Persian and Hellenistic times, and the "Gnomon of the Idios Logos," and the Giessen Papyrus no. 40, which has reopened the problem of the *Constitutio Antoniniana*.—*Ephraim Fischoff.*

## OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 8973, 9049-9050, 9076, 9079)

9090. DAUZAT, ALBERT. *La toponymie gauloise de l'Auvergne et du Velay.* [Gaulish place names in Auvergne and Velay.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* 33 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 357-388.—On page 388, there is a map showing names of places inhabited before the Roman conquest.—*T. A. Brady.*

9091. PITTONI, RICHARD. *Urzeitliche "Almwirtschaft."* [Prehistoric Alpine pasture-economics.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 74 (4-6) 1931: 108-113.—The author discusses the question whether there was a temporary pasture for cattle breeding in prehistoric times in the Alps of Austria and Switzerland, which seems probable from relics found in the higher Alps, in heights from 3000-5400 feet, dating even from the bronze period. Strabo and Pliny mention live-stock and cheese production in the western Alps.—*Bruno Dietrich.*

## OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 7104, 7107, 7111, 7291, 8980-8981, 8987, 9001, 9050, 9114, 10012)

9092. COOMARASWAMY, ANANDA K. *Yaksas.* II. *Smithsonian Inst., Freer Art Gallery, Publ. #3059.* May 1931: pp. 84.—The Yaksas or vegetation deities of ancient India were intimately associated with a water cosmology, in which the primeval waters gave rise to plants, and plants to gods, men, cattle, and other beings. The plant style of Indian symbolic art, explicable only in terms of this water cosmology, is far more ancient than its oldest known representation in Indian sculpture, and the cosmology itself seems to have had a pre-Aryan origin and a wide distribution through Western Asia. In India the fundamental theme of the Grail legend, likewise a part of this system, embodied the conception of the Yaksha Varuna as a divine king who bestows fruitfulness on the whole world and who possesses a vessel containing the water of life. The Leviathan, the lotus, the brimming vessel, and the river goddesses and nymphs, all common in early Indian sculpture, find an ultimate interpretation in the cosmic cult of the waters. [Illus.]—*Walter Cline.*

9093. HOPKINS, E. WASHBURN. *The divinity of kings.* *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 51 (4) Dec. 1931: 309-316.—In India the 'human god' was originally the priest, and in the older Veda all Brahmans are looked upon as gods by birth. The king, at this period, became divine only by virtue of a religious ritual which united him with the holy power, *brahma*. In ordinary belief, however, the king was still considered human, not divine, despite this ritual. The early law books almost universally take this attitude. Gradually, however, a belief in his divinity seriously developed and it became generally accepted that royalty is divinity. This view is still accepted by the pious.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

9094. LAW, BIMALA CHARAN. *Political condition of ancient India.* *Indian Rev.* 31 (10) Oct. 1930: 665-669.—A story of the political condition and administrative system of India in the 6th century B.C. The account is based largely on ancient Buddhist literature.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

9095. LOMMEL, HERMAN. *Vedica und Avestica.* *Z. f. Indologie u. Iranistik.* 8 (2) 1931: 267-280.

9096. MADIKIAN, P. A. *Aray Anoune yev Ir Dzacoume.* [The name Aray and its origin.] *Hantes Amsorya.* 44 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 164-181.—The word Aray (a god and a hero in Armenian mythology) was the name of a star and also the name of a month (corresponding to Feb.-Mar.). The inhabitants of Thrace had a god named Ares. The Armenians originally (prior to 1,500 B.C.) lived in Thrace. Later when they migrated to Ar-

menia they carried the name with them which took the modified form Aray and which became their god of war. The Greeks also had a goddess of retribution named Ara, and the Assyrians had one named Aara. The name Aray is mentioned in the Bible and Plato used the name Eros (the root of Aray) in his *Republic*. Some Armenian form was taken from the river Araxes or from the mount Ararat, but the more probable view seems to be that Plato's Eros became the Thracian Ares, and the latter was modified by the Armenians to Aray.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

9097. MADIKIAN, P. A. *Aray Kéghetsig Houyn Madénakeroutian mētch.* [Aray the Fair in Greek literature.] *Hantes Amsorya.* 43 (3) Mar. 1929: 129-142; 44 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 161-177.—Aray the Fair, a mythological name among the Armenians and an object of worship, is referred to in many classical Greek works. Plato in his *Republic* mentioned the name as Eros, the son of Armenius of Pamphylia. This province was coterminous with Armenia. Aray the Fair is also referred to in the works of Plutarch, and still later St. Augustine mentioned the name in his *Civitas Dei*.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

9098. MORELAND, W. H. *Notes on Indian maunds.* *Indian Antiquary.* 61 (760) Jan. 1932: 5-8; (761) Feb. 1932: 23-25.—These are the last articles of a series on the Indian *maund*, a measure of weight which apparently varied over Indian space and time from 23 to 46 pounds weight. The summary raises questions which carry research back before the time of the ox and the camel in Hindustan. The problem is also raised as to whether the ass was in use in those parts where *maunds* were the heaviest, because it is likely that men would not have carried such burdens—the pounds given above are not *avoirdupois*. If the ass were so used, then it was in use in India in pre-Aryan times.—*E. D. Harvey.*

9099. O., C. E. A. W. *Recent discoveries of edicts of Asoka.* *Indian Antiquary.* 61 (761) Feb. 1932: 39-40.

9100. OERTEL, HANNS. *Zu Caland's Übersetzung des Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra.* [Caland's translation of the Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra.] *Z. f. Indologie u. Iranistik.* 8 (2) 1931: 281-299.

9101. ZIMMER, HEINRICH. *Buddha.* *Vortrag gehalten am 8. Mai 1931 anlässlich der kulturmorphologischen Tagung in Frankfurt a. M.* [Buddha.] *Erdball.* 5 (7) 1931: 241-252.—Involuntarily, owing to a decision made later in life, Buddha became the teacher of the world. From the beginning the teachings of Buddha opened a road only for the few: the rule of the monk or the earthly form of the Bodhisattva. This Buddhistic means of salvation brought about the great process of fusion of old aboriginal and Aryan culture. Dissolution of all substantial psychology dealing with the dimensions and forces, abolition of all metaphors in space for the realm of the soul: this seems to have been the historical message of Buddha in Asia.—*K. H. Roth-Lütra.*

## EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See also Entry 9137)

9102. BORNHAUSEN, KARL. *Christianity and idealism.* *J. Relig.* 12 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-23.—The relation between Christianity and idealism has an historical development which culminated in the union of these two forces in St. Augustine. Parseeism (Persia), a nature cult, is the oldest source of idealistic religion of western civilization and associates God with the highest attributes of wisdom, purity, and faithfulness. An attitude of piety was established in the anthropomorphic conceptions of ancient Israel. Hellenism passed through Plato and Paul and Jesus and was emphasized by Luther. The mystic union between God and man

reaches its most idealistic formulation in Johannism.—  
John H. Mueller.

9103. FAULKNER, JOHN ALFRED. **The Greek and the fulness of the time.** *Biblical Rev.* 17 (1) Jan. 1932: 53-67.—Though the early church did not win her greatest victories among the cultured, nevertheless she did win cultured adherents and defenders. Unconsciously the Greek prepared the way for the later faith. Socrates by turning philosophy into the correction and regulation of morals made easier Christian propaganda. The moral self judgment for which he stood was essentially Christian. Plato and Aristotle likewise prepared the way for Christian teaching. The Stoics made their contribution, especially through Marcus Aurelius and Epictetus. Zwingli and Wesley expected to meet these pagans "in a better world." The chief contribution of the Greek to the new faith was the Roman Empire. Without it, Christianity would not have been. When Paul wrote to the Romans he did so in Greek. The Jews in Rome inscribed Greek words on their tombstones. The Greek tongue was generally understood.—John F. Moore.

9104. GREENE, WM. BRENTON. **The ethics of the New Testament.** *Evangelical Quart.* 3 (4) Oct. 15, 1931: 337-386.—The ethics of the New Testament are in keeping with philosophical ethics and with the ethics of the Old Testament. The style and fundamental materials of the two Testaments are the same with reference to the moral nature of man, the union of religion and ethics, the position of God, etc. There are certain distinctive characteristics of the New Testament ethics which stand out from the Old Testament and philosophical ethics. The moral norm, as well as the moral subject, has been made complete. The importance of natural virtue is realized. Where the Old Testament set a temporal reward for an ethical life, the New Testament substitutes an eternal recompense, and there is a difference of degree between Old and New Testament conceptions of virtue.—Howard Britton Morris.

9105. GREIFF, A. **Zur Aberkiosinschrift.** [The Abercius inscription.] *Theol. Quartalschr.* 110 (3) 1929: 242-261.

9106. GUIGNEBERT, CH. **La sépulture de Pierre.**

[The tomb of St. Peter.] *Rev. Hist.* (Paris). 168 (2) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 225-253.—A careful examination of the texts relating to the death and entombment of St. Peter cannot establish his entombment at Rome. The tombs of Sts. Peter and Paul are not located in the same parts of the city according to variant texts, and the only definite fact that can be established is that on June 29, 258, the remains of the two saints were translated from the catacombs to their final resting places in the Vatican and Aqua Salvia. June 29 was the date of the translation, not of the death. That the bodies translated at that time were really those of the two saints cannot be proven; the story rests only on legend.—J. L. La Monte.

9107. KAPLAN, CHAIM. **Some New Testament problems in the light of rabbis and the pseudopigrapha. The cosmological similes in John 3, 5.** *J. Soc. Orient. Res.* 15 (3-4) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 64-75.

9108. KENYON, F. G. **The Chester Beatty Biblical papyri.** *Gnomon.* 8 (1) Jan. 1932: 46-49.—The collection includes 12 distinct manuscripts, recently acquired in Egypt, all of them papyrus codices, ranging from the 2d to the 5th century, and preserved in the ruins of some early church or monastery. They have obvious textual importance and great bibliographical interest, for the collection confirms the conclusion that the codex form of book was used by the Christians very early, when the roll was still generally preferred in secular literature.—Eva M. Sanford.

9109. MINGANA, A. (ed.). **Woodbrooke Studies: 7. The Apocalypse of Peter.** *Bull. John Rylands Library, Manchester.* 14 (2) Jul. 1930: 423-562. (See Entries 2: 8981; 3: 6876; 3: 8729.)

9110. SMITH, EMIL. **Kristendommen-en Samfundsreligion.** [Christianity, a religion of society.] *Kirke og Kultur.* 38 (10) Dec. 1931: 445-550.—What are the reasons for the triumph of Christianity over the other religions in the early days of the church? (1) The fulfillment of all its promises; (2) the brotherhood of man; (3) satisfaction in a collective group experience and mutual helpfulness; (4) a solid organization in the midst of social and political chaos.—Theo. Huggenvik.

## THE WORLD 383 TO 1648

### HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 9145)

9111. BIRKENMAIER, ALEXANDER. **Zur Lebensgeschichte und wissenschaftlichen Tätigkeit von Giovanni Fontana (1395?-1455?).** [The life and scientific activity of Giovanni Fontana.] *Isis.* 17 (50) Jan. 1932: 34-53.—The first certain date we have for Fontana is 1418, at which time he was student of the arts and medicine at Padua; a passage in the *Liber de omnibus rebus naturalibus* giving date of writing from points of view of the current apocalyptic "6666" would indicate he was still alive in 1454. Thorndike's identification of him with a Dominican of the same name (13 *Isis* 103; 15 *id.* 36-37) is rejected, as the latter came from Piacenza, whereas all certain references to the former distinguish him as "Venetus" or "de Venetiis." Hence the writer expressly eliminates from the list of this Fontana's works (15 in number) that *Opus in quo multa moralia* as the work of the Dominican, Johannes Fontana Placentinus. The Venetian physician never was a monk and dealt only with the profane sciences. Quetif-Echard mentioned the latter work in his Fontana bibliography without having seen it. Our Fontana

was according to all reports a unique personality, with a Baconian interest in a wide range of the technical, practical applications of mathematics and physics. While not original, neither was he exclusively copyist, and he was widely read.—Major L. Younce.

9112. FLEURENT, HENRI. **Médecine au musé de Calmar.** [Medicine in the Colmar museum.] *Aesculape.* 19 (1) Jan. 1929: 1-32.—Pictures and describes examples of German primitives of the 15th century in the upper Rhine district, especially those which portray the ideas and practices relating to the treatment of disease among the people of that day.—C. R. Hall.

9113. MEAD, HERMAN RALPH. **Incunabula medica in the Huntington Library.** *Huntington Library Bull.* (1) May 1931: 107-151.—A bibliography.—H. D. Jordan.

9114. NADEL, SIEGFRIED F. **Musikalische Astrologie.** [Musical astrology.] *Erdball.* 5 (12) 1931: 441-447.—The many musical astrological correspondences of Chinese and Indian teaching moved on into Greece (Pythagoras), were accepted in classic Arabic musical theory in the 14th century, appeared in the western medieval world (Johannes de Muris), and had not died in 18th and 19th century Europe. (2 illus. and 1 figure.)—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

9115. PELSENEER, J. Gilbert, Bacon, Galilee, Kepler, Harvey et Descartes: leurs relations. [Gilbert, Bacon, Galileo, Kepler, Harvey, and Descartes in relation to each other.] *Isis*. 17 (50) Jan. 1932: 171-208.—An inquiry into the extent of interrelationship and interdependence subsisting between the scientific and philosophic standpoints of these men, and their opinions of (and feelings toward) one another, by means of brief comparisons.—*Major L. Younce*.

9116. RUDY, HIRSCH. Amatus Lusitanus. *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 13 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 424-439.—Amatus Lusitanus (1511-1568), a Jewish physician who had studied at Salamanca, was driven from his practice at Lisbon by the Inquisition. After a stay at Antwerp he spent some time in Italy, and then went on to Ragusa and finally to Saloniki where he died of plague. His skill as a doctor won him many distinguished patients, Christian as well as Jew. As an investigator he made observations that were new, particularly in the field of anatomical research. He studied the relation of sacred numbers to the days of crisis in disease. His interest in botany led him to write a commentary on Dioscorides.—*Lida R. Brandt*.

9117. SCHNETZ, JOSEF. Neue Beiträge zur Erklärung und Kritik des Textes der Ravennatischen Kosmographie. [New discoveries towards an explanation and criticism of the text of the cosmography of Ravenna.] *Philologus*. 87 (1) Dec. 1931: 80-113.—Some points in the sources for the cosmography of Ravenna—Cod. Vaticanus, Urbinus 961, saec. XIII, and Cod. Parisinus No. 4794, saec. XIII or XIV—are still doubtful in spite of Miller's careful study of the subject. According to him the coastline in the 6th and 7th hours of the night has the name of "Scythia eremosa." This term, however, is really used to denote the 10th hour of the night. "Primus oriens" refers to the boundary of the earth, at which point paradise is located. Errors in interpreting the texts have also been made through philological difficulties.—*D. Maier*.

9118. SOCHER, H. von. Het Handschrift van Copernicus "De revolutionibus." [The manuscript of Copernicus' "De revolutionibus."] *Wetenschappelijke Bladen*. 75 (10) Oct. 1930: 62-65.

9119. TESTI, GINO. Le antiche miniere di allume e l'arte tintoria in Italia. [The ancient alum mines and the art of dyeing in Italy.] *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 13 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 440-448.—The common theory that the mining of alum and its use in dyeing were introduced into Italy by refugees from Constantinople in the 15th century is not admissible. Evidence is given of such mining in ancient and medieval times in the Lipari Islands, Ischia, Tolfa, and Volterra.—*Lida R. Brandt*.

9120. TREVEL, Dr. L'épilepsie de Louis XIII. [The epilepsy of Louis XIII.] *Aesculape*. 19 (2) Feb. 1929: 51-55.—Examples of the occurrence of the "falling sickness" in the royal family and in France of the 17th century.—*C. R. Hall*.

9121. ZILBOORG, GREGORY. The dark ages of psychiatric history. *J. Nervous & Mental Diseases*. 74 (5) Nov. 1931: 610-635.—The article treats of the superstitions surrounding mental diseases that arose after the decline of Greek culture and persisted well into the 16th and 17th century. By quoting freely from the *Malleus Maleficarum* he shows that many of the clinical signs of severe mental affliction were taken as proof of demoniacal possession. The article is a chapter of a forthcoming history of psychiatry.—*H. M. Beckh*.

## HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 9000, 9112, 9264)

9122. AUBOYER, JEANNINE. A propos d'art Khmer. [Khmer art.] *Rev. de l'Art*. 60 (329) Sep.-Oct.

1931: 105-114.—After the establishment of the French School of the Far East, and the ceding of Angkor territory to Cambodia, archaeological research of Khmer art became more active. Parmentier classified the architecture according to style: pre-Khmer or Brahmanic (6th-7th centuries), Buddhist (9th-10th), and that of "classic perfection" (11th and 12th centuries). Stern modified the order of evolution, however.—*John H. Mueller*.

9123. BONUZZI, GUGLIELMO. The "frightful tower" of the towered city. *Art & Archaeol.* 33 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 25-29.—Asinelli tower in Bologna was constructed probably between 1109 and 1119. It has a height of 321 feet, with a basal dimension of 29×28 ft. It leans four feet to the west from the perpendicular, but this inclination has persisted at least since the 14th century, and has not been aggravated since 1706, the date of its measurement. For a long time an alarm bell was carried on its summit. (4 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta*.

9124. BORENIUS, TANCRED. The French exhibition. The goldsmiths' work. *Burlington Mag.* 60 (347) Feb. 1932: 77-81.—The exhibition of French art while concerning itself primarily with painting, offers an excellent series of specimens of the work of medieval goldsmiths, and the objects from the Treasury of Conques are of particular interest. In many cases the objects antedate the "translation" from the Church of Ste. Foy to Conques and give clear signs of subsequent accretions, particularly in the enamels employed. The majority of exhibits for the latter part of the 12th century are from St. Denis, but Limoges and the northern French artisans both make their contributions.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

9125. DRAGHICEANU, V. Săpăturile dela Vodita. Bisericile Sf. Nicodim și a lui Litovoin-Vodă. [The excavations of Voditza. The churches of St. Nicodemus and of Prince Litovoin.] *Bul. Comisiei Monumentelor Istorice*. 22 1929: 149-156.—The author has excavated the abbey church of Voditza near the Danube, built in the 14th century, representing a type of Serbian architecture. Under the foundations of this church he discovered another, of the 13th century, said to be the oldest church of the country, built by Prince Litovoin, the first voivod in the region of present day Oltenie.—*N. Bănescu*.

9126. JACOB, E. F. Medieval German art: a beginner's notes. *History*. 14 (55) Oct. 1929: 193-203.—Germany is rewriting the history of her art on a regional basis with very valuable results. Notes are here given on the collections at Cologne, Nuremberg, and Munich, and on Romanesque sculpture in various places.—*H. D. Jordan*.

9127. MIZUNO, SEIICHI. Gyokuheki ko. [A typological study on the Chinese jade disk.] *Toho Gakuho*. (2) Nov. 1931: 156-185.—Jade disks with a round perforation in the center evolved from the ancient jade axes, and they could be dated approximately by their patterns. The earliest disks are either plain or ornamented very little; they are rough, irregular, and inferior in quality. The Tsin style disks with grain or conventionalized animal designs, or a combination of these, mark the transitional period. In the Han style we see an attempt to escape from vague design and to substitute concrete representation of objects. The glass disks with grain pattern also belong to this period. The disks which had religious significance survived only as personal ornaments. (Plates and illus.)—*Shio Sakanishi*.

9128. NOPPEN, J. G. The painter of Richard II. *Burlington Mag.* 60 (347) Feb. 1932: 82-87.—The painting of Richard II is generally considered the best portrait of the 14th century in Europe, but debate has failed to determine whether it is of English or French origin. Certain similarities to a *Virgin and Child* by a Bohemian artist suggest the possibilities of German creation.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

9129. REICHARDT, KONSTANTIN. Die Kunst der Skalden. [Skaldic art.] *Z. f. Deutschkunde*. 46 (2) 1932: 65-79.

9130. RITTER, E. J. Seidschuken-Architektur. [Seljuk architecture.] *Erdball*. 5 (12) 1931: 448-450.—In spite of Persian, Syrian, Arabian, Egyptian, Armenian, and Byzantine influence, the creative independent work of the Seljuks appears very early. The pillar mosque of Arabic origin and the open Persian *medresses* are the basis of the two types of sacred architecture. Among secular architecture the caravansery is preeminent. In spite of the monumental character of Seljuk architecture, its charm lies in the chiaroscuro effect of its ornamentation. (5 photos and 3 tables.)—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

9131. TOMITA, KOJIRO. Portraits of the emperors—a Chinese scroll-painting attributed to Yen Lipen (died A.D. 673). *Bull. Mus. Fine Arts (Boston)*. 30 (177) Feb. 1932: 2-8.

9132. ZORN, E. R. Email, Niello, farbige Bronze. [Enamel, niello, and colored bronzes.] *Weltkreis*. 2 (5-6) 1931: 82-87.—Enamel was already extensively used in early civilizations. One of the chief centers for enamel work was Byzantium which developed the cloisonné technique. Closely related is the Russian wire enamel. Champlevé was produced chiefly in the 12th and 13th centuries in Germany and in the 15th and 16th centuries in France, where Limousine enamel was later developed. Niello is not a species of enamel but merely a metal ornamental covering. Very probably this was already known in the ancient world. Hardly any of it has survived because it detaches itself so readily from its base. Niello production was revived in 15th century Italy and then in the Orient. Colored bronze is nothing but a chemical coloration of the metal. Its manufacture is restricted chiefly to Japan.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 9174, 9199, 9212, 9233, 9239, 9289, 10009, 10016)

9133. AKINIAN, P. N. Skēvrhayi Avēdarane 1197 Touvaganen Lvovi Hay Arkyēbigobosaranī Crataranī mētch. [The Bible of Skevrhay of the year 1197 in the library of Armenian archbishopric at Lwów.] *Hantes Amsorya*. 44 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 95-112; (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 210-236.—An illustrated Armenian Bible, written at the monastery of Skevrhay (near Tarsus, Cilicia) in 1197-1198, is preserved at the library of the Armenian archbishopric at Lwow (Lemberg). Only a few people knew of its existence. The writer himself has seen the MS (#426) but his account is based on observations recorded by Calemkarian and by J. Piotrowski. The Bible was written by Gregory of Melij (another monastery near Tarsus) or of Skevrhay. Its pages are decorated with drawings from the lives of the apostles, which form a definite contribution to Armenian art in Cilicia. (Facsimiles and illus.)—A. O. Sarkisian.

9134. d'ALÈS, ADHÉMAR. La lettre d'Ibas à Marés le Persan. [The letter of Ibas to Mares the Persian.] *Rech. de Sci. Relig.* 22 (1) Feb. 1932: 5-25.—Ibas, bishop of Edessa, between 433 and 436 wrote to Mares, bishop of Hardsasir in Persia, a letter denouncing Cyril in his contest with Nestorius, and strongly affirming the two natures in Christ. For this he was condemned and deposed by the "robber" council of Ephesus (449), but reinstated by the council of Chalcedon (451). Ibas anathematized Nestorius, but never recanted the letter. A century later the letter was again made the ground of anathema by the council of Constantinople. Ibas appears, in the history of his time, as a pale replica of Theodoret of Cyprus, with whom he is associated in his

errors, his conversion, and his restoration.—William M. Green.

9135. d'ALÈS, ADHÉMAR. Saint Cyrille d'Alexandrie et les sept à Saint-Marie d'Éphèse. [St. Cyril of Alexandria and the seven at St. Mary's of Ephesus.] *Rech. de Sci. Relig.* 22 (1) Feb. 1932: 62-70.—The Acts of the council of Ephesus (431) contain a discourse delivered by St. Cyril of Alexandria "against Nestorius," when the seven came down to the church of St. Mary. There is no positive evidence to support the conjecture of Tillemont, Bardenhewer, etc. that "the seven" were adherents of Nestorius converted to orthodoxy. The view of Schwartz is that the seven were the representatives of the council sent to the emperor at Constantinople, and that the speech was delivered on their return to Ephesus. But the council was adjourned before the delegation could have returned, Cyril had returned to Alexandria, and there is no evidence that the seven ever returned to Ephesus in a body. But the speech may well be that delivered by Cyril before the council at a farewell meeting, on the eve of the departure of the seven.—William M. Green.

9136. d'ALESSIO, E. DALLEGGIO. Les origines dominicaines du couvent des Saints-Pierre-et-Paul à Galata: un texte décisif. [The Dominican origins of the monasteries of St. Peter and Paul at Galata: a determining text.] *Échos d'Orient*. 33 (160) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 459-474.

9137. AULÉN, GUSTAF. Gammalkyrklig och reformatoriskt. [The early church and the Reformation.] *Acta Univ. Lundensis. Lunds Univ. Årsskr. Avdel. I. Teol., Jurid. och Humanistiska Ämnen*. 26 (3) 1930: pp. 20.

9138. BOUVIER, ANDRÉ. Ulrich Zwingli d'après ses œuvres. [Ulrich Zwingli according to his works.] *Rev. de Théol. et de Philos.* 19 (80) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 205-232.—Through extracts from numerous of Zwingli's somewhat obscure works, we are able to gain an insight into his mind and personality, and also his reactions to the mooted social, political, and religious questions of his day. The extracts are from his writings during the years 1519-1531.—S. Lessly.

9139. CHESTERTON, G. K. St. Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274). *Spectator*. (5409) Feb. 27, 1932: 280-281.

9140. DAULTE, PHILIPPE. Un essai de restauration calvinienne. [An attempt at a Calvinian restoration.] *Rev. de Théol. et de Philos.* 19 (80) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 233-261.—As a means of revivifying contemporary Protestantism, de Saussure proposes a return to 16th century Calvinism. With few exceptions, he takes Calvin as a doctrinal guide. An examination of his thesis, however, fails to convince the contemporary theologian, and Calvin remains a source of inspiration rather than a dogmatic norm.—S. Lessly.

9141. DESSING, CHR. S. Bescheiden aangaande de hervorming der tucht in de Abdij van Egmond in de 15de eeuw. [Documents concerning the reform of the discipline in the abbey of Egmond in the 15th century.] *Werken v. h. Hist. Genootschap te Utrecht*. ser. 3 (55) 1930: 1-305.—During the 15th century an effort was made several times to introduce in the abbey of Egmond a highly necessary reform of the discipline. J. a Leydis speaks about a few of these efforts in his *Chronicon Egmondanum ten Annales Regalium Abbatum Egmondensium*. (Chap. LXXI, p. 95 and chap. LXXX, p. 113) and gives also a detailed account of the results of the reform (chap. XC and XCII). Until now the sources from which J. a Leydis had drawn were only partly known. In the library of the Great Seminary of Warmond, Dessim found a chronicle concerning the abbey of Egmond of the last decade of the 15th century, hitherto unknown and unpublished, which related in detail the course of the reform of the discipline. This chronicle is published here, completed by other

documents from the episcopal Seminary of Warmond and the General Public Record Office of The Hague.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

9142. DUNSTAN, Father. *Franciscan poverty.* *Cath. World.* 134 (803) Feb. 1932: 529-537.—Poverty is to have nothing, to wish nothing, and to possess all things in the spirit of liberty. To men like Elias and St. Bonaventura fell the task of squaring the ideal of St. Francis with economic conditions. Libraries, friaries, and churches, while necessary, need not be possessed by the order. Right of dominion could be vested in the Holy See whilst use could be exercised by the corporate body of the order, and by individuals, without any betrayal of the pure ideal of poverty. Thus is Franciscan poverty practised.—*John J. O'Connor.*

9143. FRANCHINI, VITTORIA. *La Congregazione "de usuris" in Roma.* [The congregation "On usury" in Rome.] *Economia.* 8 (5) Nov. 1931: 413-423.—The history of the provisions taken by the popes against Jewish loan activities in Rome.—*Roberto Bachi.*

9144. GLAUE, PAUL. *Liturgiegeschichtliche Forschungen.* [Studies in the history of liturgy.] *Z. f. Kirchengesch.* 50 (3-4) 1931: 455-464.

9145. GOETZ, W. Stigmen. [Stigmata.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 19 1929: 244-250.—Stigmata appear after long and for the most part hysterical disease. The investigations of Josef Merkt on the wounds of St. Francis have made it plausible that these wounds were either the last stage of his illness, hence purely physical, or the result of a self-inflicted act of asceticism. The medical investigations of the Konnersreuth case enable us to regard Francis' stigmatisation as an hysterical malady due to a combination of furious yearning to experience the Passion and of ecstatic states. The recurrence of the phenomenon of stigmatisation among many less worthy individuals, the regular precedence of long disease, and the possibility recently proved (cf. the case of Paul Diebel in 1927) of inducing bleeding by the concentration of the will, make unnecessary the assumption of a special condition of grace as the predisposing factor. Finally if stigmata are an index of grace why did no case occur before Francis and approximately 323 after him? The healthy religion of a Bernard of Clairvaux, which cannot show stigmata, is not less intense than that of a Therese Neumann. The case of the latter should once for all lift the question of stigmata from the realm of miracle into that of phenomenology and accessible be made to medical investigation.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

9146. GÖLLNEROVÁ, ALŽBĚTA. *Počátky reformace v Banské Bystrici.* [Beginnings of the Reformation at Banská Bystrica.] *Banská Bystrica.* 4 (4) 1930: 580-612.—Banská Bystrica was a German mining town of great significance in development of the mining industry in Hungary. It flourished in the late 15th and early 16th century, when mining there came into the hands of the Fugger and Thurzo families. The article discusses this period in detail, largely on the basis of documents from the town archives. As early as 1520 the Lutheran movement began to take effect in Banská Bystrica; in 1525-6 religious discord combined with social discontent among the miners due to their low wages; these often gained a revolutionary character, like certain episodes in the Peasants War in Germany. The article describes the suppression of these movements, and traces the development of the evangelical reforms in Banská Bystrica until 1544, in connection with the reformatory tendencies which penetrated Slovakia directly from Germany and Bohemia.—*Josef Susta.*

9147. HOVSEPIAN, C. Norits Kricor Aghtamart-sou masin. [Again on Gregory of Aghtamar.] *Hantes Amsarya.* 44 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 41-60.—Gregory of Aghtamar (an Armenian monastery founded in the 10th century in Lake Van) was the catholicos of that

congregation. In his own works he never referred to himself by his title. He is first mentioned in contemporary works in 1515 and from chronicles we may infer that he became catholicos in 1509 and died in 1546. Such an inference is partially warranted by the MS (mashtots) #969 found in the library of the monastery at Etchmiadzin in Armenia, supposedly written by priest John Arjishetsi. Facsimiles from the pages of the MS and engravings depicting religious ceremonies.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

9148. JANSEN, FRANÇOIS. *Saint Augustin et la rhétorique.* [St. Augustine and rhetoric.] *Nouvelle Rev. Théol.* 57 (4) Apr. 1930: 282-297.

9149. JERPHANION, GUILLAUME de. *Encore les inscriptions cappadociennes et la vie de Saint Symeon Stylite.* [A further note on the Cappadocian inscriptions and the life of St. Symeon Stylites.] *Rech. de Sci. Relig.* 22 (1) Feb. 1932: 71-72.—An inscription, hitherto judged undecipherable, relates to the miracle of the removal of a beam from a dragon's eye.—*William M. Green.*

9150. KEPOV, IV. P. *Religioznoto sústoyanie na Bulgariya prez vtorata polovina na XIV vek.* [The religious situation in Bulgaria during the second half of the 14th century.] *Uchilishcheni Pregled.* 30 (9-10) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 1274-1289.—Besides the internal strife and external danger that threatened Bulgaria during the second half of the 14th century, there were also some strong religious factions that further weakened her forces of resistance to the foreign danger. The most important religious currents and sects were Issikhastvo (ascetic school), Bogomilism, and Judaism. The clergy did not perform its duty scrupulously. Many clergymen were uneducated, greedy, and dishonest. Tzar Ivan Alexander convoked two state councils in 1350 and 1360 to check the spread of heresy. The Bogomiles, the Jews, and the Adamites were condemned and punished.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

9151. KOK, DAVID de. *Les frères mineurs en Hollande.* [The Friars Minor in Holland.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine.* 6 (3-4) 1929: 282-286.—Because the greater part of the documents concerning the history of the Friars Minor in Holland are privately owned, no one has been able to write a history of this congregation. The Franciscan influence during the middle ages and the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries in Holland is generally appreciated. The Franciscans probably fought the propaganda of Protestantism even more than did the Jesuits, and the present third of Holland, which is Catholic, is due to their efforts. It is regrettable that this phase of ecclesiastical history has been ignored. From an inventory published by M. J. Bruggeman, de Kok enumerates documents which he considers important.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

9152. LERNER, FRANZ. *Kardinal Hugo Candidus.* *Hist. Z., Beiheft.* (22) 1931: pp. 69.—Because of their polemic and propagandist character the writings of the period of the investiture struggle have to be used with the greatest caution. This applies with great force to the principal contemporary source for the career of Cardinal Hugo, the diatribe of Bonizo. Brought to the papal court by Leo IX, Cardinal Hugo took the imperial side in the disputed election of 1061, but appears as an active agent of the papal curia under Alexander II. His sphere of activity was Spain, where he seems to have come into conflict with the powerful order of Cluny. He supported the candidacy of Hildebrand in the tumultuous election that raised him to the papacy as Gregory VII, but soon went over to the hostile camp of Henry IV, and participated in the Synod of Worms (1076) that voted the deposition of Gregory VII, and was excommunicated by the pope in 1078. His career illustrates the evolution of papal absolutist doctrine in the period from Leo IX to Gregory VII.—*E. H. McNeal.*

**9153. LINDEMAN, HENRY.** *Sint Hildegard en haar levensbeschrijvers.* [Saint Hildegard and her biographers.] *Hist. Tijdschr.* 10(3) 1931: 199–212.—The 750th anniversary of St. Hildegard's death, which was celebrated Sept. 17, 1929 in Bingen, was the occasion for gathering the scattered data on the biography of this 12th century abbess of Bingen, to complete them, and to make them into a surveyable whole. Aside from her own writings, we possess only one biography of this much-discussed figure, who is sometimes considered a holy soul exceptionally graced by God, and sometimes a very obviously hysterical nun. This biography is the *Vita auctoriibus Godefrido et Theodorico monachis*, which goes back to a lost biography of Hildegard's secretary Volmar, and to annotations by the monk Wilbert van Gembloers, who assisted her during the last part of her life.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

**9154. MACOUREK, VLADIMÍR A.** *Počátky katholické restaurace na Moravě za biskupa Prusinovského.* [Beginning of the Catholic restoration in Moravia under Bishop Prusinovský.] *Sborník Hist. Kroužku.* 30 (1–2) 1929: 59–61; (3–4) 1929: 113–121; 31 (1) 1930–1931: 27–33; (2–3) 1930–1931: 102–109; (4) 1930–1931: 175–183; 32 (1) 1931: 8–13; (2–3) 1931: 79–86; (3–4) 1931: 196–201.—Prusinovský was bishop of Olmütz, 1565–1572. His bishopric included all of Moravia. When Prusinovský became bishop in 1565, the Protestants were still gaining in numbers and power throughout Moravia. Most of the nobility was Protestant and supported its spread. Maximilian II did not permit any action to be taken against the Protestants. The Catholics were losing ground steadily. The city council of Olmütz itself had become entirely Protestant. Prusinovský was the first to attempt to retard the Protestant growth. He started the Counter-Reformation in Moravia, at first by vigorous defense of Catholic rights, then by a relentless attack upon the Protestants, causing churches, schools, and city councils to become Catholic. He called in the Jesuits and enabled them to carry on missionary activity throughout the land. Prusinovský received considerable aid from Count Vratislav of Pernštejn who had formerly supported the Protestant cause. Upon his marriage to the Spanish Maria Manriquez de Lara he espoused the Catholic action and contributed to the founding of a Jesuit college in Olmütz in 1570.—*Livingstone Porter.*

**9155. MAILFERT, YVONNE.** *Fondation du monastère bénédictin de Saint-Nicolas d'Angers.* [Foundation of the Benedictine monastery of St. Nicholas of Angers.] *Bibl. de l'École d. Chartes.* 92 (1–3) Jan.–Jun. 1931: 43–61.—Fulk Nerra, count of Anjou, was noted as a builder of monasteries as well as of fortresses. Among the Angevin abbeys built by him were those of Beaulieu, Ronceray, and St. Nicholas. Medieval and modern writers are unanimous in stating that the monastery of St. Nicholas was founded, i.e., that the monks took formal possession, in 1020. The original documents as well as the cartulary of St. Nicholas disappeared during the French Revolution. Nevertheless a few traces of the cartulary are found in writers of the 17th and 18th centuries. In these fragmentary notices the author has discovered five references to the induction of the monastery. On the basis of this method of dating, unusual during the middle ages, she concludes that the correct foundation date is 1021, after May 3. [Four documents.]—*Walther I. Brandt.*

**9156. MANNHARDT, FRANCIS.** *Medieval conditions and historical problems.* *Hist. Bull.* 10 (1–2) Jan. 1932: 11–14, 30.—With the outbreak of the Protestant Revolution a series of new causes of historical uncertainty arose, and with such baneful consequences that De Maistre has characterized post-Reformation history as a conspiracy against the truth. The writer then examines the special medieval circumstances

operative in the realm of historical method, such as intellectual limitations, lack of historical sense (credulity, sensationalism, and nationalistic pride and local conceit), obstacles impeding inquiry and verification (as inaccessibility of depositories and lack of communications), and causes due to moral and cultural conditions, as excessive zeal, narrowness, venom, chauvinism, etc. of censors and satirists; partisanship ready to go to even greater lengths (as that of Otto I's henchmen against John XII); forgeries and interpolations (as the *De continentia* on which H. C. Lea in his *Sacerdotal celibacy* relied to picture St. Ulrich of Augsburg as defending the marriage of the clergy, whereas it is now clear that it is a lampoon written in the heat of the Hildebrand controversy, between 1075 and 1078, more than a hundred years after St. Ulrich's death).—*Major L. Younce.*

**9157. MÜLLER, K.** *Der heilige Patrick.* [St. Patrick.] *Nachr. v. d. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch. zu Göttingen. Philol.-Hist. Kl.* (1) 1931: 62–116.—The only reliable sources for the life of St. Patrick are his own undoubted works, the *Confessio* and the *Epistola*. The two 7th century works about him, by Tirechan and by Muirchu, are tendentious and reveal already the effects of legendary development. A careful study of his own writings yields results that serve as a basis for correcting the too limiting conclusions of Zimmer on the one hand, and the too imaginative constructions of English and Irish scholars, on the other.—*E. H. McNeal.*

**9158. PATTERSON, LAWRENCE K.** *The papal election of 1378.* *Hist. Bull.* 10 (1–2) Jan. 1932: 8–10, 30.—Was the election of Urban VI valid? Was it free? Was it canonical? It now seems clear that Urban was truly chosen pope. No official decision has ever been rendered upon this vexed point. The names of Urban VI and his successors appear in the Breviary and in the catalogue of the popes, while the two rival Avignon claimants are ignored. There is also the "obiter dictum" of the learned Benedict XIV in the 18th century. Most Catholic historians are Urbanist, and modern Protestant scholars usually accept the claim of Urban as valid. Certain French historians, especially those of the Gallican school, defend the legitimacy of the Avignon line. Terror was not the sole motive which dictated the choice of the cardinals. Urban was a most available compromise candidate, and his harsh character was only revealed later. Even assuming that the election of April 8 was doubtful, it may be argued that when for two whole months the entire Sacred College accepted Urban VI as pope, their conduct "validated" it.—*Major L. Younce.*

**9159. PRÉFONTAINE, J. VINOT.** *Le couvent des soeurs grises de Beauvais.* [The convent of the grey nuns of Beauvais.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine.* 5 (3–4) 1928: 288–326; 6 (2) 1929: 129–172.—In 1840 the mayor and many notables of Beauvais welcomed a project of establishing in the city a community of some sisters of the third order of St. Francis, who were called the grey nuns. The present study is divided into 14 parts which treat of the foundation, the building, the cemetery, the church, relies, the personnel, boarders, superiors, confessors, chaplains, benefactors, revenues, obituaries, and activities during the Revolution. An alphabetical list of the superiors and the nuns of the order follow.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

**9160. REDLICH, VIRGIL.** *Zur Bibliotheks- und Geistesgeschichte der Trier Abtei St. Mathias.* [On the library and cultural history of the abbey of St. Mathias in Trier.] *Studien u. Mitteil. z. Gesch. d. Benediktiner-Ordens u. seiner Zweige.* 49 (4) 1931: 448–464.—Apropos of the history by Josef Montebaur printed in Freiburg in 1931, a list is given of 285 manuscripts identified and located in various sources, all at one time in the abbey. It was founded in 707, became Benedictine in the 10th century, rose to its height under Abbot Rode after 1421,

declined in the 17th and 18th centuries. Over 221 15th century manuscripts are now existent, acquired in Rode's time, more than all added in earlier years. Two letters are printed in Latin from the librarian, P. Maximin Paulus, to the rector of the university at Salzburg, Apr. 16, and Sep. 8, 1765.—H. M. Lydenberg.

9161. RODOCANACHI, E. *La jeunesse d'Adrien VI.* [The youth of Adrian VI.] *Rev. Hist. (Paris).* 168 (2) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 300-306.—Adrian VI. was not a German but a Dutchman, born in Utrecht of a middle class family. He was forced to obtain financial help to get through school at Delft, Deventer, and Louvain. He received his doctorate in theology from the school of the St. Esprit in 1491 and became a member of the faculty there. He became dean of the cathedral chapter of Louvain, and became one of the leading clerics of the Netherlands. He was dry, academic, and lacked understanding of human feelings, as his sermons indicate, but was a close friend of Erasmus. In 1515 he left Louvain for Malines where he became one of the influential members of the council of Margaret of Austria. He was soon thereafter sent to Spain where, at the request of Margaret, he was given the bishopric of Tortosa (1516).—J. L. La Monte.

9162. SCHIFF, OTTO. *Die Wirsberger.* *Hist. Vierteljahrsschr.* 26(4) Dec. 31, 1931: 776-786.—A memorable link in the chain which connects the Taborite movement with certain phenomena of the Peasants' Revolt and the Anabaptist state at Münster is the apocalyptic teaching in Bohemia and Germany of the brothers Janko and Livin of Wirsberg. They proclaimed the coming of a new messiah of whom Janko, who was actually a Franciscan monk, was the John the Baptist, a messiah born spiritually of the Virgin, unlearned but enlightened by God, who alone appreciated the real meaning of Scripture and who would appear to usher in the third and last Testament, to save men and the divinity itself. The messiah would bring about the death of anti-Christ, the pope, convert all from a mechanical to a spiritual religion, and usher in a new political and social era which would deprive the clergy of their property and force the nobility into the cities. Mercenary soldiers were to be the instruments of the revolution. Janko disappeared from the scene in 1466. Livin was finally condemned to life imprisonment in a castle of the bishop of Regensburg where he died in 1468 or 1469.—E. N. Johnson.

9163. SCHRÖDER, EDWARD. *Die Giessener Handschrift 876 und die rheinfränkische "Himmelfahrt Mariæ."* Nebst zwei Anhängen. [The Giessen manuscript 876 and the Rhine-Frankish "Assumption of Mary." With two appendices.] *Nachr. v. d. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch. zu Göttingen. Philol.-Hist. Kl.* (1) 1931: 1-27.—This parchment containing 13th century German works was acquired by the Library of the University of Giessen from the manuscripts left by a professor of Catholic theology, who died in 1837. Its earlier ownership is unknown. The first part contains three tracts: the symbolism of Solomon's temple, the symbolism of the mass, the conversation between Christ and the loving soul. This compilation seems to have been made at Mainz. The second part (the Assumption of Mary) comes from the same scriptorium, and its original author belonged to the same general region. The third part, a German version of the famous poem of Prudentius *Psychomachia*, once formed a separate book; it was probably composed by a Thuringian connected with the German Order. At the end of the manuscript is a dating ("in the year of the Lord 1278 or a little later") which refers properly only to the last-named work.—E. H. McNeal.

9164. SÉRENT, ANTOINE de. *Le monastère des Clarisses de Dinan (1480-1792).* [The monastery of the Clares of Dinan.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine.* 6(3-4) 1929: 287-298.—In 1480 Frère Nicolas Cavaret, a

Friar Minor, who had been a chaplain for the holy Clares of Nancy, conceived the idea of establishing a monastery of the same order at Dinan. The citizens of Dinan were in sympathy with the project. François II, the duke of Brittany, approved of the plan to use the church of St. Catherine as a nucleus for the proposed monastery, providing the pope's sanction was secured. Jean Sotir, a friend of Cavaret, departed immediately for Rome and obtained from Sixtus IV a bull authorizing the foundation of a convent at Dinan. Two manuscripts and a letter which concern the history of the monastery until its disorganization during the Revolution are described.—Margaret Janson Smith.

9165. STEIN, EVŽEN. *Studie k traktátu Jindřicha z Bitterfeldu, "De institutione sacramenti eukaristie."* [A study of Henry of Bitterfeld's treatise "De institutione sacramenti eukaristie."] *Časopis Národního Muzea v Praze.* 104(3) 1930: 212-225.—Henry of Bitterfeld, a learned theologian, worked at Prague University in the 90's of the 14th century. From that period dates his tract preserved in the library of Prague University, which in its contents is closely related to his other tract preserved in the University Library of Königsberg. Stein analyses the tract in detail, together with its main themes, particularly the defense of the frequent, even daily, access of the laity to the Lord's Supper, which at that time was warmly recommended by the reformers. He also deals with Bitterfeld's position towards nominalism and philosophic terminology.—Josef Susta.

9166. TESSIER, GEORGES. *Les chartes du monastère de Dèvre et la valeur historique du cartulaire de Vierzon.* [The charters of the monastery of Dèvre and the historical value of the cartulary of Vierzon.] *Bibliot. de l'École d. Chartes.* 92(1-3) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 23-42.—In 1120 Pope Calixtus confirmed the monastery of St. Pierre de Vierzon in the possession of a number of churches, among them the church of St. Optat of Dèvre. Current tradition held that Dèvre was once the seat of an important monastery, having a modest *cella* at Vierzon. This tradition rests on documents compiled during the 12th century, preserved as Latin MS 9865 in the Bibliothèque Nationale. Some of them are obvious forgeries, others interpolated, and the whole under suspicion. Late in the 11th century the monks of Dèols, with the connivance of the archbishop of Bourges (their former abbot), drove the monks of Vierzon out and took possession. When the monks of Vierzon were finally permitted to return, one of the Dèol monks, Herbert, remained at their head. Tessier holds Herbert responsible, at least in part, for the forgeries and interpolations.—Walther I. Brandt.

9167. VIARD, JULES. *Le concile de Paris de mai 1310.* [The council of Paris, May, 1310.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 59(4) Oct. 1, 1931: 358-360.—This council, under the presidency of the archbishop of Sens, tried the Templars, and condemned 59 of them as relapsed heretics. It is here established that this council met in May instead of October, as is frequently stated.—Arthur McC. Wilson.

9168. WYON, O. St. Hildegard (1098-1179). *Speculator.* (5408) Feb. 20, 1932: 242.

## JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 9116, 9143, 9300)

פרק מחולות ספרות הקבלה. [Chapters from the history of Cabballistic literature.] *Kirjath Sepher.* 7(1) 1930: 149-165; (3) 1930: 440-464.—The author continues his researches on R. Abraham b. Eliezer Halevi begun in v. 2 in which he represents the latter as the chief of the apocalyptic Cabballists who prepared the way for Solomon Molcho, etc. There is included a reprint from an Ox-

ford MS of a fragment of the *Megillath Amraphel*—a eulogy for martyrs in a very exalted tone. The book *Mesoreth Habrith* which included the above mentioned essay and others has been attributed to other authorship. There are enumerated other materials and three new letters, the last of which (1538) is very interesting, for it is the earliest Jewish reference to the Reformation and regards Luther as a sort of secret Jew come to lead the revolt against the pope and gradually to cause the Gentiles to approach the Jewish faith. This letter, another dealing with the dream of redemption, the essay on the *Tradition of wisdom* (MS Cambridge) are reprinted. Then the author turns to Rabbi Abraham b. Solomon and establishes his authorship of the book *Abne Zikkaron* published in the first quarter of the 16th century at Morocco.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

9170. SCHOLEM, G. *שרי ספרו של שם טוב נאון*

## EASTERN EUROPE

### BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entries 7069, 7188, 7204, 7210, 7227, 9071, 9183–9184, 9186, 9426)

9171. AKINIAN, P. N. *Movsēs Khorēnatsvots Voghpe Ghēvont Yērētsi Badmoutian Vērtchapanen ē.* [The lamentation of Moses of Khorene is the epilogue of the "History" of Ghévont the Elder.] 44 (1–2) Jan.–Feb. 1930: 8–40.—The last chapter (c. 67) of the *History of Armenia*, by Moses of Khorene, supposedly written in the 5th century A.D., and purporting to be a description of contemporary events, does not fit into the text of the *History of Armenia*; it is incoherent, out of place, and not contemporaneous. It does not even show that the entire book is written by the same person—the said chapter must have been written by a temperamental person. On the other hand, whatever is found in this chapter—almost wholly deep lamentations—applies correctly to the terrible years of 750–774. Therefore it probably was written some time after 774 A.D., and since the historian of this period is Ghévont the Elder, this chapter was probably his work. In reality Moses of Khorene is not the historian of the 5th but of the 8th century and his work was probably published some time in 790–810. It is also clear that Khorene did not plagiarize from Ghévont; this was done by a third person.—*A. O. Sarkissian*.

9172. DAIN, A. *Cinq adaptations byzantines des "Stratagèmes" de Polyen.* [Five Byzantine adaptations of the "Stratagems" of Polyaenus.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes.* 33 (4) Oct.–Dec. 1931: 321–345.—The manuscript tradition and relationship of these five adaptations, three of which are unpublished, is traced. [Chart.]—*T. A. Brady*.

9173. DÖLGER, F. *Johannes VII, Kaiser der Rhomäer, 1390–1408.* [John VII, emperor of the Romans, 1390–1408.] *Byzantinische Z.* 31 (1) 1931: 21–36.—Dölger gives a detailed and well-documented study of John VII Palaiologos.—*C. G. Lowe*.

9174. GRANIC, B. *Das Klosterwesen in der Novellengesetzgebung Kaiser Leons des Weisen.* [Monastic institutions in the Novellae of Leo the Wise.] *Byzantinische Z.* 31 (1) 1931: 61–69.—Leo the Wise dealt with the legal status of the monastic institutions in six *Novellae*. His ordinances did not include a complete and comprehensive legislation for the monasteries, but merely represented changes and extensions of the Justinian system. The important innovations were (1) more rigorous requirements for admission into a monastic institution, (2) absolute prohibition of withdrawal from an order, and (3) greater liberties granted to the monks in reference to the possession and administration of private property.—*C. G. Lowe*.

9175. JORGA, N. *Les grandes familles byzantines*

[Remnants of R. Shem Tob ibn Gaon's work on the elements of the Sephiroth theory.] *Kirjath Sepher.* 8 (3) 1931: 397–408.—A reprint of a fragment of a lost mystical work, *Bade Haaron* (*The Slaves of the Ark*, composed by R. Shem Tob ibn Gaon) which has been lost, is preserved in the book, *Abne Zikkaron* of R. Abraham b. Solomon Adrotial. This the author reprints in full and argues that it was influential for the theory of Sephiroth and greatly influenced the work of R. Shem Tob ibn Shem Tob a century later on the doctrine of the Sephiroth. The doctrine held that the *EnSof* (infinite) is higher than the crown and is not the first Sephirah; even the crown is not one of that number but stands hidden above them and becomes visible by means of an accessory sephorah knowledge which brings the number up to ten.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

et l'idée byzantine en Roumanie. [The great Byzantine families and the Byzantine idea in Rumania.] *Acad. Roumaine, Bull. de la Sec. Hist.* 18 1931: 1–21.—Byzantine history does not end with the capture of Byzantium, the Morea, and Trebizond; the great Byzantine families emigrated. Thus we find in Serbia two Cantacuzenes, the sister of one of whom married the Despot George Brankovich; her brother helped to defend Semendria and was called "the Cantacuzene of Serbia." In Greece another Cantacuzene defended Lamia against the Turks in 1424; on the Adriatic coast we find Comneni at Antivari; in the Venetian colonies a Cantacuzene was in Crete in 1452, a Rhalis commanded at Coron in 1499, a Palaiologos at Nauplia in 1506, while another Palaiologos was a Cretan official, and a third appears in the Crimea. A Cantacuzene was queen of Cyprus, another (like the emperor) a monk on Mount Athos, while others entered the Turkish service, like Michael Cantacuzene, nicknamed "Satan's son," the "great merchant," who married a Wallachian princess and was hanged in 1576, whereupon his sons, Andronikos and John, fled to Rumania, preceded by a Rhalis and a Palaiologos. In 1593 Andronikos procured the nomination of Michael the Brave, whose mother was a Greek, and whose Byzantine policy was inspired by these Byzantine exiles. Andronikos became treasurer of Wallachia and regent of Moldavia, but was killed by the Turks; John became Ban of Craiova, his niece wife of the Moldave prince Aaron. Another Byzantine adviser of Michael was Dionysios Rhalis Palaiologos, archbishop of Trnovo and metropolitan of Moldavia, who vainly urged him to march on Constantinople and in 1619 offered his services to the would-be "new Constantine," the Duc de Nevers. A Greek poet, Stavrinos, regarded Michael as a second Alexander the Great, a Cretan thought him a new Godefroy de Bouillon. The Cantacuzenes of the second generation continued their influence under Radu Mihnea; while, in the third, Serban Cantacuzene became, in 1678, Prince of Wallachia and bore the Byzantine eagle on his arms. The Phanariote rulers of the Danubian principalities maintained the Byzantine tradition.—*William Miller*.

9176. PRAECHTER, KARL. *Michael von Ephesus und Psellos.* [Michael of Ephesus and Psellus.] *Byzantinische Z.* 31 (1) 1931: 1–12.—The writer shows by a comparison of Michael's commentary on Aristotle's *Sophist. elench.* with the *Anonymi Logica et Quadrivium* that the latter, the earliest manuscript of which is dated 1040, is derived in part from the work of Michael, which accordingly must have been written before 1040. Internal evidence also proves that the commentary on *Sophist. elench.* was not the earliest of Michael's commentaries on Aristotle. The fact that he appears as an author of several works before 1040 renders extremely

improbable the usual assumption that he was a pupil of Psellus, who was born in 1018. In another early work, the commentary on the *Parva naturalia*, Michael laments the death of a revered teacher; this could not have been Psellus, whose death occurred in 1096/97. A further evidence against the student-teacher relationship of the two men is the fundamental difference in their philosophic ideas and methods.—C. G. Lowe.

9177. SCHMIDT, CARL. Ein koptischer Werkvertrag. [A Coptic labor-contract.] *Z. f. Ägypt. Sprache u. Altertumskunde*. 67 1931: 102-106.—A Coptic ostrakon in the possession of a Cairo dealer throws some light on the economic and cultural conditions of Egypt in the 6-8th centuries. The text concerns the employment of one Leon as day-laborer in a monastery. (Text.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

9178. THEOTOKES, SP. Πρεσβεία Ρογήρου δε Αλυρία πρὸς τὴν βενετικὴν γερουσίαν 25'Ιουλίου 1365. [Embassy of Roger de Lluria to the Venetian senate, July 25, 1365.] Ἐπετηρίς Τῆς Ἐπαρχίας Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν. 8 1931: 200-205.—An unpublished Venetian document, containing the petitions of an envoy of Roger de Lluria, marshal and vicar-general of the Catalan duchy of Athens, and the replies of the Venetian senate thereto. The Catalans of Athens asked for the confirmation of the 20 years' truce, concluded by the Venetian admiral, Nicolò Pisani; they claimed damages for injuries inflicted on the duchy of Athens by Pietro Gradonico, former baily of the Venetian colony of Negroponte (Euboea), who had also enfranchised many of their serfs; they begged for exemption from a sum of 2,000 florins, claimed by the Venetian baily of Negroponte, Dominico Michael, on account of the property of the late Pietro de Bernardo, a Venetian merchant, who had died at Vostitza; they wanted permission to sell victuals to everyone and to have no restriction on the price of their wine, and to arm a fleet at their own expense against their enemies. The senate replied that the truce would be for only two years, as the duchy of Athens had violated its promises, thus making the former truce null and void; that Gradonico had not been the aggressor and consequently owed no reparation, but that the claimants should approach the present baily in the matter of their emancipated serfs, as Venice had no accurate information about it; that Athens was liable for the above sum of 2,000 florins; that the question of the sale of victuals and the price of wine be also referred to the baily; and that Venice would nowise consent to the equipment of an Athenian fleet. The tenor of the replies shows that Venice no longer feared the Catalans.—William Miller.

9179. THEOTOKES, SP. Η δῆθεν ἀφορμὴ η τροκαλίσσα τὴν ἀποστασίαν τῆς Κρήτης τοῦ 1363. [The supposed motive which provoked the revolt of Crete in 1363.] Ἐπετηρίς τῆς Ἐπαρχίας Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν 8 1931: 206-213.—The revolt of the Venetian colonists of Crete against Venice in 1363 was due, not as all Venetian historians have stated, to the imposition of certain taxes, but to the patriotism of the Greeks, kindled by the recovery of Constantinople from the Latins in 1261; the Cretan Greeks aimed at union with this restored Byzantine empire, but, in order to obtain the aid of the Venetian colonists, promised them that Crete should become, like the duchy of Naxos, an independent state. The author argues from the continuation of the insurrection by the Greeks under the brothers Kallergai after the collapse of the Venetian colonists, that the conventional explanation is not the true one. He publishes the original Venetian decree imposing, to defray the cost of repairing the harbor of Candia, export duties upon Cretan wine, cheese, and iron, except when exported to Venice, for the term of two years. The matter can only be cleared up when the two volumes of the *libri secretorum collegii* are published. (Theotokes is publishing 10 volumes of Venetian

documents concerning Crete at the expense of Madame Venizelos.)—William Miller.

9180. VOGT, ALBERT. Le théâtre à Byzance et dans l'Empire du IV<sup>e</sup> au XIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. [The theatre at Constantinople and in the empire from the 4th to the 13th centuries.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 59(4) Oct. 1, 1931: 257-296.—Quite independent of the Hippodrome, theatres existed in Constantinople continuously during this period; in Constantine's time there were at least four. The representations were mostly mimes or pantomimes, in the Roman tradition; pieces usually of a notoriously licentious nature, sumptuously produced, and frequently providing a vehicle for political satire. Throughout these centuries, the Byzantine theatrical production was essentially of the music hall type, although in the latter part of the period the mime became less spectacular, and, because of Christian influence, probably less immoral. There seems to have been almost no revivals of classical and Hellenistic tragedy and comedy, save perhaps among amateurs during the 5th century and thereafter. The church frowned upon the theatre because of its immorality and its satirization of Christianity, and a good deal of what is known concerning the Byzantine theatre has been gleaned indirectly from the thunderings of such writers as St. John Chrysostom.—Arthur McC. Wilson.

## OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO 1648

(See also Entries 9130, 9426)

9181. GRÉGOIRE, H. L'opinion byzantine et la bataille de Kossovo. [Byzantine opinion and the battle of Kossovo.] *Byzantion*. 6(1) 1931: 247-251.—In connection with the article of Radojeć on the Greek accounts of the battle of Kossovo, the writer suggests an emendation to the text of the canon of the monk Maximos Mazaris, which would make it the earliest reference in Byzantine literature to Kossovo and the first evidence of a developing amity between Serb and Greek. [See Entry 4: 9183.]—C. G. Lowe.

9182. KEPOV, IV. P. Voinishkiyat institut v otomanskata imperiya. [The soldier institution in the Ottoman Empire.] *Uchilishcheni Pregled*. 29(4) Apr. 1930: 543-564.—The invasion by the Turks of Bulgarian territory put an end to all Bulgarian institutions. The majority of the population became "rayah," citizens without any rights. However, the Turks needed the conquered in the service of the state. Thus they divided the Bulgarians into some 20 categories of privileged people with certain rights and duties. The so-called soldiers were the most privileged of all. The towns and the villages populated by these people had to supply material for the sultan's army, especially in time of war. In exchange for this service the soldiers were exempted from the heavy taxes which the rest of the population were paying. They also enjoyed administrative and judicial rights. Some sultans began to restrict these rights till in 1839 the institution of the soldier was altogether abolished.—V. Sharenkoff.

9183. RADOJCIĆ, N. Die Quellen zur Schlacht am Kosovo Polje. [The sources for the battle of Kossovo.] *Byzantion*. 6(1) 1931: 241-246.—Through Greek sources knowledge of Kossovo found its way to the western nations. The earlier Greek writers, such as Pachymeres and Theodore Metochites, were hostile to the Serbs because of their rivalry with the Byzantine empire. After Kossovo, however, the attitude of the Greeks underwent a change. Serbia came to be regarded not as an enemy, but as a fellow Christian nation, suffering at the hands of a common foe, the Turk. This attitude is reflected in the Byzantine accounts of the battle. Phrantzes is inaccurate and still favorable to the Turks. Doukas shows decided sympathies with the Serbs. Laonikos Chalkokondyles in a much longer ac-

count takes great pains to establish the Serbian version of Murad's death. [See Entry 4: 9181.]—C. G. Lowe.

9184. TSOPOTOS, DEMETRIOS K. Δημητρίας ἡ παρὰ τὸν Παγασεανὸν Κόλπον. [Demetrias on the Pagasean Gulf.] Θεσσαλικά Χρονικά. 2 1931: 139-168.—Demetrias on the gulf of Volo, which derives its name from Demetrios Poliorketes, was not a new foundation in 293 B.C. on the hill to the east of Volo, but (as recent excavations have shown, in confirmation of Pliny's statement), the new name for Pagasae. This is further confirmed by two inscriptions, bearing the name of Demetrias and found at Pagasae, and Strabo's description of Demetrias as "between Pagasae and Neleia" means that Demetrias erected a fortress in that direction. As time went on, Pagasae and Neleia formed one city: Demetrias, "the first city of the Macedonians," which is mentioned as late as 1299 and 1310. Indeed, the researches of the Catalan historian, Rubió y Lluch, have brought to light a "count de Mitra" (of Demetrias) who in 1380 commanded "1500 Albanian horsemen" and "bore the standard of the king of Aragon, whose vassal he was." With the Turkish conquest of Thessaly in 1423 Demetrias disappeared from history, for the mention of it by the geographer Sophianos in 1540 refers only to the ancient city. Later Turkish documents, the Venetians, when Morosini took Volo in 1655, and the English traveller Brown, in 1669, ignored it. The name was, however, perpetuated in the episcopal (later metropolitan) see of Demetrias whence comes the designation of the hill Episkopé above Volo. As there is no mention of its destruction by the Turks or an earthquake, Demetrias after 1380 gradually decayed, its walls were dismantled, and piracy forced its inhabitants to seek a safer residence.—William Miller.

### SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entries 9125, 9146, 9150, 9154, 9165, 9175, 9181-9183, 9217, 9219, 9229, 9243, 9440)

9185. BESHEVLIEV, V. Nadpisite okolo Madarskiya Konnik. [The inscriptions around the Horseman of Madara.] *Bulgarska Misal*. 6(10) Dec. 1931: 660-667.—Not far from the village of Madara, Bulgaria, high up on a rocky wall is a bas-relief, representing a horseman with a hound and a lion under the fore-legs of the horse. There is a Greek inscription around the horseman. Some scholars, e.g., Shkorpil and Feher, think that it was written in the 9th century and concerns the reign of the Bulgarian Khan Krum and that the relief represents the illustrious Khan Krum. Beshevliev divides the inscription into 4 parts and gives an interpretation different from that of Shkorpil and Feher. One part can be dated not later than the first quarter of the 8th century, the other two parts are later. The horseman does not represent Khan Krum.—V. Sharenkoff.

9186. MACUREK, J. Vlivy byzantsko-slovanské v dějinách rumunského národa. [Slavic Byzantine influences in the history of the Rumanian nations.] *Časopis Národního Muzea v Praze*. 104(2) 1930: 177-190.—The author traces the oldest influences exercised by the Balkan Slavs through Byzantine-Slav civilization on the predecessors of the modern Rumanians north and south of the Danube, and deals particularly with the extension of these influences after the 14th century, when the Rumanian element in Muntenia and Moldavia began fashioning their own state forms. He shows how the administrative forms there were influenced by Balkanic examples, mainly Bulgarian, and how the beginnings of a Slavic-Rumanian literature coincided with the emigration of Bulgarian priests and prosperous classes to Rumanian territories under the pressure of the Turkish invasion. Finally he traces

Slavic-Byzantine influences on the fine arts of Rumania.—Josef Šusta.

9187. MACUREK, JOSEF. Čechové v polském vojsku v Podněstří v letech 1531-1538. [Czechs in the Polish army of the Dniester, 1531-1538.] *Časopis Matice Moravské*. 55(3-4) 1931: 313-328.—Until 1410 the Polish armies were composed of the nobility. Afterwards the kings had to depend almost entirely upon mercenary troops in their wards, and from about 1450 onwards even as a standing army for the defense of the frontier. The king maintained them at his own expense. The Dniester region was inhabited by Ruthenians and bordered upon Crimea and Moldavia, vassals of Turkey. It was essential to guard this economically important land with a standing army. In 1530-1538 Poland was at war with Moldavia. Many Czechs served in the Polish army and contributed to the Polish victories. After 1538 the majority of the mercenaries were Poles.—Livingstone Porter.

9188. PRELOG, M. Rusko-Jugoslovenski odnos u prošlosti. [Russian-South Slav relations in the past.] *Ruski Arhiv*. (7) 1930: 9-27.—The author gives a résumé of these relations, from the 10th century, when the Bulgarians had a great cultural influence on the Russians, then baptized for the first time. In the middle ages, Russian literature was greatly influenced by Bulgarian and Serbian, especially in religious ideas. In the 16th and 17th centuries many South Slav monks brought back from Russia books, ikons, and money. Peter the Great organized an expedition to the Balkans and called upon the Serbians and other Christians to revolt against the Turks. In the middle of the 18th century there was a great immigration of Serbians into Russia. In Catherine II's parliament there were two Serbian deputies. In the 19th century the literary and political influence of Russia on the South Slavs was varied and great. The Russians and South Slavs must live in accord, but Russia must renounce her ambition to be the protector of Slavs and Balkan Christians.—Alex. Jelačić.

9189. SMILJANIĆ, TOMA. Pleme Brsjaci. [The tribe of the Bersiyatsy.] *Narodna Starina*. (25) 1931: 81-95.—The author gives the history and present status of this tribe, one of the most important Serbian tribes in the 9th century. They formed the great empire of Samuel at the end of the 10th century, but in the following centuries they declined in numbers and importance, owing to continuous fighting against the Greeks, Turks, and Albanians. Their old social organization disappeared during the 19th century. (Map and illus.)—Alex. Jelačić.

9190. SZÁDECZKY-KARDOSS, LAJOS. Báthory István lengyel király magyar katonái az 1580-i muszka háborúban. [The Hungarian troops of Stefan Báthory, king of Poland, in the war against Russia in 1580.] *Hádtörténeti Közlemények*. 32(1-2) 1931: 1-30.—Stefan Báthory, prince of Transylvania, was elected as Polish king in 1575. As a Hungarian, Báthory continued to employ many Hungarians in his service, particularly in his army. The Hungarian troops, serving under him in Poland, numbered more than 14,000. Most of these participated in the bloody battles which Stefan fought against Ivan the Terrible in defense of Polish integrity. On the basis of archive material in Warsaw recently transferred from Moscow, the author discusses the successful campaign of 1580 and especially the position, leadership, actions, and losses of the 5,000 Hungarian troops.—E. G. Varga.

9191. VACEK, FRANTIŠEK. Selský stav v Čechách v letech 1419-1620. [The peasant classes of Bohemia, 1419-1620.] *Časopis Pro Dějiny Venkova*. 17(1) 1930: 1-22; (2) 1930: 81-109; (3) 1930: 145-163.—This completes a detailed study which has been appearing in

this review since 1928. Material is here collected, from publishers and other sources, of importance for the study of the legal and economic development of manorial life in the Bohemian provinces after the Hussite

wars up to the time when the Bohemian revolt and defeat at the White Mountain brought an essential change in conditions, especially among the peasants.—*Josef Susta*.

## WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

### EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 8904, 8976-8977, 9083, 9160, 9390)

9192. BAYNES, NORMAN H. Rome and the early middle age. *History*. 14 (56) Jan. 1930: 289-298.—Early medieval history can only be understood by an integrating study from the point of view of Rome—a study reuniting such sundered subjects as ecclesiastical and political history, pagan and Christian literature.—*H. D. Jordan*.

9193. CAEPPELLE, W. Bildnis eines Westgotenkönigs der Völkerwanderungszeit. [Portrait of a Visigothic king of the migration period.] *Volk u. Rasse*. 7 (1) 1932: 18-24.—There are still many unexplored treasures in regard to the early Germans as a letter of the Roman Gaul, Sidonius Appollinaris, bishop of Averni, shows. On the basis of exact knowledge of the personality and life of the Visigothic king Theodoric II, he gives a masterly portrayal of this king. The unjust and wholly erroneous judgment of Otto Seeck in regard to this king is completely overthrown.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

9194. GJESSING, GUTORM. Norske og fremmede sverd i vikingetiden. [Norwegian and foreign swords in the Viking period.] *Hist. Tidsskr.* (Oslo). 31 (4) 1931: 241-259.—While Johan Schreiner has affirmed that the Norwegian sword finds from the Viking period are nearly all of foreign and particularly of Frankish origin, a reconsideration of the several types suggests that they may have been in large part of domestic manufacture.—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

9195. HAGGERTY-KRAPPE, ALEXANDER. La légende de la naissance miraculeuse d'Attila, roi des Huns. [The legend of the miraculous birth of Attila, king of the Huns.] *Moyen Age*. 41 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 96-104.—Osdrubaldo, king of Hungary, had a beautiful daughter whom he wished to marry to the son of Justinian. To insure her chastity he shut her up in a tower with only a dog for company. From a union between the dog and the princess was born a creature half dog and half man, the future Attila. This legend is based on an old legend of canine ancestry for a tribe or people, which apparently originated among Turkish tribes of northern Asia. Thence it spread to China and Japan, to the Eskimos and North American Indians, entering Europe with the Huns, Avars, and Magyars. The application of the legend to Attila is the work of medieval scholars in elaboration of the ancient Asiatic legend.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

9196. HEUSINKVEL, ARTHUR, and BASHE, EDWIN J. A bibliographical guide to Old English—a selective bibliography of the language, literature, and history of the Anglo-Saxons. *Univ. Iowa Humanistic Studies*. 4 (5) May 1, 1931: pp. 153.

9197. LEHMANN, PAUL. Ein neu entdecktes Werk eines angelsächsischen Grammatikers vorkarolingischer Zeit. [A newly discovered work of an Anglo-Saxon grammarian of pre-Carolingian times.] *Hist. Vierteljahrsschr.* 26 (4) Dec. 31, 1931: 738-756.—On the basis especially of a MS resurrected from the city library at Trier the author identifies a treatise on the eight parts of speech, hitherto assumed (Manitus) to have been the work of an East-Frankish cleric of Alcuin's school, as that of either Aldhelm of Malmesbury or one of his pupils.—*E. N. Johnson*.

9198. LEVILLAIN, LÉON. La formule "bene valiat" et le sceau dans les diplômes mérovingiens. [The formula "bene valiat" and the seals on Merovingian

charters.] *Bibliot. de l'École d. Chartes*. 92 (1-3) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 5-22. In most of the original Merovingian charters still extant there is found below at the right a formula of two words, sometimes connected with Tironian notes. This formula is *Bene valiat*, and the notes stand for *per anolum*. It is an order of the referendary or his substitute to the sealer. Several referendaries functioned simultaneously, which explains the appearance of different seals on charters of the same king. Each referendary received a signet ring as the insignia of his office. When he was satisfied of the authenticity of the charter he gave the order to the sealer by the formula *Bene valiat*. When the seal of another, e.g. the mayor of the palace, was to be used, Tironian notes accompanied the formula. Occasionally the mayor of the palace substituted for the referendary and used the royal seal in his own charge. [Plate.]—*Walther I. Brandt*.

9199. LOBINGIER, CHARLES S. The Forum Judicum (Fuero Juzgo). *Natl. Univ. Law Rev.* 11 (1) Jan. 1931: 26-41.—This was the most elaborate and comprehensive of all the *Leges Barbarorum*, and, because of its chronological position (7th cent.) its importance as a landmark of Spanish law, deserves separate treatment. Composed in Latin and evidently the work of ecclesiastics, it was first translated into English by S. P. Scott, and published about 20 years ago. It contains 12 books, none of which cover completely any subject. The substratum of the material is Visigothic but the extensive borrowings from both Roman and canon law, make it the outstanding work of its class. Probably its most enlightened provisions are those relating to procedure and here we doubtless find the most extensive influence of the canon lawyers. The work was carried to the Spanish colonies and had a long vogue there.

9200. MOWAT, JOHN. The place-names of Caithness, Caithness. *Old-Lore Miscellany Orkney, Shetland, Caithness & Sutherland*. 9 (66) Oct. 1931: 151-188.—A catalogue of the place-names of the region, which for the most part are of Celtic or Norse origin.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

9201. SPEHR, HARALD. Der Fluch der Arbeit. [The curse of work.] *Volk u. Rasse*. 7 (1) 1932: 44-47.—The idea that the early Germans looked upon labor as an unworthy occupation is erroneous. The relevant passages in Tacitus merely show that the warrior youths considered work unworthy of a warrior. The etymological origin of the word *Arbeit* is not conclusive, for this word (the old Nordic *erfdi*) was completely re-interpreted by Christianity. The Germans also use the words *Werk* and *wirken* which signify creative activity.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

9202. STACH, WALTER. Geschichtswissenschaft und Rechtsgeschichte im Streit um die Stammesrechte. [Historical science and legal history struggling with the tribal law.] *Hist. Vierteljahrsschr.* 26 (4) Dec. 31, 1931: 682-737.—A thoroughgoing review of the recent literature on the MS tradition of the *Leges Baiuvariorum*, especially the work of Bruno Krusch and Karl Eckhardt.—*E. N. Johnson*.

9203. STRECKER, K. Die Überlieferung von Purchard's Gesta Witigowonis. [The tradition of Purchard's *Gesta Witigowonis*.] *Hist. Vierteljahrsschr.* 26 (4) Dec. 31, 1931: 757-775.—There are no verses lacking in the MS of Purchard's *Gesta Witigowonis* as has been hitherto assumed. This error has arisen out of

the disorder with which the pages were bound into the present volume in the 15th century. The writer of the present MS is also the author of the poem. The miniatures in the MS can scarcely be put later than 1000.—*E. N. Johnson.*

9204. WARTBURG, WALTER von. *Der Einfluss der germanischen Sprachen auf den französischen Wortschatz. [The influence of the German language on the French vocabulary.]* *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 19 1929: 309–325.—French was borrowed more from German than is usually supposed. The German words that were taken over in the migration period testify to martial tumult and peaceful labor. Gaul was inhabited by three nations, the Franks in the north, the Visigoths in the south, and the Burgundians in the region of the Rhone. The linguistic influence of the languages of these two, especially of the last, indicate peaceful agricultural life. There are now two languages spoken in the north of Gaul, Gallo-Latin and the Germanic idiom of the new conquerors. The prestige of the Latin culture, especially of the Christian church, was the chief reason for the victory of the Latin tongue. The central portion of Gaul, in which the French written language grew up, has its vocabulary studded with Frankish elements, especially the terminology of warfare, agriculture, cattle raising, and political organisation. The North Germans who finally settled in Normandy contributed many maritime words. All the words having to do with the sea that came into French in the later middle ages were contributed by the Netherlands, also words in manufacturing techniques, agriculture, beer brewing and drinking, and fortress building. The influence of German culture in the 19th century may be seen in the adoption of such words as *Leitmotiv* and *Psychologie* (which in 16th century France meant the science of exorcising demons) and in extensive loans in science and technology. In the case of the latter, German influence began long ago, e.g. mining in the 15th century.—*Ephraim Fischoff.*

#### FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 8947, 9117, 9123, 9152, 9160, 9163, 9166, 9196, 9233, 9252, 10351)

9205. BRØGGER, A. W. *Hålogernes Bjarmelandsferder. [The Bjarmeland expeditions of the Hålogalanders.]* *Tromsø Mus. Skr.* 2 1928: 27–36.—The article deals with a find of silver dating from about 1000 A.D., in Finnvik on Haukøy in Skjervøy. Several other rich silver treasures, dating from the same time, have been found in Rogaland and Hålogaland. The presence of silver treasures may be explained by the fact that natural conditions forced the inhabitants to provide themselves with particularly sea-worthy boats, which became the models of the later Norwegian viking boats. These excellent Hålogaland boats made possible extensive commercial and Viking voyages. These people also made expeditions to the country around the Dvina and the White Sea (Bjarmeland), and these eastern voyages were partly responsible for the treasures in northern Norway.—*Stig Rydén.*

9206. BUCETA, ERASMO. *Tres cartas de don Diego Lopez de Haro al emperador. [Three letters from Don Diego Lopez de Haro to the emperor.]* *Bol. de la Acad. Espanola.* 17 (83) Jun. 1930: 363–395.—These letters were written by one who had held positions of importance, such as governor of Galicia, to advise the emperor. The first enumerates the virtues that the monarch should possess, frankness, benevolence, etc. The second was written on the occasion of the death of the emperor's grandfather, Don Ferdinand. The third is an answer to a letter from the emperor.—*Hope Henderson.*

9207. CHEW, HELENA M. *Scutage. History.* 14 (55) Oct. 1929: 236–239.—Recent researches, here sum-

marized, have cleared up the prevalent confusion of ideas, particularly marked in text-books, as to the origin, incidence, and purpose of scutage.—*H. D. Jordan.*

9208. CRAWFORD, O. G. S. *Primitive English land-marks and maps.* *Empire Survey Rev.* 1 (1) Jul. 1931: 3–12.—There is no written record of land divisions in England before the Saxons and their boundaries date chiefly from the 9th and 10th centuries when the villages were 300 or 400 years old. The boundaries of Kent set down in 1414 by Thomas of Elmham form the oldest surviving English plan with any claim to be called cadastral. The royal forests of the Norman kings were carved out of waste land not claimed by the villages. About 1300 a Royal Commission surveyed these and their survey is of greatest cartographical importance. In 1789, another Royal Commission verified the reports of 1298–1300. The manorial survey is an ancestor of modern cadastral maps. The cadastral maps originated from peaceful, agricultural needs. The topographical maps were primarily for military purposes.—*Lois Olson.*

9209. DUNHAM, WILLIAM HUSE, Jr. *The chronology of Hengham's dismissal.* *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 47 (185) Jan. 1932: 88–93.—Hengham's allegation that the charge against him rested upon a chronological error, while not allowed as a sufficient defense, points to the very insecure dating of the records of his time. The chronology of his accusation, trial, and payment of amercement is unsatisfactory. There is no conclusive evidence available, but an examination of the original records seems to compel a rearrangement of dates as follows: charges preferred, Nov. 12, 1289; removal from office, between Jan. 15, and Feb. 12, 1290; hearing before parliament, earlier than Feb. 19, 1290; payment of first installments of amercement, May 2 to July, 1290; pardon by king, Feb. 11, 1291.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

9210. GALBRAITH, V. H. *Thomas Walshingham and the St. Albans chronicle, 1272–1422.* *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 47 (185) Jan. 1932: 12–30.—A careful survey of the manuscripts (summary table, 30) indicates that there was no "school" of St. Albans historians but that Thomas produced two principal works, a major and a minor chronicle, the latter an abridgement in the manner of Matthew of Paris. The *Chronica Maiora* extended from 1272 to 1420. Several recensions show changes due to altered political sympathies and circumstances. For similar reasons, the manuscript was broken up, offensive portions removed, and gaps supplied by copying from more innocent sources, such as the minor chronicle. The result of combinations of portions of different versions of the two chronicles, especially the major, has led to the false impression that a group of writers had been subsumed under the name of Thomas.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

9211. HUMBLA, PHILIBERT. *Ett båtfynd i Göta Älv vid Gamla Lödöse. [A boat find in Göta river by Old Lödöse.]* *Göteborgs och Bohusläns Forminnesförenings Tidskr.* 1931: 20–41.—In connection with a boat find from Lödöse by Göta river, the author gives an account of a number of small medieval boats and their architecture, and points out the continuity of development of certain technical procedures from prehistoric through medieval times, down to the commonplace boat-building of our days.—*Stig Rydén.*

9212. KIMBALL, ELISABETH G. *The judicial aspects of frank almoign tenure.* *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 47 (185) Jan. 1932: 1–11.—The assize *Utrum*, derived from the Norman writ *de feodo et elemosina*, recognized two jurisdictions, lay and ecclesiastical, and was aimed at defining their competence. In time it was made to provide for the recapture by the lay courts of much of that jurisdiction over all church lands which they had possessed before Stephen's time. When the assize originated, however, there was very little difference be-

tween the theories of Henry II and Alexander III as to jurisdiction. Both would leave to lay courts all lay fees, whether held by churchmen or not, and reserve to ecclesiastical courts all jurisdiction over tenures in free alms. Becket's violent opposition to the assize went beyond the official attitude of the church, beyond the support of the English clergy, and can be accounted for, rationally, only if he be supposed to have possessed the almost incredible foresight to perceive that the preliminary action would be broadened into a possessory action and that ecclesiastical courts would be limited to jurisdiction over lands of special consecration.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

9213. LATTIN, HARRIET PRATT. Notes on Catalonia history in the 10-11th centuries. *Bull. Hispanique.* 33 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 325-328.—(1) Countess Ledgard, wife of Count Borrell II of Barcelona, did not die in 977 as commonly supposed, but lived until 983. (2) Although heretofore omitted from the lists of the abbots of the monastery of Santa Maria d'Arles (surt-Tech), the name of *Lupinus* named Benedict should be included, his dates being 1001-1008 (tentatively). (3) At the beginning of the 11th century a copy of the Decretals of the popes made at the cathedral of Barcelona cost an *uncia* of unalloyed gold, and thus this manuscript cost "ten times as much as a linen shroud, or as much as a piece of land with a house, or a cow with its calf, or half the price of a horse, or one quarter the cost of a mule." An example is cited of a Missal pledged as security for the payment of eight *solidi* (the *solidus* being equal to 1/50 of an *uncia*) in the year 1045.—*H. P. Lattin.*

9214. LOBINGER, CHARLES S. Las Siete Partidas. *Amer. Bar. Assn. J.* 15 (6) Jun. 1929: 365-371.—The most effective example of the displacement of customary law by Roman occurred in Spain, where the learned Alfonso's monumental work, completed about 1263, drew largely from the *Corpus Juris*, although it contained also a considerable amount of canon and maritime law, all of which, however, superseded custom (*fuero*). As law, the *Partidas* did not come into force at once; they had at first only a "doctrinal" force; but they soon came to be used as reference and text books in the universities; in 1348 they were given a "suppletory" force and in 1505 full force. A royal decree of 1530 extended them, with other Spanish laws, to the colonies where they became the basis of law over a vaster area than any other law book, before or since. In Louisiana and in various outlying possessions they were once in full force and they are still cited and followed by the courts of those jurisdictions in deciding questions upon which the codes are indecisive.

9215. MANSION, A. Sur le texte de la version latine médiévale de la Métaphysique et de la Physique d'Aristote dans les éditions des commentaires de Saint Thomas d'Aquin. [The text of the medieval Latin version of the Metaphysics and Physics of Aristotle in the editions of the commentaries of Thomas Aquinas.] *Rev. Neo-Scolast. de Philos.* 33 (33) Feb. 1932: 65-69.

9216. MARANINI, GIUSEPPE. Uno stato-partito nel medioevo italiano. [A party state in medieval Italy.] *Civiltà Moderna.* 1 (1) Jun. 15, 1929: 62-78.—Maranini examines the ideal motives of the political and constitutional development of Venice which he has already studied in his volume on *La costituzione di Venezia dalle origini alla serrata del Maggior Consiglio* (Venezia, La Nuova Italia). The secret of the power and the duration of the Venetian republic is ascribed to the fact that it was essentially a party state (stato-partito). The author then develops the concept that every state worthy of the name is by its very nature a party state and it makes no difference whether it is revolutionary or reactionary.—*G. Calogero.*

9217. MENDL, BEDŘICH. O našich historických mapách. [Concerning our historical maps.] *Český*

*Časopis Hist.* 37 (3-4) Dec. 1931: 575-583.—The usual statement that the realm of Přemysl Ottocar II, king of Bohemia (1253-1278), extended to the Adriatic, is not correct. In the South he possessed only Carniola and the Slovene March, neither of which extended at that time to the ocean. He inherited them from duke Ulrich of Carinthia in 1269. In addition he possessed the North Italian town named Pordenone which he inherited from the Babenbergs. In 1272 he conquered another town in northern Italy, Cividade. All these possessions were lost in 1276. His son and successor, Wenzel II, king of Bohemia, 1278-1305, became king of Poland as well, and as such his rule extended to the Baltic. Pomerania at that time was a Polish possession and Wenzel actually exercised his authority there. This possession of Pomerania by Poland gives the latter an historic right to the Corridor.—*Livingstone Porter.*

9218. ÖVERÅS, ASBJÖRN. Stiklestadslaget. [The battle of Stiklestad.] *Syn og Segn.* 37 (9-10) 1931: 445-453.—A restatement of certain facts about the famous battle of Stiklestad in Norway (1030 A.D.) where St. Olaf fell. It is based largely on Vol. II of Edvard Bull, *Life and history of the Norwegian people*.—*Theo. Hugenvik.*

9219. RAUDONIKAS, W. J. Svenskt och finskt i Gardarike. [Swedes and Finns in Gardarike.] *Fornvänner.* (6) 1931: 354-370.—The article forms an appendix to the author's work, *The Normans of the Viking time and the Ladoga territory*, and deals with the excavations in this territory in 1930. There existed a feudal upper class among the native Finnish population (the Kareles) in the Ladoga territory as early as 900 A.D., that is, before Novgorod began to exert its influence. During the Novgorod period, this upper class did not die out, but adopted Christianity, and through commercial connections lost its specific Finnish characteristics. The few archaeological finds of Swedish products in the Ladoga territory do not indicate Swedish colonization but merely commercial intercourse.—*Stig Rydén.*

9220. SMIT, H. J. De rekeningen der Graven en Gravinnen uit het Henegouwsche huis. II. [The accounts of the counts and countesses of the house of Henegouwe. II.] *Werken v. h. Hist. Genootschap te Utrecht.* ser. 3 (54) 1929: 3-500.—Between 1875 and 1880, H. G. Hamaker published the *Rekeningen der Graafelijkheid van Holland* (3 parts) and the *Rekeningen der Graafelijkheid van Zeeland* (2 parts) in the *Works of the Historical Society*. In 1924 Smit completed this series with the accounts of John II and Philippe of Luxembourg, Jane of Valois, and William IV, all counts and countesses of the house of Henegouwe. Now he adds to this a second part, composed of several accounts which had remained unknown to Hamaker. The accounts of the foresters of Holland should find a place in this part, but the author has not considered it necessary to publish them completely. Only the oldest one has been completely published, the later ones are considerably shortened. At full length has been published the account of the bailiff of Zeeland west of the Scheldt for 1342-1343, while the account of the bailiff of Amstel-land for 1305-1307, which had been published before, has been added in order that no accounts of the counts of Henegouwe or of their relatives should be missing.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

9221. SUHTSCHECK, FRIEDRICH von. Wolfram von Eschenbachs Reimbearbeitung des Pārsiwalnāmā. [Wolfram von Eschenbach's rhymed version of the Parsiwalnama.] *Klio.* 25 (1-2) 1932: 50-71.—The Parsiwalnama is the Golden Legend of Manichaeism, brought to the Frankish crusaders in Palestine from the Iranian East, whence they were hoping for aid against the Mohammedans. The poem of Wolfram is based on a French version of the Persian original. Its symbolism is clearly Manichaean, but partly borrowed from Zoro-

astrian and Babylonian antiquity. Its scenes are laid in Bokhara, Afghanistan, and the Indus valley, but in the course of translation the names were perverted. Thus Ghaltsha (in Bokhara) becomes Wales, the Soghdian become Scotch, Ispahan, Spain, etc. These Iranian legends introduced to Europe the figure of the knight-errant and began the literary movement which is wrongly called "romanticism."—William M. Green.

9222. VOGEL, W. *Handelsverkehr, Städtewesen und Staatenbildung in Nordeuropa im früheren Mittelalter.* [Commerce and transportation, city and state formation in northern Europe in the early middle ages.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin.* (7-8) 1931: 257-275.—Eugene Van Cleef.

### LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 9120, 9160, 9162, 9178, 9190, 9252, 9345, 9364, 9369, 9390, 10015)

9223. BELLONI, ANTONIO. *Un cantare popolare veneziano del secolo XVII.* [A popular Venetian street song of the 17th century.] *Folklore Ital.* 4(2-4) Apr.-Dec. 1929 (pub. 1930): 147-172.—This is a song composed by Naspo Bizaro when he wooed Cate Bionda Biriota and the experiences connected therewith. It contains four stanzas in octave and variations which the street-singer Naspo called a *calate*. Besides celebrating the beauty of Cate and the jealousy and bravery of Naspo, the song contains much regarding the life, the dress, the character, the customs, the mores of the Venetian people of that century.—E. D. Harvey.

9224. BRANDI, KARL. *Berichte und Studien zur Geschichte Karls V. IV. Die Überlieferung der Akten Karls im Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv Wien.* [Information and studies on the history of Charles V. IV. The remains of the Acts of Charles in the Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv of Vienna.] *Nachr. v. d. Gesellsch. d. Wissenschaft. zu Göttingen. Philol.-Hist. Kl.* (2) 1931: 241-277.—Preparatory study for the edition of the correspondence of Charles V now being undertaken by the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für deutsche Geschichte. Documents of the Burgundian chancery of Charles now in Vienna Staatsarchiv are listed: (1) those of the regency of Margaret of Savoy; (2) those of the regency of Marie of Hungary. More studies will follow.—H. P. Lattin.

9225. EDGE, P. GRANVILLE. *Pre-census population records of Spain.* *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (176) Dec. 1931: 416-423.—Sources of information regarding the population of Spain at various periods since the 11th century are unusually numerous. Until the end of the 15th century military rolls and tax lists are the principal sources. In the 16th century these are supplemented by the addition of hearth tax returns, ecclesiastical records, etc. As early as 1482 a census was taken in Castile showing 1,500,000 households or a total population of about 7,500,000. The first actual census of population covering the entire kingdom was taken in 1787.—G. B. L. Arner.

9226. FRY, MARY ISABEL. "The troubles of Queen Elizabeth." *Huntington Library Bull.* (2) Nov. 1931: 172-176.—The sources are examined of the story on which Thomas Heywood's play of that name is based.—H. D. Jordan.

9227. HUIZINGA, J. *L'état bourguignon, ses rapports avec la France et les origines d'une nationalité néerlandaise.* [The Burgundian state, its relations with France, and the origins of nationality in the Netherlands.] *Moyen Age.* 40(3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 171-193; 41(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 11-35; (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 83-96.—The period 1362-1476 witnessed two important developments: French national unity was not broken by a hostile Burgundy; Burgundy desired an existence

separate from both France and the Empire. Under Philip the Good, Burgundy and France were not hostile, and were made more friendly by the peace of Arras in 1435. It was Louis XI who forced a choice between Burgundian and French loyalty. Chastelain d'Alost expressed Burgundian nationalism in verse. Rivalry between French and Burgundians replaced the earlier rivalry between Armagnacs and Burgundians. The Cross of St. Andrew became the Burgundian symbol, to which was added the lion, first introduced by Philip the Bold. Fifteenth century humanism stimulated an appeal to the past. Burgundian dukes claimed direct descent from Charlemagne, as opposed to the descent of French royalty from Capet. From Caesar they favored the name Belgium. Hercules was named as the ancestor of the ancient Burgundian kings. The emperors Sigismund and Frederick III favored the establishment of a monarchy in Burgundy, but Charles the Bold wished to break off from both France and the Empire. Strained relations between France and Burgundy caused some, like Commines, to join France; others, like Thomas Basin, threw in their lot with Burgundy. The marriage of Mary of Burgundy to Maximilian marked a separation from France, and the beginning of a Dutch nationalism. Burgundian sentiment became definitely anti-French. When national existence was finally realized it created two groups instead of one. The Calvinist republic in the north possessed the stronger nationalism, but allowed provincial autonomy. Unity came from language, rather than geography or race. Differing among themselves in language, the Low Countries differed still more from their neighbors. Even in the 13th century they possessed a literature. The Hapsburgs continued to refer to the district as Burgundy; Germans used the name Netherlands. Italians and Spanish called them Flemings.—Walter I. Brandt.

9228. JOHNSEN, OSCAR ALBERT. *Norges handel paa Spania under Kristian IV.* [Norway's trade with Spain in the days of Christian IV.] *Hist. Tidsskr. (Oslo).* 31(4) 1931: 225-240.—In the later medieval period trade between Norway and the Iberian peninsula was of mutual interest. The Norwegians needed salt from the south and could sell in return fish and timber. However, the actual exchange was in the hands first of the Hansa, who had supplied salt mainly from France, and when this declined, of the Dutch. Then at the close of the 16th century the coastal towns of Norway took a direct hand in the trade, the occasion being the Dutch revolt and England's intervention. These circumstances exposed the trade to privateering and piracy from Dunkirk and the Barbary coast. Spain, though with no marked success, tried to keep up the commercial contact through a company formed in 1621. Twenty years later Christian IV took the initiative and secured an ambitious trade treaty. The coast towns of Norway arranged to build a large convoy of armed merchantmen and with extensive royal privileges for some years did a thriving business; in fact this prosperity helped to lay the real basis for the development of capitalism in Norway. But these palmy days were short-lived. In 1848 came the Peace of Westphalia and that brought out into the open the devastating competition of the well-equipped Dutch.—Oscar J. Falnes.

9229. JOHNSEN, OSCAR ALBERT. *Norsk-dansk handelsforbindelse med Nord-Russland under Kristian IV.* [Norwegian-Danish commercial relations with northern Russia during the reign of Christian IV.] *Tromsø Mus. Skr.* 2 1928: 88-96.—The author gives a résumé of the Norwegian and Danish commercial voyages to the northern coast of Russia before and during the rule of Christian IV. This highway of commerce was doubtless used by the Norwegians in olden times, but when English and Dutch vessels began to take advantage of this route, partly to avoid the Sound tax, the matter became important. After an unsuccessful

attempt to oust the competitors by force, Christian IV tried through diplomacy. Various disagreements delayed the matter and he failed. Through these negotiations the prohibitory policy of Christian III and Frederick II ceased, and the increased knowledge of Russian conditions benefited later generations.—*Stig Rydén.*

9230. LARGIADÈR, ANTON. *Die Anfänge der zürcherischen Landschaftsverwaltung.* [The beginning of administration in rural districts in Zürich.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 12 (1) 1932: 1-44.—At first administrative and judicial functions in the provinces were carried out by the bailiffs of the city of Zürich. Due to financial difficulties, some sort of financial control was organized, but of its beginning and functions little was known until about 1463, when a committee of accountants was installed. For the 30 years following this committee was systematically reorganized year after year. Then it went out of existence, but now and then we find that an alderman of Zürich was instructed to collect debts for the city from the bailiffs. In 1530 the committee was reorganized, because of the increase in administrative responsibilities after the Reformation and through a desire to improve administration. The committee was given commensurate salaries, and in a short time it acquired financial control over all branches of the administration. The question of how the members of the Swiss Confederation organized the administration of their provinces has never been answered in its entirety and much research is necessary before it can be ascertained if priority in administrative methods is to be credited to the rulers or to the cities. It is possible that Zürich took over some fundamental administrative principles from the Habsburgs and then developed them independently and according to its local needs.—*Rosa Ernst.*

9231. LETTS, MALCOLM. *Purchas His Pilgrimes.* *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (786) Jun. 1931: 757-762.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

9232. MAYR, JOSEF KARL. *Die letzte Abdankung Karls V. (16 Jänner 1556).* [The last abdication of Charles V, Jan. 16, 1556.] *Nachr. v. d. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch. zu Göttingen. Philol.-Hist. Kl.* (2) 1931: 143-158.—MS 630 Vienna Staatsarchiv, fol. 89, contains a description of the last abdication of Charles V, the details of which have heretofore been lacking. Only the texts of the abdication have previously been available. (Description printed in appendix.)—*H. P. Lattin.*

9233. NIEDNER, HELMUT. *Die deutschen und französischen Osterspiele bis zum 15. Jahrhundert. Ein Beitrag zur Theatergeschichte des Mittelalters.* [German and French Easter plays up to the 15th century. A contribution to the history of the medieval theatre.] *German. Studien.* (119) 1932: pp. 186.

9234. RICKERT, EDITH. *Chaucer at school.* *Modern Philol.* 29 (3) Feb. 1932: 257-274.

9235. SCACCIA-SCARAFONI, CAMILLO. *La biblioteca comunale "L. Fiumi" di Orvieto ed i suoi incunaboli.* [Public library "L. Fiumi" of Orvieto and its incunabula.] *Accad. e Bibliot. d'Ital.* 5 (1-2) Oct. 1931: 61-74.

9236. SOLMI, ARRAGO. *La raccolta dell'oro nei fiumi dell'Italia superiore durante il medio evo.* [The production of gold in the rivers of upper Italy during the middle ages.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 12 (12) Dec. 1931: 934-940.—*Roberto Bachi.*

9237. STEIN, HENRI. *La participation du pays de Languedoc au repeuplement d'Arras sous Louis XI.* [The participation of Languedoc in the repopulation of Arras during the reign of Louis XI.] *Bibliol. de l'École d. Chartes.* 92 (1-3) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 62-69.—In an earlier article (*Bibliol. de l'École des Chartes*, 84 1923: 284-297) the author bewailed the lack of documentary sources on the participation of southern France in this "colonization." Recently there came to light a mutilated copy of the instructions to the royal commissioners in charge of

this task, dated 1481. From this it appears that the original royal command of 1479 was poorly obeyed in southern France, necessitating the new commission in 1481. Languedoc was required to furnish 70 families in addition to 40 merchants. This number was allotted among several towns. Those not engaged in some industry were rejected; drapers were greatly desired. Towns unable to furnish the required number of merchants were subject to a special tax, such funds forming a common treasury in the care of an expert draper. Colonists already arrived at Arras were forbidden to leave. [Document.]—*Walther I. Brandt.*

9238. STRUBBE, EG. I. *De vijftiendeeuwse brabantse Rechtsgeleerde Willem van der Tanerijen.* [The 15th century Brabant lawyer, Willem van der Tanerijen.] *Tijdschr. v. Rechtsgesch.* 11 (3) 1932: 265-283.

9239. VAN SCHELVEN, A. A. *De opkomst van de idee der politieke tolerantie in de 16e eeuwsche Nederlanden.* [The rise of the idea of political toleration in the Netherlands in the 16th century.] *Tijdschr. v. Gesch.* 46 (3) 1931: 235-248; (4) 1931: 337-389.—About 1565 the defenders of toleration in the Netherlands were mostly influenced by French writings and stressed political reasons. Indifference in matters of religion or latitudinarianism was not openly avowed in Holland before about 1578 (one single case perhaps excepted) and was then also closely connected with French ideas, sc. those of Castellio. The influence of Erasmus, generally accepted, the author denies. Of the defenders of political toleration the Prince of Orange ranked among the first. He and his advisers were by no means attached to the ideas of Castellio. Nevertheless in Beza's opinion the movement for toleration as a whole was to be condemned as Castellionism. About 1577-1580 political intolerance was practised in Flanders by Dathenus and his followers, but they had little influence and were soon not even encouraged by Calvinist theologians, such as Beza and Olevianus. Toleration received a blow when Rennenberg, a well trusted Catholic stadholder and partisan of the Prince of Orange, acted as a traitor and the Catholic church recovered the lost territories of Groningen, etc. Political toleration was then buried. Even the Prince dared not advocate it.—*P. J. van Winter.*

9240. SCHRÖDER, EDWARD. *Der Ambraser Wolfdietrich.* *Nachr. v. d. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch. zu Göttingen. Philol.-Hist. Kl.* (2) 1931: 210-240.—Indicates how a new edition of the Wolfdietrich poem should be made.—*H. P. Lattin.*

9241. SCHRÖDER, EDWARD. *Hermann von Sachsenheim.* *Nachr. v. f. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch. zu Göttingen. Philol.-Hist. Kl.* (2) 1931: 196-209.—Rectification of the text and chronology of Hermann von Sachsenheim's poems.—*H. P. Lattin.*

9242. VALLÉE, ARTHUR. *Théophraste Renaudot et le troisième centenaire du journalisme en France.* [Théophraste Renaudot and the third centenary of journalism in France.] *Mém. de la Soc. Royale du Canada, Sect. I.* 25 (3) May 1931: 41-46.—Théophraste Renaudot, who has been called the creator of the press, published the first number of *La Gazette*, the first newspaper in France, in Paris on May 30, 1631. Vallée gives a brief sketch of Renaudot's career.—*Alison Ewart.*

9243. WALDE, O. *Československo a švédská literární kořist válečná.* [Swedish literary booty from Czechoslovakia.] *Časopis Národního Muzea v Praze.* 105 (1-2) 1931: 41-49.—In this study, translated into Czech from Swedish, the author describes the systematic removal of collections of manuscripts from Moravia and Bohemia by the Swedish army during the period 1645-1648. He then follows the fate of these MSS in Sweden in the 17th century, noting especially the attention paid to them by modern historical research.—*Josef Susta.*

9244. WHITE, BEATRICE. Three rare books about women. *Huntington Library Bull.* (2) Nov. 1931: 165—172.—Three small books in rhyme relate to a mid-16th century controversy.—*H. D. Jordan.*

9245. WILSON, JEAN S. Sheriffs' rolls of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 47 (185) Jan. 1932: 31—45.—Two varieties of sheriffs' rolls, chancery documents, give an idea of the development of the machinery of appointment, and of its disregard in critical moments. The privy councillors and judges met at the exchequer and prepared a list of three names for each of the counties. Men nominated, but not chosen, in the previous year were given a preference,

additional new names being added upon nomination of the justices. The sovereign then pricked, or in early times dotted with ink, the name of the person selected. Unless there were reason to the contrary, the first name upon the list was to be pricked. Under stress of administrative need, the sovereign often acted outside the routine method, sometimes making sheriff some man not even upon the roll. Blackstone notes that such "pocket sheriffs" were illegal, but admits that they existed. The appointment was often made for political reasons, but being a duty which involved heavy financial liabilities it was more in the nature of a penalty or disability than of a reward.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

## THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 8940, 8943, 9114)

9246. HORTEN, M. Sammelberichte über islamische Weltanschauung. [Bibliography on Islamic Weltanschauung.] *Philos. Jahrb. d. Görres-Gesellsch.* 45 (1) 1932: 83—90.

9247. KRACHKOVSKIĭ, I. U. (КРАЧКОВСКИЙ, И. Ю.) Таха Хуссейн о доисламской поэзии арабов и его критики. [Taha Hussein on the pre-Islamic poetry of the Arabs and his critics.] *Известия Академии Наук С.С.С.Р. VII серия-отделение общественных наук. (Izvestia Akad. Nauk, VII ser. Otdelenie Obshchestvennyh Nauk.)* (5) 1931: 589—626.—Taha Hussein, the blind professor of Egyptian University, by publishing in book form in 1926 his lectures on the pre-Islamic poetry of the Arabs caused a veritable storm of criticism among literary, political, and religious circles of the Islamic Near East. His thesis was that most if not all of the literary and poetic works ascribed to the pre-Islamic era were substitutions and frauds. This theory broached for the first time in the Arabic language and by an Arab (although partly expounded previously by European scholars) proved a sensation for the Arabic world. In defending his point of view the author questioned the authenticity of certain points of the Koran and the religious background which still present a tradition and the truth to the followers of Islam. Among the noted critical commentators who wrote volumes on Taha Hussein's book were Muhammed Ferid Vadgedy, Muhammed Lufty Djum, M. S. ar-Rafiy, Muhammed al-Hydra Hussein, Muhammed Hussein, and Muhammed Ahmed al-Gamravy. Their criticisms are here analysed.—*Alexander N. Joukovsky.*

9248. VASMER, R. Zhamanagakeroutiun Hayasdanî Vostigannerou Al-Amin yêv Al-Ma'nun Khalîfanêrou Orov. [Chronology of governors of Armenia at the time of Caliphs Al-Amin and Al-Ma'nun.] *Hantes Amsorya.* 43 (10—11) Oct.—Nov. 1929: 650—667.—This is an Armenian translation of R. Vasmer's article *Chronologie der Statthalter von Armenien unter den Kaliften Al-Amin und Al-Ma'nun*, which appeared in 41 (11—12) 1927: 865—880 of this periodical.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

## FAR EAST

(See also Entries 9127, 9131)

9249. FITZGERALD, C. P. New estimate of the Chinese population under the T'ang dynasty in 618 A.D. *China J.* 16 (1) Jan. 1932: 5—14.—Western historians generally base their estimates of the population of China on statements in the dynastic histories. Such statements are so confusing, especially in the estimated doubling of the population during the reign Ch'ien Lung, that a check is needed. One such check may be provided by considering the number of cities built and occupied at any given period. In the T'ang period, the cities of the empire were mainly in the North. The increase during the Ming and Ch'ing periods was mainly in the South. Tables show the relative numbers of occupied towns. There is no increase indicated during the reign Ch'ien Lung to correspond to the supposed increase in population.—*J. K. Shryock.*

9250. TSUKAMOTO, ZENRYU. Nangaku Ch'eng Yuan den to sono Jodo kyo. [Life of Ch'eng Yuan and his doctrine of the "Pure land."] *Toho Gakuho.* (2) Nov. 1931: 186—249.—Through the inscriptions by Lu Wen and Lu Sung-yuan, we find that Ch'eng Yuan (712—802 A.D.) entered the Zen order in Shu province at the age of 24, and was ordained at the Nang Yueh monastery at 27 in 738, where he remained till his death. Through the Zen discipline of the "Holy path" which leads to salvation through self help and a thorough-going philosophical idealism of the Tendai sect, he turned gradually toward the simple teachings of "Pure land" Buddhism which brings salvation through the aid of Amida Buddha. The writer traces the influences of the predecessors on Ch'eng Yuan, his inner development, his relation to his contemporaries, and finally his influence on the later followers who formulated the doctrine of the "Pure land" and established the new sect.—*Shio Sakanishi.*

9251. WALKER, C. C. The Mongol of the thirteenth century. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 9 (1) Oct. 1931: 65—77.—As an introduction to the study of the Mongol campaigns, which the author is going to undertake in subsequent issues of the *Quarterly*, he gives a brief description of the Mongol soldier and horse of the 13th century, pointing out that their chief characteristic was their remarkable staying-power.—*Alison Ewart.*

## THE WORLD 1648-1920

## GENERAL

9252. AGUILAR, MAXMILIANO. Antecedentes sobre la institución notarial. [Antecedents of the notarial institution.] *Rev. de Facul. de Derecho y Ciencias Soc. (Univ. Nacional de Buenos Aires)*. 8(27) Apr. 1929: 257-298.—Before the invention of writing contracts were made before witnesses. In the earlier stages a seal on a ring was used in place of a signature. In Judea in the time of Christ there were scribes who interpreted the laws from the sacred books and scribes who recorded marriages, sales, and wills. Greece had scribes of this latter kind. The Romans had notaries who exercised practically the same functions as notaries of the present day. In Spain the first legal mention of notaries is found in a code of the laws of 1255 in which rules are laid down for that office. In the 16th century the notary had to be at least 25 years old. Philip III of Spain examined those who wished to become notaries. The duties of the French notary are more complex. In England, the notary surrenders his more important duties to attorneys and solicitors. In the northern part of Germany where Saxon influence predominates the notary is subordinate to the lawyer, but in the south he has more importance.—*Hope Henderson*.

9253. WALAWENDER, ANTONI. Badania kleśk elementarnych. Metoda i znaczenie. [Researches on natural catastrophies. Method and importance.] *Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych*. 1 1931: 79-88.—The sources for our knowledge of natural catastrophies are: (1) annals and chronicles; (2) official acts and documents; (3) local monographs. Studies concerning natural catastrophies divide into critical chronicles and descriptions. The study of natural catastrophies may yet have its practical importance today.—*A. Walawender*.

## HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 9115, 10533)

9254. ALIPRANDI, GIUSEPPE. Giuseppe Ravizza, inventore delle macchine da scrivere. [Giuseppe Ravizza, inventor of the typewriter.] *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 13(4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 460-466.—On Sep. 14, 1855, Giuseppe Ravizza of Novara (1811-1885) received the exclusive right of manufacture of a typewriting machine from the Central Patent Office of Turin. He had been working nearly 20 years on the machine and is certainly the first Italian to make one effective for commercial use. His model of November, 1857, resembles that of the American, Francis, shown in London in 1856 and patented in New York in 1857. In 1867 three American machines appeared very like Ravizza's. The author concludes that to Italy and Ravizza belong the honor of inventing the typewriter. (10 illus.)—*Lida R. Brandt*.

9255. GOHIN, FERDINAND. Le mouvement des idées et les vocabulaires techniques au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. [The movement of ideas and technical vocabulary in the 18th century.] *Rev. Hist. (Paris)*. 168(2) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 307-319.

9256. HELLMAN, C. D. John Bird (1709-1776), mathematical instrument-maker in the Strand. *Isis*. 17(50) Jan. 1932: 127-153.—Bird was known throughout Europe for the accuracy of his instruments. The observatories at Greenwich, Oxford, St. Petersburg, and Göttingen profited by his work. He had the advice and instruction of George Graham (1673-1751), but was not as proficient an astronomer as the latter. There are but few observations by Bird on record, and these do not point him out as a skilled observer. He constructed for

such as Bradley and Hadley. His also were the two brass rods determining the standard yard of 1758 (committees of the house of commons in 1758 and 1759) as also the 1760 copy, both of which were destroyed in the fire in the houses of parliament in October, 1834. The best sources of information concerning the mechanical part of his work are his own two books, *The method of dividing astronomical instruments* (1767) and *The method of constructing mural quadrants* (1768).—*Major L. Younce*.

9257. HILLE, HERMAN. A history of colloids in medicine. *Medic. Life*. 37(3) Mar. 1930: 111-163.—The alchemistic contribution to this subject is of interest, with the potable gold, which was a colloid. In more modern times chemists like Faraday, Richter, and Berzelius demonstrated that such states of gold, silver, and Prussian blue were not molecular, but colloidal. Thomas Graham, though of the 19th century, is the father of this branch of chemistry, the importance of which may be realized by the fact that much of the mineral crust of the earth, of the vegetable and animal kingdoms, man's body, his food, and most of his physical environment, is colloidal in character. The subject is very modern in view of the fact that the wide understanding of this state of matter has been gained by a recent laboratory appliance, the ultra-microscope.—*C. R. Hall*.

9258. LAIGNEL-LEVASTINE. La grande thyroïde dans l'œuvre de M. Ingres. [The thyroid gland in Ingres' work.] *Aesculape*. 19(3) Mar. 1929: 70-72.—A characteristic of this painter's work, especially in his *Paola et Francesca*, *Le bain turc*, and his portrait of the beautiful Zelie is that all the women in these pictures show symptoms of thyroid insufficiency.—*C. R. Hall*.

9259. LEVI, LEOPOLD. La thyroïde et ses affections. [Affections of the thyroid.] *Aesculape*. 19(3) Mar. 1929: 58-69.—Endocrinology, though a development of the last century, makes use of very old material to show the astonishing prevalence of goiter. Fabrice de Hilden was the first to employ, in 1646, the term "gutterosi" to designate goiters, while Morgagni (1682-1772) was the first to discover that the thyroid was a closed organ. Many of Zuloaga's portraits reveal this disease, as do a number of statuettes of Savoyard peasants in the Louvre. Cretinism also flourished in 17th and 18th century Europe.—*C. R. Hall*.

9260. PELSENEER, J. Une lettre inédite de Newton. [An unpublished letter of Newton.] *Isis*. 12, 2(38) May 1929: 237-254.

9261. WATSON, MALCOLM. Mists, mosquitos, and malaria. *Medic. Life*. 37(5) May 1930: 226-245.—An account of the discovery by Sir Ronald Ross in 1897 of the activities of the malarial mosquito. Ross was Nobel prizeman in 1902, tireless experimenter in India and West Africa, and professor of tropical medicine at Liverpool. The entire number of this journal is devoted to him.—*C. R. Hall*.

## HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 8995, 9258-9259, 9293)

9262. BROAD, THOMAS D. Toward a new architecture. *Southw. Rev.* 17(2) Jan. 1932: 209-229.—We cannot consistently duplicate the architecture of another period. There is as much reason for a period motor house as there is for a period motor car. We have as a foundation of our contemporary architecture only a heterogeneous mixture of contending revivals, long since become false.—*Marguerite B. Hamer*.

9263. GOEHRTZ, EMIL. Das Bauernhaus im Regierungsbezirk Köslin (Hinterpommern). [The peasant cottage in the administrative district of Köslin

(Pomerania.) *Forsch. z. Deutschen Landes- u. Volkskunde*. 28(3) 1931: 243-267.—Here are given the results of many years of historical research into the design of the peasant cottage in eastern Pomerania, supplementing the data in the great German work on the cottage (1906) and that by W. Pessler (1906). The ancient type of agricultural dwelling and farmhouse was fundamentally influenced by the building regulation of Frederick the Great (1752-1760). Since then the old-Saxon long house with spacious halls disappeared rather quickly (today there are but few examples) and since the end of the 18th century this type has no longer been built. In the southern part of the district the mid-German long house is supposed to be typical. In the district of Bülow timbered structures may still be found that merge into those of more easterly regions. (Illus.)—Hans Dörries.

9264. POTTIER, E. *La céramique de l'Asie Occidentale. [The ceramics of western Asia.]* *J. d. Savants*. (1) Jan. 1930: 5-13; (2) Feb. 1930: 49-68.

9265. ROMANE MUSCULUS, PAUL. *L'architecture des églises protestantes. [The architecture of Protestant churches.]* *Foi et Vie*. 32(31) Oct. 1931: 681-691.

9266. SCHNEIDER, ARTHUR. *Perivoji, vrtovi i šetališta u starom Zagrebu.* [Parks, gardens and walks in old Zagreb.] *Narodna Starina*. (20) 1930: 149-180.—Only towards the end of the 18th century did the formation of parks and gardens in and around Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, become fashionable. The 19th century has given us many examples of beautiful parks and gardens which are still in existence. (Illus.)—Alex. Jelačić.

## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 9140, 9151, 9159, 9164, 9265, 9352, 9382, 9441, 9444, 9474, 9487, 9519, 10229, 10423, 10425, 10581)

9267. ALIVISATOS, H. S. *Das Patriarchat von Konstantinopel in neuerer Zeit. [The patriarchate of Constantinople in recent times.]* *Internat. Kirchl. Z.* 20(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 74-80.

9268. ANDER, OSCAR FRITIOF. T. N. Hasselquist. The career and influence of a Swedish-American clergyman, journalist and educator. *Augustana Library Publ.* No. 14. 1931: pp. 260.

9269. BOTTOMLEY, GORDON. *New Church worthies. Alfred Bottomley, 1848-1931. New Church Mag.* 51(503) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 8-17.

9270. BURNS, GEORGE S. *The Spiritual Exercises and Catholic action.* *Month*. 159(811) Jan. 1932: 19-27.—A plea by a Jesuit for enlisting lay-leaders, tutored or poorly endowed but "sanctified," in order to rescue Europe from the "heresy called Protestantism," the denial of God as in bolshevism and socialism by means of houses of retreat which are best developed in Holland. Spain and France exhibit marked efforts by intellectuals; Oxford is active through a Catholic Workers' College. Communistic danger spots are seen in Berlin and Vienna. Rome carries on through Leagues of Perseverance.—J. F. L. Raschen.

9271. CABROL, F. *Courrier de langue anglaise. [The English courier.]* *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 59(4) Oct. 1, 1931: 440-467.—An eclectic bibliography, with most emphasis on works of ecclesiastical history, of books and articles published in England and America from 1929 to 1931.—Arthur McC. Wilson.

9272. CROCKER, JOHN. *Von Hügel. A modern interpreter of institutional and sacramental Christianity.* *Amer. Church Mo.* 31(2) Feb. 1932: 119-127.—Friedrich von Hügel has done much in recent times to refute the claim that though Christianity may be important, its institutions are not. He believed that religion needs outward symbols in order to gain fullest expression. History illustrates the small religious resource

of one person left to himself, a thing of which Von Hügel was aware.—Howard Britton Morris.

9273. DUFOURCQ, ALBERT, and CONSTANT, G. *Chronique d'histoire religieuse: Le christianisme occidental au temps de la réforme et de l'absolutisme, XVI<sup>e</sup>-XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècles; le christianisme contemporain depuis la Révolution Française.* [A summary of religious history: Western Christianity at the time of the Reformation and of Absolutism, from the 16th to the 18th centuries; contemporary Christianity since the French Revolution.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 59(4) Oct. 1, 1931: 389-414.—A critical bibliography of works recently published on these subjects.—Arthur McC. Wilson.

9274. HARRISON, PAUL W. *The changing background of foreign missions.* *Biblical Rev.* 17(1) Jan. 1932: 12-25.—Early missions were purely evangelistic, but as they developed problems arose, for converts needed to be taught to read, write, and think. The development of an indigenous ministry is essential but that is impossible without adequate schools. Another problem is the growing spirit of nationalism, demanding that educational institutions be turned over to governments. This spirit has been markedly evidenced in Turkey and parts of China and also encountered in Persia. The future missionary enterprise must be less educational and more evangelistic.—John F. Moore.

9275. HILL, ESTHER CLARK. *Some background of early Baptist missions in Kansas.* *Kansas Hist. Quart.* 1(2) Feb. 1932: 89-103.—The Pratt collection of manuscripts is drawn upon mainly for the year 1837. Reference is made to the establishment and migration of missions in Kansas between 1831 and 1848. The letters quoted reflect the seriousness and religious enthusiasm of a pair of young missionaries about to be married and embark upon an apostolic career "among those cruel and revengeful Indians who thirst for the blood of the white man . . ." and the anxiety of relatives and friends concerning the welfare of the couple after their establishment in a region worse even than the "vast howling wilderness" they had left. Reference to stagnation of business and impoverishment of formerly rich men following the panic of 1837 sounds modern enough. There are biographical notes concerning early Baptist missionaries to Kansas.—F. A. Shannon.

9276. HOLLAND, H. Eugène Bersier (1831-1931). *Christianisme Soc.* 44(8) Dec. 1931: 397-422.—The life and labors of a profound and liberal pulpiteer, the foremost Protestant force in Paris since Adolphe Monod, and founder of the notable Church of the Star. He was an exponent of the spirit of Alexandre Vinet and Phillips Brooks.—J. F. L. Raschen.

9277. HOTSON, CLARENCE PAUL. Emerson, Swedenborg, and B. F. Barrett. *New Church Mag.* 50(502) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 244-252; 51(503) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 33-43.

9278. HUGHES, HENRY LOUIS. A Catholic social reformer in Italy, Giuseppe Toniolo. *Month*. 159(811) Jan. 1932: 28-32.—Toniolo is a noted political economist and leader of the Catholic laity. He foresaw the present economic catastrophe in 1907, traced its cause to the Reformation, the neo-pagan Renaissance, and the disappearance of certain religious truths as well as to the Darwinian "law" of the struggle for life. He suggests a Christian School of Sociology based on Christian ethics. "Either civilisation will once more become Christian, or it will crack."—J. F. L. Raschen.

9279. HUGOLIN, R. P. *Table nominale des Récollets de Bretagne, missionnaires et aumôniers dans l'Île Royale (1713-1759).* [Nominal table of the Breton Récollets, missionaries and chaplains, in Île Royale (1713-1759).] *Mém. de la Soc. Royale du Canada, Sect. I.* 25(3) May 1931: 81-100.—The writer has compiled a provisional list of the Breton Récollets who were mis-

sionaries and chaplains in Ile Royale from its beginnings in 1713 up to the capture of Louisbourg in 1758. He also gives lists of the provincial ministers of Brittany from 1713 to 1758, and of the provincial commissioners of Ile Royale for the same period.—*Alison Ewart*.

9280. JALABERT, LOUIS. *En Syrie et au Liban. Un siècle d'effort missionnaire.* [A century of missionary effort in Syria and the Lebanon.] *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général.* 210(2) Jan. 20, 1932: 129-151.—The history of this missionary and cultural effort began with the arrival of three Jesuits in November, 1831 in Beyrouth. By 1860 Ghazir, Beyrouth, Bikfaya, Mou'allaqah-Zakly, and Deit-el-Kamar had felt the influence of the West; but all this work was obliterated by the massacres of 1860. The work was renewed, and to-day the university at Beyrouth bears witness to the progress made.—*G. G. Walsh*.

9281. JANIN, R. *Les orthodoxes et l'Encyclique "Mortalium animos."* [The Orthodox Church and the encyclical "Mortalium animos."] *Echos d'Orient.* 32 (154) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 92-101; (155) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 316-328.

9282. KEEDWELL, ALEXANDER NORMAN. English Catholicism. *Amer. Church Mo.* 31(20) Feb. 1932: 142-147.—Catholicism has been making rapid advances in England of recent years and the movement is particularly to be noticed in the colleges of Oxford.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

9283. LALANDE, HENRI. *Les orientations nouvelles de l'Association Catholique de la jeunesse française.* [The new orientations of the Catholic Association of French youth.] *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général.* 210(2) Jan. 20, 1932: 163-170.—A new movement among the youth of France to christianize the unchristian. Groups of young militant Catholics are formed from among the different classes of the youth of French society, to study the ideals, characteristics, habits, and customs of young men outside the church. The need for such an association was very evident, especially after the war.—*G. G. Walsh*.

9284. LAUVRIÈRE, ÉMILE. *L'œuvre franciscaine dans les deux Californies, 1768-1786.* [The work of the Franciscans in the two Californias.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine.* 6(2) 1929: 189-210.—In 1928 Herbert E. Bolton, edited *Historical memoirs of New California*. These memoirs include two works of Fray Francisco Palou, one a biography of his superior, *Vida del Padre Serra*, the other, *Noticias de la Nueva California*. The present article gives a résumé of these two documents which concern the establishment of missions in California by the Jesuits, later given over to the Franciscans, the establishment of new missions by the Franciscans, and the activities of Juniper Serra.—*Margaret Janson Smith*.

9285. LIPPENS, HUGOLIN. *Les chapitres et les vicaires observatines de la province de France.* [The chapters and vicars observing of the province of France.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine.* 6(3-4) 1929: 261-281.—The "Serie des ministre et des chapitres provinciaux des frères mineurs de la province de France," was published in *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine*, 3 1926. This article, by de Sesenneville, rendered a real service to historians, but it demands a complement. Lippens attempts one in his contribution, which is a chronological list of the results of his researches.—*Margaret Janson Smith*.

9286. LOVEJOY, ARTHUR O. The parallel of deism and classicism. *Modern Philol.* 29(3) Feb. 1932: 281-299.

9287. MANNING, CLARENCE A. The Old Believers of Riga. *Amer. Church Mo.* 31(2) Feb. 1932: 92-99.—When religious reform took place in Russia in the 17th century there were those who were opposed to change. Unable to secure the priests and adjuncts neces-

sary for their services, they developed a religion of their own, based upon such fundamentals as were left them, and such rites as they could perform for themselves. A group of these Old Believers is to be found in Riga, but today the tendency is for the younger members to fall away from the strict, and sometimes fanatical, heritage of former days.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

9288. MANNING, CLARENCE AUGUSTUS. The religious problem of Albania. *Amer. Church Mo.* 31(1) Jan. 1932: 51-57.—Albania is divided religiously between Moslem, Roman Catholic, and Orthodox. The strife between the various sects of Moslems is as marked as are the misunderstandings between the Christians and non-Christians. The state has no formal religion. Of the three religious groups, Roman Catholicism is numerically the least important, her adherents being largely among the northern tribes. The Orthodox church is in a delicate position through seeking to establish itself as the national church. In this endeavor it has been only measurably successful. There are now four Orthodox Sees, with a presiding archbishop located at Durres. The work of this church is made difficult by the wide scattering of the faithful and the difficulties of communication. There is a trend among the Orthodox church toward unity with the Uniate church. This tendency has been bitterly resented and has made little headway. The churches of Albania are poor. The Orthodox body receives from the state only \$60,000 a year. Despite marked differences there is surprisingly little open friction and a considerable degree of seeming tolerance. The various groups, however, seldom intermarry. In Albania, one can study the reactions and inter-reactions of Christianity and Islam. Here, in an unpretentious way, they are working out an answer to many age old problems.—*John F. Moore*.

9289. MILCH, W. Daniel von Czepkos Stellung in der Mystik des XVII. Jahrhunderts. [Daniel v. Czepko's position in the mysticism of the 17th century.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 20(3) 1930: 261-280.—After a sketch of von Czepko's life his relationship to mysticism is indicated. The mysticism of the 17th century is an eclectic doctrine of diverging origins, Protestantism, Neo-Platonism, Paracelsism. Peuckert has shown the transformation that medieval mysticism experienced when it was absorbed into the pansophistic magical world of the Paracelsists. For Czepko's mystical development the most important figures were Weigel (who united Paracelsian natural science and medieval mysticism), Böhme, and Franckenberg. His early writings breathe the spirit of the radicals of Böhme's circle but do not contain the Böhmean doctrine of conversion. Emphasis is still placed on knowledge, on the creation of an eclectic system in which Paracelsian and medieval mystical ideas will be amalgamated with those of Spanish quietism, of Lutheranism (through Tschesch's mediation) and Rosicrucianism; there is still no emphasis on personal mysticism or Christosophy. The transition to the last through the indirect influence of Franckenberg is apparent in the later works of Czepko. His importance in mysticism is not great but in the history of poetry it is considerable for he brought mysticism into poetry. His influence on Angelus Silesius is now recognised by all; and by filling the verse forms of Opitz with individual feeling he paved the way for the so-called second Silesian school of poetry.—*Epiphraim Fischhoff*.

9290. PAQUET, L. A. L'église et le progrès économique. [The church and economic progress.] *Canada Français.* 19(3) Nov. 1931: 153-167.—The Catholic church ought to be regarded as a very powerful agent in economic progress, reconciling as it does its ideal of life, virtue, and self-interest; the worship of God and the love of possessions; the call of faith and the demands of society.—*Alison Ewart*.

9291. PENNINGTON, EDGAR LEGARE. Manuscript sources of our church history (colonial period).

*Hist. Mag. Protestant Episcopal Church.* 1(1) Mar. 1932: 19–31.

9292. POULET, CHARLES. *Courrier français. Hist. Tijdschr.* 10(3) 1931: 223–233.—A French summary of the historical works published recently, especially those of interest to Catholics.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

9293. ROMAIN, YVONNE de. *L'art franciscain.* [Franciscan art.] *Études Franciscaines.* 43(249) Nov.–Dec. 1931: 684–698.

9294. SCHOLES, FRANCE. Problems in the early ecclesiastical history of New Mexico. *New Mexico Hist. Rev.* 7(1) Jan. 1932: 32–75.—This paper deals with the date of the founding of the "Custodia de la Conversión de San Pablo del Nuevo México," and the chronology of the early custodians or prelates. From new documentary evidence, the author comes to the following conclusions: (1) The old traditions that the Custodia of New Mexico was founded in 1621 or 1622 and that Benavides was first custodian can no longer stand. Chavarria preceded Benavides, and the former was elected in 1620. (2) The evidence available indicates that the Custodia was erected not later than 1616–1617 and that Fray Estévan de Perea was first custodian. Chronological list of the custodians from 1616–17 to 1635.—*Herbert I. Bloom.*

9295. SCHUYLER, HAMILTON. The church in New Jersey. *Amer. Church Mo.* 31(2) Feb. 1932: 133–141.—The history of the Church of England in New Jersey may be traced as far back as 1702, although earlier evidences of its presence are to be found. Despite many petitions for a suffragan bishop after 1705, none was ever appointed; still the church grew considerably. The Revolution terminated this growth, and the problem it faced in the reconstruction period was chiefly an opposition to all things English.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

9296. VOJÁČEK, JOSEF. Období tolerančního patentu v Lysé. [The era of the Patent of Toleration in Lysá.] *Sborník Hist. Kroužku.* 32(1) 1931: 15–21; (2–3) 1931: 86–97.—Maria Theresa regarded the Protestants in Bohemia as secret supporters of Frederick II of Prussia. Therefore, about 1747, she started to eradicate them. At Lysá on the Elbe, in central Bohemia, there was continuous investigation of persons suspected of Protestantism from 1741 until 1781. During this period Protestantism was kept alive and further converts were gained through the activities of itinerant preachers from Saxony and Hungary. When the Patent of Toleration was issued by Joseph II, a Protestant church was established. For the first twenty years it did not flourish because the clergy was from Hungary and did not know Czech language or customs.—*Livingstone Porter.*

## JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 10080, 10369)

9297. ALTBAUER, M. *וְלֹא סָמַךْ צָו בְּרִיקְנְּדָרָס "עַתִּי" מַלְאָלָשָׁן וְוּרְטָעְבָּרָק פָּוָן דָּר פְּרִילְשָׁר שְׁפָרָאָךְ* [Notes on Alexander Brueckner's "Etymological dictionary of the Polish language."] *Jiwo Bleter.* 2(4–5) Dec. 1931: 449–453.—Notes on Polish words of Hebrew origin introduced into the Polish language through the medium of Yiddish.—*Abraham G. Duker.*

9298. HONIK, Z. *די יְהוָה אֵין סְאַקְאַלְקָעַ בֵּי גְּרוֹדְנוֹ* [The Jews in Sokolka near Grodno at the end of the 17th century. A privilege of King Augustus II.] *וְיְהוָה בְּלָעַטְשָׁר.* [Polish text of document dated Dec. 29, 1698, supplied with introduction and notes.—*Abraham G. Duker.*

9299. JASZUNSKI, J. *צַו דָּר דִּסְקִיסְיָע וְוָעָגָן אֵן אַלְ* [A contribution to the

discussion on the (projected) Yiddish encyclopedia.] *וְיְהוָה בְּלָעַטְשָׁר* (*Jiwo Bleter.*) 2(4–5) Dec. 1931: 289–307.—*Abraham G. Duker.*

9300. LOEWE, HERBERT. Some books on Jews and Judaism. *History.* 14(56) Jan. 1930: 299–312.—*H. D. Jordan.*

9301. MEITLIS, J. *דָּר בְּאַדְלִיעָגָנָע כְּתָב יְהָדָה לְיִבְסָן* [The Bodleian MS Liebesbri, a pre-Haskala reform work.] *וְיְהוָה בְּלָעַטְשָׁר.* (*Jiwo Bleter.*) 2(4–5) Dec. 1931: 308–333.—The anonymous MS was written about 1748 on the style of the medieval moralistic works but more cheerful in tone, and concrete in subject matter. Its author was probably R. Isaac Wetzlar, a merchant of Celle, Hannover, learned especially in Jewish philosophy of the middle ages. He wrote in Yiddish for the consumption of the common people. Though a traditional Jew, he criticised the existing social system, discussed the low economic and cultural state of the Jewish masses due to the decline in education and to the oligarchy of the antisocial community leaders. He criticised scholarship for the sake of material gain, the low state of the rabbinate, the lack of appreciation of true scholarship and moral qualities, and the rabbis' aloofness from actual problems. He observes the superiority of the Sephardic school system and the non-pedagogical methods of the Ashkenasim. As remedies he suggests prayerbooks in Yiddish for those who do not understand the Hebrew text, teaching program, some kind of evening courses for adults, and a more basic study of Hebrew for children to be followed by the study of Mishna. He does not consider himself to be competent enough to discuss the Yeshiva studies. He recommends the reading of moral works after the Yeshiva education and a good Bible and Hebrew education for girls. The tone and argument of the work are reflections of the ideology and humanistic and philanthropical tendencies of 18th century Europe.—*Abraham G. Duker.*

9302. SCHULMAN, E. *דָּר אַפְּרִיךְ פָּוָן דָּר אַמְּעָרִי* [קָאָרְבָּר פְּרִילְשָׁר וְוָעָן דָּעַס אֲנָהִיבָּן דָּר יִוְשִׁעָר מַאֲסָרָאָמִים נְרָאָצְעִין קִין] [The reaction of the American press at the beginning of the Jewish mass immigration.] *וְיְהוָה בְּלָעַטְשָׁר* (*Jiwo Bleter.*) 2(4–5) Dec. 1931: 457–459.—Excerpts from articles and opinions of some newspapers in 1881, mostly of New York.—*Abraham G. Duker.*

9303. UNKRIG, W. A. Kultus und Kultgebräuche des heutigen Judentums. [Present-day Jewish worship and ecclesiastical usages.] *Weltkreis.* 2(3–4) 1931: 42–49.—Orthodox Jews in Germany hold fast to tradition in their ritual and personal life. They respect the Talmud, they use the German language rarely in their prayers and sermons, they refuse to use the organ in their service, and restrict themselves to Hebrew prayerbook. Liberal Jews shorten and eliminate many prayers, use the German very frequently, and employ the organ.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

9304. WEINLOS, ISRAEL. *מַעְדָּל לְעַפְּרִיךְ סָתָאָנוֹעָר* [Mendl Levin Satanower.] *וְיְהוָה בְּעַטְשָׁר* (*Jiwo Bleter.*) 2(4–5) Dec. 1931: 334–357.—The Jews of Poland and Germany have always maintained close relations, especially during the Mendelssohnian period. Mendelssohn's first teacher of philosophy was a Polish Jew, and there were many Polish Jews among his disciples. Of these Herz Homberg, Beer Ginzberg, and Mendel Levin became most prominent and active in the spread of the Haskalah movement in Eastern Europe. Levin's influence was the greatest and the most permanent. In Berlin in 1780, he became acquainted with the Hameaseph group, and began his literary career with contributions to this group. He published his first larger work in 1789. In the same year he settled in Mikolayev, near Satajow, where he had a store of earthenware. Here he was befriended by Prince Adam Kazimierz Czartoryski, who was active in Polish affairs and letters. At his suggestion

Satanower wrote his work, *Essai d'un plan de réforme ayant pour objet d'éclairer le nation juive en Pologne et le redresser par ses moeurs*, in line with the then impending discussions as to the future of the Jews in Poland. Later he settled on a life stipend from Czartoryski in Brody and Tarnopol where he occupied himself mainly with the translation of the Bible into Yiddish, most of which is still in MS. Among his other unpublished writings there is a work in German, containing investigations on the metaphysics of Kant, the remaining two parts of his Hebrew translation of Maimonides' *Guide to the perplexed*, and a Hebrew work which probably contains additions to his French pamphlet. These works are to be found in the Perl Library in Tarnopol.—Abraham G. Duker.

9305. WEINRYB, B. **אָנוֹמְבָּקָדְתָּע יִדְישׁ עֲקָמָעָדָע** [An unknown Yiddish comedy from the Poznan district.] *פָּנוֹ פִּינְגָּרְנָדָה* 2(4-5) Dec. 1931: 358-366.—Though the process of Germanization among the Jews in the Poznan district proceeded at a rapid pace after the final allotment of territory by the Congress of Vienna, Yiddish remained the spoken language in some orthodox Jewish homes well until the end of the 19th century. The comedy described in the article is a good specimen of the Yiddish prevalent in these circles.—Abraham G. Duker.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 9528, 9533, 9535, 10311, 10334)

9306. BOURGEOIS, EMILE. *Origines du Maroc français.* [The origins of French Morocco.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt.*; *Rev. Bleue*. 69(11) Jun. 6, 1931: 321-324.—Bourgeois sets Bülow's account of developments in Morocco in the years 1901-1906 (*Mémoirs*, vol. II) over against that of Saint-René Taillandier, the minister of France in Fez. Taillandier tells his side of the story in his book, *Récit d'une mission* (1901-1906). Taillandier is more to be believed than Bülow. France faced two dangers when Taillandier arrived in Morocco in August, 1901: (1) that the anarchy in Morocco would jeopardize Algiers; (2) that some other power would use the anarchy there as a pretext to seize the territory separating the French North-African empire from the Atlantic. In fact, Bülow instructed Eckardstein, late in 1901, to negotiate a defensive alliance with England, to which might be added a supplementary convention providing for the partition of Morocco. Bülow's declaration in the Reichstag, in 1905, that Germany had never sought Morocco, was clearly insincere. The weakest point in Delcassé's diplomacy was his negotiations with Spain, in which he allowed himself to become so entangled that he was forced to conclude the secret treaty of partition in 1904. Taillandier objected strenuously, and returned to Fez after reading the treaty with the feeling that he had "a bad stone in his sack."—B. J. Hovde.

9307. CHABANNES LA PALICE, E. de. *La mission du comte de Chavigny à Francfort en 1744.* [The mission of the Count de Chavigny to Frankfort in 1744.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 59(4) Oct. 1, 1931: 341-357.—From September, 1743, until May, 1744, Chavigny was at the court of Charles VII at Frankfort; his main aim was to secure an alliance between France, the emperor, the elector palatine, Prussia, and Hesse, which was concluded in May, 1744. Chavigny's dispatches here printed, taken from a private collection belonging to the heirs of Maurepas, indicate how much control the latter exercised over French policy after the death of Fleury; they show, too, how great was the alarm of the Protestant German princes at the news that France intended to aid a Stuart (and therefore Catholic) invasion of England.—Arthur McC. Wilson.

9308. HUBKA, GUSTAV von. *Die Vorbereitung des herzoginischen Aufstandes von 1881-1882.* [The

preparation for the insurrection in Herzegovina in 1881-1882.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 10(2) Feb. 1932: 146-152.—A description of the pan-Slav agitation managed from Russia against Austria-Hungary after the occupation sanctioned at the Congress of Berlin of the two South Slav provinces. This took the form (1) of fomenting discontent in Austria-Hungary, and (2) of arousing the sympathy of liberals in western European countries, especially in England, who then abetted the insurrection.—J. Wesley Hoffmann.

9309. HUISMAN, MICHEL. *Juillet 1870.* [July, 1870.] *Flambeau.* 15(1) Jan. 1932: 21-34.—Contrary to the opinions of a part of the Parisian press and contrary to certain views of later historians, the royal family of Belgium was opposed to the Hohenzollern candidacy. The intimate relations between the Belgian royal family and the Hohenzollerns—the king's brother (count of Flanders) had married a daughter of Charles Anton—were utilized to prevent the acceptance of the candidacy rather than to urge its acceptance. Huisman gives in full a letter of Leopold II to Charles Anton and one by Philip, Count of Flanders, to the Hohenzollerns; also their views as seen in letters written to Queen Victoria.—Edgar P. Dean.

9310. RAIN, PIERRE. *De la crise bosniaque aux traités de 1919: les chroniques d'Auguste Gauvain.* [From the Bosnian crisis to the treaties of 1919: the chronicles of Auguste Gauvain.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt.*; *Rev. Bleue*. 70(3) Feb. 6, 1932: 89-91.—Auguste Gauvain's chronicles in the *Journal des Débats*, 1908-1931, constitute a veritable diplomatic history of the period. Frequently he was more nearly right than the Quai d'Orsay. He denounced the annexation of Bosnia and prophesied the death of the Austrian empire. In 1914, when the *Goeben* and the *Breslau* sought refuge at Constantinople, Gauvain urged the Allies to follow them at once, and to open the Straits. This policy was urged by France, but England and Russia refused, for fear of driving Turkey into the arms of Germany. Quite inconsistently, however, Russia demanded the Straits, even though they could only be won by the arms of her allies. In 1915, Gauvain early declared that Bulgaria had decided to join the Central Powers, and advised against wasting any time on negotiations. He was right. This episode ended the career of Theophile Delcassé. During the armistice and peace negotiations, 1918-1919, Gauvain urged a positive policy for France. It was simply not to put faith in the blandishments of the Allies, especially the United States, but to free all peoples conquered by Prussia, and to force that state to relinquish the left bank of the Rhine. André Tardieu and Clemenceau differed from him. The collapse of the Hapsburg empire Gauvain hailed with delight, apparently without realizing the importance of economic solidarity in Central Europe.—B. J. Hovde.

9311. RECOULY, RAYMOND. *Agadir, 1911.* *Rev. de France.* 12(4) Feb. 15, 1932: 611-636.—Julian Park.

9312. REDDAWAY, W. F. *Macartney in Russia, 1765-67.* *Cambridge Hist. J.* 3(3) 1931: 260-294.—After the peace of 1763 Great Britain stood powerful but isolated as never before. Always the rival of France, she could nevertheless not secure the alliance of Prussia or Austria. Of Russia, however, the British government entertained high hopes, for political and commercial reasons both made the two countries seem natural allies. But the Empress Catherine and her minister Panin would not make an alliance without a clause which would ensure British aid in a war with Turkey; and their diplomatic relations with Prussia, which was hostile to England, were moreover increasingly close. It was thus that Buckingham, the first British minister at St. Petersburg, was unsuccessful. He was succeeded by the 27-year old Lord Macartney, able, witty, and unflinching, who at last obtained the commercial treaty which Britain desired more than Russia. This was not

done without checks, due even more to the unjustified hopes of the London ministry than to the opportunism of Panin; but it represented a very solid accomplishment. The political alliance, however, was impossible, and Macartney eagerly left his post, drawing up in conclusion an account of the population and power of Catherine's realm which is of far more than ephemeral value.—*H. D. Jordan.*

9313. ROSTOVSKY, A. LOBANOV. *The shadow of India in Russian history.* *History.* 14(55) Oct. 1929: 217-228.—From the middle of the 17th to the beginning of the 19th century, Russia's interest in India was only occasional and utopian, without real significance. After Napoleon, however, India became an important factor in Russian diplomacy, and in 1854 three projects of a march on India were seriously considered by the Russian General Staff. In 1878 marching orders were actually given to a force in Turkestan, but were countermanded after the Congress of Berlin. These plans were only side issues in a general war situation, and when a real policy of aggression might have been begun,

as in 1837 and 1884-85, nothing was undertaken. British fears for India, indeed, were largely in ignorance of the facts of Russian policy. Russia's steady and tenacious advance in Persia and Turkestan had sound military and economic reasons; but beyond the area where these applied, both toward India and in Tibet, her policy was moderate, cautious, and practical, based on no sweeping imperial schemes.—*H. D. Jordan.*

9314. RYPKA, J. Další příspěvek ke korrespondenci Vysoké Porty s Bohdanem Chmelnickým. [A new contribution to the correspondence between the Sublime Porte and Bogdan Chmelnickij.] *Časopis Národního Muzea v Praze.* 105(3-4) 1931: 209-212.—The author reprints from manuscript in the University Library of Göttingen three letters sent by the Sublime Porte to the Ukrainian hetman Bogdan Chmelnickij during the period 1651-1655. He gives the Turkish original and a translation, accompanying his interpretation by extracts from unpublished contemporary letters from the Sublime Porte to the Khan of the Crimea and the king of Poland.—*Josef Susta.*

## GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

### GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 8945, 9231, 9252, 9256, 9260-9261, 9271, 9282, 9312-9313, 9438, 9446-9448, 9475, 9477, 9503, 9534, 9803, 10014, 10186, 10557)

9315. BAKER, J. N. L. *The geography of Daniel Defoe.* *Scott. Geog. Mag.* 47(5) Sep. 1931: 257-269.—Daniel Defoe, primarily a journalist, based his writing upon the best authorities available, but he used this knowledge to suit his own ends. His work, *The Storm*, (1703) indicated his methods. He read everything available, secured additional data by advertising for personal experiences, and then produced a somewhat authentic though distorted account of what actually happened. The idea for *Robinson Crusoe* was drawn from the adventures of Alexander Selkirk. The location of Juan Fernandez was changed from the Pacific to the Atlantic to suit the need for cannibals and moist conditions. *The Further Adventures of Robinson Crusoe* was based on Avril's *Voyage en divers états d'Europe et d'Asie pour découvrir un nouveau chemin à la Chine* which had been translated into English in 1693. Defoe also used Nieuhoff's material on Asia which became available in English in 1669. In *Captain Singleton*, he undoubtedly used the experiences of Robert Knox who had been a slave in Ceylon for 19 years. In *New Voyage Round the World* the travellers went through the South Seas into areas about which definite information existed. Obviously, he had studied the writings of Rogers and Ovalle. His mention of the possibility of a N-W or a N-E passage, of the navigability of the northern seas, of the openings leading out of Hudson's Bay indicated a good knowledge of contemporary geographic problems. Lack of information explains why they formed no part of the adventures described.—*John G. Appleton.*

9316. BEVERIDGE, WILLIAM. *Some explorations in San Marino.* *Huntington Library Bull.* (2) Nov. 1931: 67-85.—The writer examined some of the materials in the Huntington Library for the history of wages and prices. The Battle Abbey Manor Rolls, extending from 1306 to 1530, supplement the account rolls of the Abbey which are in London; they were not used by Thorold Rogers. In the Stowe Collection, of which not more than a third was examined, is a very large mass of extraordinarily detailed and unorganized material illustrating every aspect of the farming, business, and personal accounts of the Grenville family from 1597 to the middle of the 19th century. There is also a very interesting account of about 1783, written by a civil serv-

ant for a lord lieutenant, which describes all the members of the Irish parliament at a time when the personal circumstances and desires of Irish public men were always a practical question. The Huntington manuscripts (papers of the Hastings family) were also sampled. They have been partially calendared for the Historical Manuscripts Commission but still need a full catalogue; for the economic and social history of the 17th and 18th centuries they parallel the Stowe Collection on a smaller scale. There is further some useful material, pamphlets as well as manuscripts, in the Ellesmere collection of the Egerton family.—*H. D. Jordan.*

9317. BIRD, W. D. *British land-strategy in the war against Napoleon, 1803-14: the influence of the economic and political factors.* *Army Quart.* 23(2) Jan. 1932: 282-299.—The actions of Napoleon with regard to Swiss neutrality and British trade with the continent caused a resumption of war in May, 1803. At first the odds seemed greatly in favor of France, but there were two factors which were to make for ultimate British victory: the superiority of the British navy, and the industrialization of England. England had to keep the most of her troops at home for defense, but materially increased her navy in order to protect the advantage of her industry and to break off parts of the French colonial empire.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

9318. BROWNING, ANDREW. *The stop of the exchequer.* *History.* 14(56) Jan. 1930: 333-337.—The stop of the exchequer in 1672 was not, as often stated, a special act of dishonesty to enable the king to fulfill the terms of the secret treaty of Dover. On the contrary, it was but a peculiar form of admitting a bankruptcy which had been long preparing and was quite inevitable. The act was not even a complete repudiation of debts but its effect was to resume for Charles the enjoyment of revenues about to come in, though these were pledged for the repayment of his debts. In 1674 and 1677 a not unreasonable settlement was made with the bankers affected by the stop.—*H. D. Jordan.*

9319. BRUCE, R. STUART. *Dutch whalers at Orkney and Shetland.* *Old-Lore Miscellany Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, & Sutherland.* 9(66) Oct. 1931: 128-133.—G. J. Honig, of Zaandijk, has compiled a list of the "whale ship happenings" at Orkney and Shetland between 1732 and 1789 based upon various contemporary authorities. The details are not complete, and the listings follow the Dutch custom of giving the name of the ship's master, rather than the name of the ship.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

**9320. CROSS, ARTHUR LYON.** Old English local courts and the movement for their reform. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(3) Jan. 1932: 369-385.—In the early 19th century general dissatisfaction prevailed with the English local courts such as the hundred and county courts, the manorial courts, and surviving borough courts. Because of their multiplicity, limitations as to kinds of cases and territory covered, incompetent personnel, inadequate procedure, expense of litigation, and the like, they were not able to dispose of litigation adequately. Led by Lord Brougham a movement for their reform began. In 1833 the Royal Commission on the Common Law Courts pointed out the defects of existing local tribunals, and in 1848 the movement culminated in the County Court act.—*Maynard E. Pirsig.*

**9321. DAVIES, J. GLYN.** Welsh sources for gypsy history. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 9(2) 1930: 64-86.—Many sources turn up at random in the local histories, local newspapers, local biographies, in manuscripts in college libraries and in private collections, and in Welsh-English dictionaries (examples of these various sources, with data taken therefrom, cited). The traditions and records of the Jones, Roberts, and Wood families are especially rich in gypsy lore, these gypsy families having achieved a settled existence and having become well known performers on the harp, violin, and organ. (Many illustrative anecdotes.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

**9322. DUGDALE, BLANCHE E. C.** The Wyndham-MacDonnell imbroglio. *Quart. Rev.* 258(511) Jan. 1932: 15-39.—In the midst of preparing his critical Irish land bill in 1902 George Wyndham, the chief secretary for Ireland, lost his permanent under secretary, Harrell. Balfour, the prime minister, consented only with some misgivings to the appointment of Sir Anthony MacDonnell, a moderate Home Ruler, to fill the place. After the passage of the Wyndham act misunderstandings arose about the extent of MacDonnell's authority. MacDonnell went ahead with a plan for increasing Dublin's control over Irish finance and legislation, thinking he had the concurrence of his chief. But Wyndham was in bad health and did not give adequate attention to what was happening. When the Devolution scheme which MacDonnell had helped in forming was published, Wyndham repudiated it. This caused a great public controversy, with accusations that Balfour and others were planning to go over to Home Rule. MacDonnell would not resign when it was suggested he would be more welcome on the India Board. A furious parliamentary battle was waged over the matter in 1905, and Wyndham's nervous breakdown and resignation followed. The controversy continued and the suspicion with it. Finally in 1906 Balfour prepared a long statement (here first published) in which he refused publication of the correspondence on the grounds that it consisted of private letters. On second thought it was decided not to publish the statement.—*Chester Kirby.*

**9323. GABLER, ANTHONY J.** Check list of English newspapers and periodicals before 1801 in the Huntington Library. *Huntington Library Bull.* (2) Nov. 1931: 1-66.

**9324. HARVEY, EDWARD LÉON.** The letters and accounts of James Brydges, 1705-1713. *Huntington Library Bull.* (2) Nov. 1931: 123-147.—James Brydges, later Duke of Chandos, has left in the Stowe manuscripts a large group of papers. Of these his *Journal* (1697-1702) is the purely personal record of a young man. The *Accounts* while he was paymaster-general concern the War of the Spanish Succession in the Low Countries, Spain and Portugal, and are very full on all army business. The *Letters* comprise 70 volumes and include a correspondence with Marlborough running from 1701 to 1714 and a series of letters between Brydges and Marlborough's secretary from 1706 to 1712. A large part of these deal with military administration, the whole forming a first-class source for the study of the

War of the Spanish Succession, but there are innumerable sidelights on the society and politics of the reign of Queen Anne.—*H. D. Jordan.*

**9325. NEVEN, GILBERT** (edited by R. Stuart Bruce). The Scattald marches of Yell, Shetland, 1667. *Old-Lore Miscellany Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, & Sutherland.* 9(66) Oct. 1931: 140-148.—The boundaries of these insular marches as surveyed by this early bailiff and edited in modern English.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

**9326. RICHARDS, R. D.** The Bank of England and the South Sea Company. *Econ. Hist.* 2(7) Jan. 1932: 348-374.—This study of the financial relations between the Bank of England and the South Sea Company is important for six reasons: (1) It is based upon documentary material hitherto unused or inaccessible; (2) it throws light on the connection between the bankers and the promoters of the first half of the 18th century; (3) it questions the conclusions of W. R. Scott, Andreades, and McCleod with regard to the financial condition of the Bank in 1721; (4) the accusation that the Bank failed to keep faith with the South Sea Company is false; (5) a detailed history of the advances made to the South Sea Company shows that the "Bank" pursued a "cautious and consistent" policy (except for the single year of the crisis) from 1711 to 1750; (6) this cautious policy is a significant chapter in the growth of the financial prestige and leadership of the Bank of England.—*Edgar A. J. Johnson.*

**9327. SCHOELER, J. L.** Tristan da Cunha. *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 47(3) May 1930: 428-441.—After a brief description of the islands of the Tristan da Cunha group, the history of their discovery and settlement is traced in detail. They were explored by Dutch mariners in the 17th century. Then the British East India Company became interested in them, but no serious efforts were made to occupy the principal island, the only one habitable. The first population of the islands dates from about 1810, when a group of Americans occupied them under the name of "The Islands of Refreshment." The imprisonment of Napoleon on St. Helena directed the attention of British authorities toward the other South Atlantic islands, and Tristan da Cunha was proclaimed British territory in 1816. A varied population became gradually established during the 19th century, which supported itself by agriculture and stock raising, until the multiplication of rats which came ashore from a ship in 1882 made agriculture impossible. The present population lives largely on charitable donations from England and Cape Colony. The author recommends the establishment of a meteorologic station on the islands, and alludes to their potential value as a way station on transoceanic aerial routes.—*J. B. Leighly.*

**9328. SUTHERLAND, L. STUART.** Edmund Burke and the first Rockingham ministry. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 47(185) Jan. 1932: 46-72.—The Whigs, less a party in 1762-65 than a congeries of roughly concentric groups, settled ill into opposition tactics. The great aristocrats were unsympathetic with the younger element, which, with Wildman's as a center, sought to work out a "system" of opposition. Rockingham brought this younger group into such relations with the aristocrats as to make an administration possible, and so gave Burke his first great opportunity. Burke was very useful in organizing mercantile opinion and binding it to the use of the ministers. By a combination of the two great "trades," the American and the West Indian, the repeal of the Stamp Act was secured. Upon this conception of party as an instrument of public policy reflecting the interest of coherent groups, outside parliament, but so powerful as to dominate ministerial action, was the opposition program of the Whigs founded. The mercantile interest got out of ministerial control, following the repeal of the Stamp Act, and helped bring Rockingham's discordant ministry to the end of its tether, but

not before Burke had mastered certain ideas which he was to raise to the level of ideals and which were to serve as the new Whig philosophy.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

9329. UNSIGNED. A letter of George III to Thomas Townshend. *Huntington Library Bull.* (1) May 1931: 203–204.—Facsimile of the original draft of a letter printed from a copy in *The Correspondence of King George the Third*, VI, 157.—*H. D. Jordan.*

9330. UNSIGNED. Huntington Library collections. *Huntington Library Bull.* (1) May 1931: 33–104.—The Henry E. Huntington Library is primarily “a library of libraries or a collection of collections.” The present account gives a description and historical survey of a representative number of Huntington’s unit purchases. Aside from manuscripts the library as a whole includes about 175,000 books, of which approximately half are rare, and these lie mainly in the fields of English and American history and literature. In addition there are very important incunabula and Spanish-American documents. More than a hundred of Huntington’s purchases are here briefly considered, including many in the field of English literature, a considerable number relating to the American Civil War—notably the papers of Admiral Porter and the Lamon and Stewart collections of Lincolniana—a number concerning California and other western states, and, among others, the Blathwayt, Loudoun, Abercromby, Howe, and Morris collections, important for the American colonies and Revolution as for English 18th century history. There are also the great English collections from Battle Abbey, Stowe, and the Hastings family, while interesting special groups are those of Michelmore on early railways and Maggs on aeronautics.—*H. D. Jordan.*

9331. WRIGHT, J. D. (ed.). Some unpublished letters to and from Dr. Johnson. *Bull. John Rylands Library (Manchester)*. 16(1) Jan. 1932: 32–76.—Nineteen letters of Samuel Johnson from May 1781 to December 1783, wherein he complains unceasingly to Mrs. Thrales of his ill health, in which he seems to take a sort of positive pleasure. Some of the letters from November 1782 to March 1783 throw a partial light on his relations with Mrs. Thrales. There are seven letters written to Johnson which show various sides of his relations with fellow human beings, particularly the unfortunate, and two letters about him which are included for their historical interest. The author includes considerable comment on each of the letters.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

## CANADA

(See also Entries 9279, 9481, 9525, 9529, 10017)

9332. AUCLAIR, ÉLIE J. Introduction générale à “L’histoire de Gravelbourg.” [General introduction to the “History of Gravelbourg.”] *Canada Français*. 19(4) Dec. 1931: 249–257.—This is the introduction to the author’s book on Gravelbourg, the publication of which is postponed owing to the economic depression in western Canada. This book relates the history of Gravelbourg in Saskatchewan, from its beginnings in 1906 and 1907. Gravelbourg owes much of its progress to Père Gravel, the distinguished priest who was the animating spirit behind its foundation and development.—*Alison Ewart.*

9333. AUDET, FRANCIS J. François Bruneau. *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 37(5) May 1931: 274–278.—A biography of one of the most important colonists of the Red River in the present province of Manitoba, Canada.—*Alison Ewart.*

9334. AUDET, FRANCIS J. François Huot. *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 37(11) Nov. 1931: 695–702.—François Huot was of importance in the development of commerce and in public affairs in the city of Quebec, Canada, at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries.—*Alison Ewart.*

9335. AUDET, FRANCIS J. Louis Franquet. *Mém. de la Soc. Royale du Canada, Sect. I.* 25(3) May 1931: 65–80.—Among the French officers who served France well in Canada before and during the Seven Years War stands Louis Franquet, brigadier of the king’s army, inspector and general director of fortifications in Canada and in Ile Royale from 1750–1758. This paper gives a detailed survey of his career.—*Alison Ewart.*

9336. CARON, IVANOË. Influence de la Déclaration de l’Indépendance américaine et de la Déclaration des Droits de l’Homme sur la rébellion canadienne de 1837 et 1838. [Influence of the American Declaration of Independence and of the Declaration of the Rights of Man on the Canadian rebellion of 1837 and 1838.] *Mém. de la Soc. Royale du Canada, Sect. I.* 25(3) May 1931: 5–26.—Abbé Caron shows that the rebellion of 1837 and 1838 in Canada was a part of the widespread development of new social and democratic ideas as typified by the American and French revolutions.—*Alison Ewart.*

9337. FAUTEUX, AEGIDIUS. Trois actes du tabellionage de Dieppe. [Three notarial documents of Dieppe.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 37(5) May 1931: 268–273.—Documents concerning the Sieur de la Salle, Deschamps de la Bouteillerie, and Jean Baptiste Talon, intendant of New France.—*Alison Ewart.*

9338. FAUTEUX, AEGIDIUS. L’espion de J.C.B. [The spy of J.C.B.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 37(3) Mar. 1931: 163–165.—A discussion of the story of a Canadian spy in Montreal in 1760 recounted by Massicotte in the *Bulletin* for January, 1931. [See Entry 4: 9347.]—*Alison Ewart.*

9339. GORHAM, RAYMOND P. Birth of agriculture in Canada. *Canad. Geog. J.* 4(1) Jan. 1932: 3–17.—Four centuries ago Jacques Cartier found that the Indians in the valley of the St. Lawrence cultivated corn, beans, peas, cucumbers, and tobacco, and made bread from their corn. This was in 1543. Seven years later Cartier planted grain, cabbage, lettuce, and turnips near what is now the city of Quebec. In 1604 Champlain planted wheat or rye, or both, as well as garden seeds, on the banks of the St Croix and gathered a harvest. The following year Champlain and his companions made gardens at Port Royal, on the Nova Scotia side of the Bay of Fundy. The following year the area of cultivation was extended, and agriculture was definitely established in Canada.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

9340. HÁJEK, JOSEF. Dějiny kanadských Čechoslováků. [The history of the Canadian Czechoslovaks.] *Naše Zahraničí.* (5) Nov. 1931: 211–214.—The first Czechoslovak settlers in Canada arrived around 1733. Many served as missionaries among the Indians and Eskimos. It is possible that the first Czechoslovak immigrant to America, Augustin Heřman, who arrived in 1644, also settled in Canada. Many came after 1848, and especially after 1870. There are about 35,000 Czechoslovaks in Canada today. One of the largest settlements is Esterhazy, Sask., where about 150 families live; the others are Marriot, Sask., Prague, Alta., Glen-side, Valley Centre, and Greenbrier, Sask. Mining centers are: Frank, Bellewues, Evergreen, Bankhead, Nord-egg, Lethbridge, Coleman, Blaimore, Hilcrest, Alta., Mitchel, Natal, Enderby, Fernie, B. C., New Waterford, River, Herbert, Steflarton, Sidney Mines, Nova Scotia. Most Czechoslovaks are now miners. During the War the Czechoslovaks were considered aliens by Canada, with some exceptions. The only newspaper, *Kanadský Čechoslovák*, suffered from fire and ceased to exist. Now the *Kanadské noviny* are published in Montreal. But Czechoslovak schools are lacking.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

9341. HARVEY, D. C. Dishing the reformers. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sect. II.* 25(3) May 1931: 37–44.—Responsible government was conceded to Prince Edward Island in 1851 with great reluctance,

owing to the influence of landed proprietors and their agents upon the colonial office. The Family Compact in 1859, practically reinstated by popular vote, temporarily succeeded in excluding salaried officials from seats in the legislature but found that the complete exclusion of salaried officials was satisfactory to the salaried officials but not to the government. At the end of one year a compromise was suggested and accepted. —*Alison Ewart*.

9342. LANCTÔT, GUSTAVE. *L'affaire du Canada: bibliographie du procès Bigot.* [Bibliography of the trial of Bigot.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 38(1) Jan. 1932: 8–17.—One of the most interesting of historical trials is that of Bigot, the last intendant of the French régime in Canada, whose corrupt administration, it is charged, helped to bring about the fall of New France and who was flung into the Bastille when he returned to France. Lanctot points out that Bigot enjoyed powerful protection in Versailles circles; that, at this time, it was quite usual for officials to make personal profit out of their public office; finally, that Bigot was a remarkably intelligent and efficient official with an extraordinary talent for organization. The defeat of the French troops and the loss of the colony ought to be entered on the account of the army rather than on that of the administration. (Bibliog., books and MSS.)—*Alison Ewart*.

9343. LAPALICE, O. *Figures des temps héroïques.* [Figures of heroic days.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 37(7) Jul. 1931: 433–445.—Short biographical notes on heroic figures of the early days of Montreal, Canada.—*Alison Ewart*.

9344. LAPALICE, O. *Jacques Philippe Liénard de Beaujeu.* *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 37(1) Jan. 1931: 41–42.—The date (1772) and place of birth (Isle aux Grues, Quebec) are given of the Hon. Jacques Philippe Liénard de Beaujeu, legislative councillor of the Province of Quebec, Canada.—*Alison Ewart*.

9345. LAUVRIERE, EMILE. *Deux traîtres d'Acadie et leur victime.* [Two traitors of Acadia and their victim.] *Canada Français.* 19(1) Sep. 1931: 14–33; (2) Oct. 1931: 83–105; (3) Nov. 1931: 168–179; (4) Dec. 1931: 233–248; (5) Jan. 1932: 317–343.—An indictment of Claude Latour and his son Charles who came to Acadia in the service of Poutrincourt in 1610. Claude Latour was taken as a prisoner to London by the British, where he proved himself a traitor to France and had himself and his son created baronets of Nova Scotia. In 1636 Charles d'Aulnay Charnizay became governor of Acadia, and bitter strife followed between Charnizay and Charles Latour.—*Alison Ewart*.

9346. LE BLAND, ROBERT. *Un corsaire de Saint-Domingue en Acadie, Pierre Morpain, 1707–1711.* [A privateer of San Domingo in Acadia, Pierre Morpain, 1707–1711.] *Nova Francia.* 6(4) Jul.–Aug. 1931: 193–208.—An account of the career in Acadia of a buccaneer of San Domingo.—*Alison Ewart*.

9347. MASSICOTTE, E. Z. *Avant la capitulation de Montréal.* [Before the capitulation of Montreal.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 37(1) Jan. 1931: 43–44.—Massicotte recounts the story of a Canadian spy in Montreal in 1760. [See Entry 4: 9338.]—*Alison Ewart*.

9348. MASSICOTTE, E. Z. *Comment on disposait des enfants du roi.* [How illegitimate children were cared for.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 37(1) Jan. 1931: 49–54.—An investigation into the methods of caring for illegitimate children during the French régime in Canada.—*Alison Ewart*.

9349. MASSICOTTE, E. Z. *Guildive, eau-de-vie, rhum et pensions alimentaires.* [Rum and brandy, etc.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 37(7) Jul. 1931: 405–407.—A note on the use of alcoholic spirits in Quebec, Canada, in the 18th and early 19th centuries.—*Alison Ewart*.

9350. MASSICOTTE, E. Z. *Les tribunaux et les officiers de justice de Montréal sous le régime français.*

[The magistrates and officers of justice of Montreal under the French régime.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 37(2) Feb. 1931: 122–128; (3) Mar. 1931: 179–192; (4) Apr. 1931: 252–256; (5) May 1931: 302–313.—Notes on the personnel and workings of the judicial system of New France from 1648 to 1760.—*Alison Ewart*.

9351. O., R. *La "Trappe de Sainte-Anne."* *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 37(1) Jan. 1931: 55–58.—A discussion of a fraudulent episode in the general Canadian election of Sep. 17, 1878, in the county of Jacques-Cartier in the Province of Quebec.—*Alison Ewart*.

9352. OLIVER, EDMUND H. *The journal of Edward Sallows, 1848–1849.* *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sect. II.* 25(3) May 1931: 151–163.—The Rev. Edward Sallows was a minister of the Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada. His journal throws light upon pioneer conditions in western Ontario. In matters relating to the church we see competition between denominations over the Indian missions, various characteristic customs of the Wesleyans—camp-meetings, love feasts, pledge-signing, etc. On the economic side we see the methods of travel and transportation, the presence of lumber mills in western Ontario, and so on.—*Alison Ewart*.

9353. P. L'HONORABLE ADAM LYMBURNER. *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 37(9) Sep. 1931: 556–558.—Some notes on Adam Lymburner who supported the petition of 1784 for a representation of the people as a constituent part of the government of Canada.—*Alison Ewart*.

9354. ROY, ANTOINE. *Les événements de 1837 dans la province de Québec; causes directes et indirectes.* [The events of 1837 in the Province of Quebec; direct and indirect causes.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 37(2) Feb. 1931: 75–83.—Roy discusses the cause of the rebellion of 1837 in Quebec under the headings: (1) The grievances of the Canadians: the constitutional question. The executive and legislative councils were in the hands of a small group of English families and did not represent the French Canadians. (2) The constitutional opposition: the Reform party. (3) The agitation outside parliament: the Young Canadians. The party of Young Canadians or *Patriotes* were anti-clerical and republican. (4) The causes of the insurrection.—*Alison Ewart*.

9355. ROY, PIERRE GEORGES. *Charles Berthelot.* *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 37(2) Feb. 1931: 65–71.—Notes on an early Canadian merchant who came to New France in 1726.—*Alison Ewart*.

9356. ROY, PIERRE GEORGES. *Le premier recensement nominal de Québec.* [The first census of Quebec.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 37(6) Jun. 1931: 321–331; (7) Jul. 1931: 385–404.—A copy of the first census of the town of Quebec which was taken in 1666 by the order of the intendant Talon. The population of Quebec at that time was exactly 547. The list is published with notes on each of the people mentioned.—*Alison Ewart*.

9357. ROY, PIERRÉ GEORGES. *Les grands voyageurs de 1667 à 1842.* [Surveyors of roads from 1667 to 1842.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 37(8) Aug. 1931: 449–456.—Biographical notes on the surveyors of roads of New France and of the province of Quebec, Canada.—*Alison Ewart*.

9358. ROY, PIERRE GEORGES. *Les rues de la cité de Lévis.* [The streets of the city of Lévis.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 37(1) Jan. 1931: 1–35.—Brief historical notes on the street-names of Lévis in the Province of Quebec, Canada.—*Alison Ewart*.

9359. UNSIGNED. JEAN-FRANÇOIS GAULTIER. *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 37(3) Mar. 1931: 129–143.—This note on Gaultier, a doctor who came to Quebec in 1742, contains a reprint of his *Histoire du sucre d'étable* (History of maple sugar).—*Alison Ewart*.

9360. UNSIGNED. *Mémoire sur les forts de la Nouvelle-France.* [A memoir on the forts of New France.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 37(7) Jul. 1931: 408–426.—

This is a transcript of an unsigned memoir preserved in the Dominion Archives at Ottawa, containing brief notes on various forts of New France. Among the forts included are Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, Michilimackinac, Sault St. Marie, Michipicoton, Detroit, Niagara, Toronto.—*Alison Ewart.*

9361. **UNSigned.** *Un mémoire de Henry Mézière.* *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 37(4) Apr. 1931: 193–201.—A reprint of a memoir of the late 18th century addressed to Republican France on the actual state of Canada, and

the disposition of the citizens of the United States with regard to the French Republic. Mézière represents the French Canadians as unhappy and oppressed under British rule and the United States as the ally and friend of French republicanism.—*Alison Ewart.*

9362. **WATSON, ROBERT.** *The first Beaver Club.*

*Beaver.* (3) Dec. 1931: 334–337.—A description of the Beaver Club formed in 1785 in Montreal, Canada, as a social organization of the partners of the North West Company.—*Alison Ewart.*

## FRANCE AND BELGIUM

### FRANCE

(See also Entries 8971, 9159, 9204, 9252, 9283, 9306–9307, 9309–9311, 9317, 9336, 9342, 9361, 9387, 9394, 9401, 9403, 9413, 9420, 9423, 9449, 9455, 9457, 9459, 9461, 9495, 9506, 9518, 9532, 9538, 9955, 10014, 10076, 10229)

9363. **BESSIÈRES, ALBERT.** *Catholicisme social et action catholique au siècle de Louis XIV.*—*Gaston de Renty et Henry Buch.* [Social Catholicism and Catholic action in the age of Louis XIV.—*Gaston de Renty and Henry Buch.*] *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général.* 210(1) Jan. 5, 1932: 26–53.—In the early 17th century the French craft-guilds were in full decay. They had been created for the common good of master and worker alike, but had now become a patronal oligarchy. The workers were denied the hope of ever becoming masters themselves, were heavily oppressed, and formed themselves into unions called "compagnonnages." These were secret societies with mystic rites, initiations, and an undying hatred for the masters. Both classes shared in this hatred, and strifes and street-brawls were common. No ruler could pacify them, neither Francis I, nor Louis XIII, nor Richelieu; yet what all these great men failed to accomplish, was done in great part by a common work-man, Henry Buch. A Belgian by birth (1598–1666), he labored at the trade of shoemaker, first in Luxembourg and Metz, later in Paris. He saw this unhappy conflict and understood that any reform must come from within. And so with his friend, Gaston, Baron de Renty he formed a community of his fellow workers. They were called the "Frères Cordonniers," a religious order of a sort. The members took no vows, yet practiced celibacy, held their goods in common, and obeyed a superior elected from their midst. They labored at their trade and gave freely to the laboring poor. Among their works are counted the care of the sick and the education of apprenticed orphans. Therefore they were styled the "monks of the social apostolate." Other trades followed the example of the cobblers and so there were the Frères Tailleurs and the Frères Tisserands for the tailors and the weavers. All were suppressed under the French Revolution. Recently (1926) the idea has been revived in France with the foundation of the "Order of Jesus, the Worker."—*G. G. Walsh.*

9364. **BONDOIS, P. M.** *Inventaire de la collection de Bauffremont à la Bibliothèque Nationale.* [Calendar of the Bauffremont collection in the Bibliothèque Nationale.] *Bibliot. de l'École d. Chartes.* 92(1–3) Jan.–Jun. 1931: 70–120.—By the will of the late Duke Eugène de Bauffremont his papers were divided between the Archives Nationales and the Bibliothèque Nationale. The papers received by the latter comprise 282 folio volumes, identified as Nos. 23350–23631 of the *Nouvelles acquisitions*. Of these, the first group includes an incomplete copy of the *Collection de Brienne*, made by Antoine de Loménie to provide his son with adequate means for a study of foreign affairs and the internal administration of France. The second group consists of state papers collected by members of the

Loménie family between 1640 and 1664, furnishing information on internal and foreign affairs, including some on the American colonies. The third group comprises political papers of the Cardinal of Brienne and certain family papers. Among the important items in the collection are the papers of Madame de Pompadour, and copies of Napoleon's letters to Josephine. [Calendar of the 282 volumes, with an index.]—*Walther I. Brandt.*

9365. **CLÉRAY, EDMOND.** *General Henriot, 1761–1816.* *Rev. de France.* 12(5) Mar. 1, 1932: 124–137.—It is generally believed that Henriot, commander of the National Guard in 1793 and 1794, was guillotined with Robespierre on the 9th of Thermidor. But in the fracas of the day before the executions he had thrown himself out of a window and escaped, living thereafter in retirement.—*Julian Park.*

9366. **FLORANGE, CHARLES.** *Napoléon à Golfe Juan, Cannes, Antibes et Grasse. Le vol d'aigle.* [Napoleon at Cannes, Antibes, and Grasse. The flight of the eagle.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléoniennes.* 20(116) Nov. 1931: 257–282.—A detailed description of Napoleon's activities in the region of Cannes, Antibes, and Grasse immediately after his arrival in France in 1815. His negotiations with various functionaries, his emotional appeals to the citizens show that Napoleon did not merely have to appear and an army would *ipso facto* rally to his cause. Facsimiles of various proclamations illustrate the text.—*Edgar P. Dean.*

9367. **GERIG, J. L., and ROOSBROECK.** *Unpublished letters of Pierre Bayle.* *Romanic Rev.* 22(3) Jul.–Sep. 1931: 210–217; 23(1) Mar. 1932: 20–23.

9368. **GUILLEBON, L. de.** *Les vétérans Napoléoniens des pays rhénans.* [Napoleon's veterans of the Rhine provinces.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléoniennes.* 20(116) Nov. 1931: 309–315.—Many officers in Napoleon's army came from the Rhine provinces. On returning to their homes after 1815 they furnished one more bond which tended to keep this region looking to France rather than to Germany. Like their colleagues in France, they lamented the death of the emperor and helped create the Napoleonic legend. All the honors later bestowed upon officers of *la Grande Armée* were shared by those living in the Rhine provinces.—*Edgar P. Dean.*

9369. **JEZEQUEL, A.** *Histoire du mouvement féministe en France.* [History of the feminist movement in France.] *Christianisme Soc.* 43(2) Feb.–Mar. 1930: 144–152.—In France feudalism and chivalry gave to the women of the nobility a very considerable prestige. The women of the third estate achieved an honorable position in the bourgeoisie, and they were often called to participate in the primary assemblies and in city administration. The church was the chief opponent of woman, considering her as inferior and wicked. Only the heretics of Vaud resisted the anti-feminist current of the church. From the 16th to the 18th centuries there were many intrigues by the women of the aristocracy who had a place in literature and politics. The revolutionists of 1789 thought only of masculine rights. Condorcet championed the political equality of both sexes but he had no following. Bonaparte fixed for a

long time the legal subjection of the wife to the husband. Beginning with 1868, women began to make their appearance in public meetings. From 1869 to our days there have been many apostles of feminism: Maria Deraismes, Maria Pognon, Marie Bonneval, who have founded a powerful league. The *Conseil international des femmes*, founded in Washington in 1888, brought about the federation of many feminist organizations. Its last congress was held in Berlin in June, 1929. The French league has 180 societies and more than 150,000 members. Meanwhile France is the most backward country in Europe in granting civic rights to women.—*G. L. Duprat.*

9370. LANGLOIS, MARCEL. Madame de Maintenon. *Rev. Hist. (Paris).* 168(2) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 254-299.—This article is designed as an introduction to a new edition of the works of Madame de Maintenon. The character and legend of Maintenon are studied; her early education and religious experiences; her life at St. Cyr; her relations with Mme. de Montespan, her influence in religious and political affairs. She was not the demon of her antagonists, nor even less the saint of her apologists.—*J. L. La Monte.*

9371. NEVEUX, POL. Origines de nos bibliothèques provinciales. [The beginnings of our provincial libraries.] *Rev. de Paris.* 39(3) Feb. 1932: 549-584.—The inspecteur général des bibliothèques of France gives his impressions of provincial libraries, formed mainly during the Revolution, though in 1789 the country did have 25 public libraries.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

9372. PLANTÉ, LOUIS. Une rencontre de César. [A meeting with Caesar.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt., Rev. Bleue.* 69(9) May 2, 1931: 270-275.—In 1931, France celebrated the 50th anniversary of the modern public school system. Jules Ferry, the founder of that system, was justly to the fore. But Ferry builded upon the work of his predecessors, and especially that of Victor Duruy, the historian, minister of public instruction during the last years of the Second Empire. There is no biography of Duruy. Duruy was born in 1811, practically earned his own education, served as tutor to the sons of Louis Philippe, and finally became professor of history. He opposed the rise of Louis Napoleon and seemed destined to spend his life in scholarly pursuits. But by a series of accidents he was brought to the attention of the emperor, who was interested in Julius Caesar, and who respectfully read Duruy's contributions to that subject. An interview followed, more thereafter, and the two men acquired great respect for one another. In 1863, the emperor appointed Duruy minister of public instruction. The latter had been all his life an ardent

protagonist of classical education, but he was confronted with the fact that France was rapidly becoming industrialized, and that French schools must be practical. Duruy directed—despite the opposition of the minister of commerce and the parsimonious instincts of the finance minister—that a new line of secondary schools should be developed, which should give instruction only in practical subjects. He also secured the establishment of the *École normale* at Cluny to provide teachers for these schools.—*B. J. Hovde.*

9373. ROBERT, A.-M. Le Lez. Son utilisation par les habitants de Montpellier aux XVIII<sup>e</sup> et XIX<sup>e</sup> siècles. [The Lez. Its utilization by the inhabitants of Montpellier in the 18th and 19th centuries.] *Bull. de la Sec. de Géog. Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* 44 1929: 117-131.—As early as 1825 the Lez furnished power for 10 factories, employing 4,000 workers in Montpellier (flour mills, linen and cotton factories, etc.) as well as irrigation water for the commune of Lattes. In 1693 work was begun on the canalization of the river from Montpellier to the *Étangs* bordering the Gulf of Lyons. In 1725, the estates of Languedoc authorized the construction of the Canal des *Étangs* connecting Sète and the *Étang de Mauguio*, 14 years later it was extended to the sea. The construction of the railroad from Sète to Montpellier in 1833 offered competition to navigation of the Lez. The period of greatest traffic on the Lez extended from 1823 to about 1860. At present its chief use is for irrigation. Deposition and the silting of the channel and mouth are among the causes of the decline.—*Lois Olson.*

9374. ROSSETTI, GENERAL. À la cour de Naples, 1811-1812. [At the court of Naples.] *Rev. de France.* 12(4) Feb. 15, 1932: 666-686.—King Joachim Murat was always anxious to know the opinion held about him by Napoleon, and Rossetti, his aide de camp, was something of a liaison officer between Paris and Naples. The king was continually complaining of the excessive ambition of Caroline, his wife, who was Napoleon's sister, claiming that she was trying to exercise an undue influence over policies and persons. On April 15, 1812, a courier brought Murat the order from Napoleon to make immediate preparations for the Russian campaign as commander of all the cavalry.—*Julian Park.*

9375. TROUILLIER, ALBERT. Jacques Savary. *Tijdschr. v. Rechts geschiedenis.* 11(2) 1931: 109-132.

9376. UNSIGNED. Correspondance de Madame de Médel, 1770-1789. [Correspondence of Madame de Médel, 1770-1789.] *Arch. Hist. du Poitou.* 47(16-18) 1931: pp. 263.

## THE NETHERLANDS

(See also Entries 9151, 9228, 9319, 9324)

9377. GANE, P. E. Huberiana. *So. African Law J.* 48(1) Feb. 1931: 18-29.—A note on Ulrich Huber's *Hedendaegsche regtsgeleerdheid*. In many respects Huber was the greatest of Dutch jurists. After three years as councillor of the provincial court of Friesland, he retired to Franeker, where he died in 1694 at the age of 58, with between 40 and 50 works on history, education, philosophy, religion, and law to his credit. The *Jurisprudence* went through five editions in the Netherlands. In style and finish Huber is second only to Grotius. The *Jurisprudence* is especially valuable because it practically incorporates the works of three Frisian jurists, Gail, Sande, and Nauta, with his own and thus consolidates a large block of the best Roman-Dutch law. His son added to the later editions of the *Jurisprudence* references to his own *Observationes rerum judicatarum*. The book gives a perfect picture of the

social, religious, and political life of Huber's day. A number of examples are given in the article of lapses into the genuine old Frisian vernacular, and of the more interesting historical and antiquarian aspects of the writer.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

9378. HALLEMA, A. Briefwisseling tusschen Hendrik Swellengrebel te Moskou en zijn zoon Johannes, alsmede tusschen Nicolaas Witsen te Amsterdam en Johannes Swellengrebel, 1687-1715. [Correspondence between Hendrik Swellengrebel in Moscow and his son Johannes, also between Nicolaas Witsen of Amsterdam and Johannes Swellengrebel, 1687-1715.] *Navorscher.* 80(3-4) 1931: 49-62.

9379. NIEROP, L. van. De zijdenijverheid van Amsterdam, historisch geschetst. [The industry of silk tissues at Amsterdam.] *Tijdschr. v. Gesch.* 46(1) 1931: 28-55; (2) 1931: 113-143.—These articles belong to a series, started in vol. 45 of this periodical. The first (3rd of the series) deals with the official regulations concerning the throwing, dyeing, and weaving of silk, fixed by

the town-council and burgomasters of Amsterdam in the 2nd half of the 17th century. Sometimes the import of dry goods was prohibited for political reasons, but the Amsterdam silk-manufacturers disliked such a measure, as Amsterdam was a world market both for foreign and domestic silk tissues. The influence of the French refugees, mostly handcraftsmen, not factory-owners, is usually overestimated. French silk manufacturers in Amsterdam, though they might have started some big establishments with municipal aid, were soon disappointed. Pierre Baille, the best known among them, even made a fraudulent bankruptcy. Generally speaking from a mechanical point of view and in regard to the extent of the establishments no lasting reform of any importance took place. Some new patterns were introduced. In the last article the decline of the industry is described due to the rise of a superb French industry in the 18th century, high import duties everywhere, the conservatism of the Dutch, and the lack of capital of the industrialists. They used to depend for it on the merchants but exactly those people in the 18th century stopped helping them because they could sell the foreign tissues better.—*P. J. van Winter.*

9380. WIJHE, J. M. van. *Aanteekeningen betreffende reisjes naar Urk en Schokland in 1790 en '92.* [Notice in regard to a journey to Urk and Schokland in 1790 and '92.] *Navorser.* 80 (3-4) 1931: 63-66.

## ITALY

(See also Entries 8800, 8905, 9254, 9278, 9374, 9406, 9415, 9451, 9458, 9528, 9961, 10089)

9381. ALEXANDER, WILLIAM HARDY. *The city of the Umbrian griffin.* *Univ. Toronto Quart.* 1 (2) Jan. 1932: 207-215.—An historical and descriptive appreciation of Perugia in Italy.—*Alison Ewart.*

9382. BÉDARIDA, HENRI. *Manzoni ou le romantisme janséniste.* [Manzoni or Jansenist romanticism.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Lyon.* 4 (4) Oct. 1931: 241-266.—Acribes the religious conversion of Manzoni to Jansenist influence, notably to the abbé Degola and Henry Grégoire. *Sacred hymns* are an apology of Catholicism and the *Essay on indifference* are a refutation of Sismondi. *I promessi sposi* likewise represents a profession of faith. The Italian romanticist, though liberal, is deeply religious.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

9383. DAZZI, MANLIO. *Sull' ordinamento della biblioteca in Italia.* [On the organization of libraries in Italy.] *Ateneo Veneto.* 108 1931: 237-258.—Library problems are similar to school problems. Greater uniformity in state control should be developed for Italian libraries. Union catalogues should be established, library staffs should be increased, hours of opening should be worked out for the best interests of the community, library training should be demanded for those in the higher positions, state supervision for subject catalogues similar to the state rules for author catalogues should be undertaken. It is clear, however, that the decimal system does not suit the Italian point of view.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

## CENTRAL EUROPE

### GERMANY

(See also Entries 8942, 9051, 9126, 9160, 9204, 9252, 9263, 9303, 9306-9307, 9309, 9311, 9368, 9398, 9407, 9422, 9434, 9513, 9517, 9522, 9534, 9836, 10010, 10134, 10186, 10557)

9384. ALLEMANG, G. *Courrier allemand.* [The German courier.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 59 (4) Oct. 1, 1931: 415-439.—A critical bibliography of works on all historical subjects published in German in 1930.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

9385. ENGELS, FRIEDRICH. *Die Arbeiter Europas in Jahre 1877.* [The workingmen of Europe in 1877.] *Gesellschaft.* 8 (8) 1931: 142-160.—In collecting materials for the second volume of his biography of Engels, Gustav Mayer came across five articles on "The workingmen of Europe in 1877" contributed by Engels to the *Labor Standard*, a New York weekly newspaper which was founded by MacDonell in 1866 and continued until 1881. These articles are published in German translation and with prefatory remarks.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

9386. FABIAN, WALTHER. *Hundert Jahre sächsisches Parlament.* [The hundredth anniversary of the Saxon diet.] *Gesellschaft.* 8 (10) 1931: 368-382.—Sept. 4, 1931, was the hundredth anniversary of the Saxon diet and because of the economic importance of Saxony and her heroic struggle of Social Democracy a review of its history is undertaken with special reference to the class struggle.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

9387. FRANTZ, EUGEN. *Ludwig Freiherrn von der Pfordten's Kampf gegen den preussisch-französischen Handelsvertrag vom 29. März 1862.* [Pfordten's fight against the Franco-Prussian commercial treaty.] *Forsch. z. Brandenburg. u. Preuss. Gesch.* 44 (1) 1931: 130-155.—The conclusion of the Franco-Prussian commercial treaty in August, 1862, made it necessary for Austria and the Zollverein states to take a stand

on the matter. Rechberg (Austria) at once invited the other members of the Zollverein (Bavaria, Württemberg, Hanover, the two Hesses, and Nassau) to renew the Austro-German commercial treaty of 1853. King William of Prussia recognized the weight Bavaria's action would have and appealed to Max II to support the French treaty. The latter placed all the Austrian-Bavarian-Prussian diplomatic correspondence on the matter in the hands of Freiherr von Pfördten, who kept Bavaria out of the agreement with France until the accession of Ludwig II in 1864. Pfördten advised that Bavaria decline participation in the treaty because the economic interests of the Zollverein were different from those of the outside states. There were also political objections. France's motive was to prevent any closer relationship between Austria and the Zollverein, to widen the gulf which already existed between Prussia and Austria, and thus maintain the former's political weakness. Prussia hoped to render Austria's isolation even more complete, and to bring the rest of Germany under Prussian hegemony. Finally, the political and commercial interests of Bavaria itself were opposed to the treaty. Pfördten believed that Prussia could not do without the Zollverein and that a concerted front would prevent the smaller states from being intimidated. Pfördten's counsels prevailed and the Bavarian note of Aug. 8, 1862, rejected the Prussian proposal. During the next two years Pfördten fought vigorously to prevent acceptance of the treaty. The complications of the Schleswig-Holstein question militated against the South German interests for it soon became apparent that Austria did not wish to risk losing Prussia's friendship. The situation changed with the accession of Ludwig II who believed that Bavaria was engaged in a fruitless struggle. All the states save Bavaria and Württemberg had yielded to Prussia. On Sept. 30, 1864, these two likewise joined the commercial agreement with France.—*E. B. Nixm.*

9388. HARTUNG, FRITZ. Verantwortliche Regierung, Kabinette und Nebenregierungen in konstitutionellen Preussen 1848-1918. [Responsible government, cabinets, and extra-legal governmental factors in constitutional Prussia, 1848-1918.] *Forsch. z. Brandenburg. Preuss. Gesch.* 44(1) 1931: 1-45.—A study of the monarchical constitutionalism which Bismarck established, examining those forces which conditioned the workings of monarchism over the period 1848-1918. The Camphausen-Hansemann ministry which came in March, 1848, was imbued with the spirit of parliamentary government as it operated in England and Belgium, but Frederick William IV refused to deal with the ministry as an integral unit; he dealt with anyone in whom he had confidence, whether in the ministry or not, and whether or not their opinions coincided with that body. These extra-legal advisers, or Camarilla, steadily gained strength during the summer of 1848. When the Brandenburg ministry took office in October, 1848, none of the six members of the Camarilla had a place in it; it continued nevertheless as an irresponsible group, strong monarchy men, representatives of the old feudal class. The king invited advice, moreover, from those who were neither ministers nor members of the Camarilla, an added factor contributing to the vacillating policy of the state. The illness of Frederick William brought this hydra-headed system to an end. The prince regent regarded the ministry as the only lawful adviser of the crown, but his liberalism ended where that of his ministers began. The rift was utilized by the enemies of the new era. Manteuffel, of the old Camarilla, became head of the "military cabinet" and supported the prince regent in his reform measures in the army. When Bismarck took office he found this group directly in the way of his theory of government: that king, ministry, and the parliamentary majority work together as a single unit. Not until after the war of 1866 did Bismarck have both king and parliament behind him, and then he was able to give the newly founded *Bund* an organization led by himself. In Prussia this unity was difficult to achieve. The ministry frequently proved obstinate. The civil cabinet assumed special significance since it was now in fact the private secretariat of the king, influencing his decisions, and destroying the unity of policy Bismarck had tried to develop. Bismarck therefore urged the substitution of one of the ministry for the chief of the civil cabinet, who would act as the link between the king and the minister president. With the appointment of Wilmowski in 1870, in whom Bismarck had implicit confidence, the difficulties ceased. Bismarck's reign takes on the appearance of a dictatorship, the combined policy of the Reich and Prussia being concentrated in his person.—*Edgar B. Nixon.*

9389. HERMES, GERTRUD. Statistische Studien zur wirtschaftlichen und gesellschaftlichen Struktur des Zollvereinten Deutschlands. [Statistical studies of the economic and social structure of the German Tariff Union.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 63(1) 1930: 121-162.—The industrial and commercial transition that occurred during the *Zollverein* marks the change from the old to the new industrial system of Germany. The relative decline of agriculture from 1836 to 1864 is attributable primarily to the earlier rise of the textile trades which were historically followed in turn by the rise of coal, iron and steel, and the machine making industries. The relative increases and decreases in the value of the output are traced by means of five year averages compiled from largely untouched official data. Carefully summarized tables indicate the nature and extent of the industrial changes during this era of transition. The most significant effect of the economic changes upon the social structure appeared in the development of entrepreneurial and intellectual leadership. The growing free trade movement met

especial resistance from the iron and steel industries where concentration in control afforded a united front. Out of free trade grew new demands for capital that were furnished by the great private, industrial and state banks. Statistical tables throughout show the growth of imports and exports, of particular products, as well as the growth and decline of industries.—*Ernest Herman Hahne.*

9390. KEITER, FRIEDRICH. Schwansen und die Schlei. Schleswigsche Bauern und Fischer. [Schwansen and Schlei. Peasants and fishermen at Schleswig.] *Deutsche Rassenkunde.* 8 1931: ix+114.—After a sketch of the landscape and of the earliest history, the author discusses the development of the population. After the emigration of the Angles and Saxons who had their homes here, the country was as good as deserted in the 5th and 6th century. The 50 km. deserted belt between the Eider and the Schlei divided the North Germanic from the West Germanic tribes. Its northern boundary, Schwansen, was settled in the middle ages by Jutes. After 1260 the Germans from the south began to move into this region and since that time the economic and biological conflict between Germans and Jutes continued. There are no positive records of new settlements, while records of the escape of serfs are very abundant. Place names are almost everywhere of Jutish origin, while the fields are predominantly Saxon. After a description of the social history, the houses, settlements, and social organization of the fishermen, there is a consideration of family names. Epidemics and wars brought rapid changes of population. There follows a picture of peasant life and present-day economic conditions. The fishermen are neither racially nor occupationally very much different from the peasant population. The article closes with ethnological notes. (11 illus. and 20 tables and 15 photographs.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

9391. NEIDLINGER, KARL. Studien zur Geschichte der deutschen Effektenpekulation von ihren Anfängen bis zum Beginn der Eisenbahnaktionspekulation. [Studies in the history of German stock speculation from its origin to the beginning of railroad stock speculation.] *Münchener Volkswirtschaftl. Studien* #11. 1930: pp. 94.

9392. PAUL, ADOLF. Heinrich Heines Atta Troll, eine literarisch-politische Satire. [Heine's Atta Troll, a literary-political satire.] *Z. f. Deutsche Philol.* 56(2-3) Oct. 1931: 244-269.

9393. ROSENBERG, HANS. Arnold Ruge und die "Hallischen Jahrbücher." *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 20 1930: 281-308.—The *Aufklärung* continued to be a power in the 19th century despite the attacks of classic literature, idealist philosophy, romanticism, the school of historic law, and the political-theological reaction; and it was only after 1848, and definitely after 1870, that the humanitarian philosophical rationalism of the enlightenment lost its central importance for political thought. After the July revolution a whole wave of enlightenment spirit engulfed Germany and this renaissance reached its clearest expression among the young Hegelians and in its political tendency in Arnold Ruge with his "Terrorismus der Vernunft" who brought Hegelian philosophy into the service of political and social emancipation. After a brief biography there is a consideration of the most fruitful portion of his life, the years 1838-41, in which he together with Echtermeyer issued the *Hallischen Jahrbücher* and was accounted the leader of the philosophic-political publicistic of Germany; for the publication of *Jahrbücher* as of the *Preussische Jahrbücher* afterwards was a political as well as cultural deed. There is a detailed analysis of the manner in which they rendered philosophical ideas applicable to practical life and especially of Ruge's contributions and his philosophical development

with regard to the problems of Christianity, romanticism, and Hegelianism. In 1841 the *Hallischen Jahrbücher* moved to Dresden to escape the censorship; and in 1843 they ceased publication altogether. Despite his affiliation with the *Deutsch-französische Jahrbücher* he never went over to proletarian socialism.—*Ephraim Fischoff*.

**9394. SARING, HANS.** *Die Rolle des Geheimen Staatsrats v. Heydebreck bei der Durchführung der Kontinentalsperre in Preussen.* [Heydebreck and the Continental System as applied to Prussia.] *Forsch. z. Brandenburg. u. Preuss. Gesch.* 44(1) 1931: 84-129.—Had Napoleon's economic blockade succeeded, and had the special needs of the agrarian states, Prussia, Sweden, and Russia, been considered, England's economic domination of the continent could have been shattered. But the agrarian states suffered far more than France. English cargoes captured by French privateers were not destroyed but were sold in French ports. On the other hand, Prussia's products (grain, wood, and wool) were denied their chief market and Prussia's economic life became completely demoralized. In August, 1810, Heydebreck assumed responsibility for enforcement of the blockade in Prussia. To all appearances he succeeded. But by various expedients he circumvented the Napoleonic decrees. When outlawed cargoes were seized, part of the proceeds was diverted to the Prussian treasury. This was done by manipulation of accounts, and by the active connivance of the French agents themselves. This income aided greatly in the rehabilitation of the Prussian army. Heydebreck was rewarded for his services by the Iron Cross in 1814.—*E. B. Nixon*.

**9395. WENTZLAFF-EGGEBERT, FRIEDRICH-WILHELM.** *Das Problem des Todes in der deutschen Lyrik des 17. Jahrhunderts.* [The problem of death in German lyrics of the 17th century.] *Palaestra.* (171) 1931: pp. 212.—A presentation of the problem of death as dealt with in the poetry of the 17th century and the relation of this presentation to other movements of the century, particularly the shifting intellectual orientation. These speculations span the period from the Reformation to the German Enlightenment.—*W. D. Wallis*.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 9266, 9296, 9308, 9340, 9387, 9430, 9432, 9516, 9521, 9527, 9533, 9535, 9836, 9963, 10129, 10278)

**9396. JELAČIĆ, ALEKSIJE.** *Narodne tegobe i želje u Banskoj Hrvatskoj 1848.* [The complaints and desires of the civil population of Croatia in 1848.] *Narodna Starina.* (16) 1930: 57-66.—This article is based on original documents of the Zagreb State Archives. In 1848 during the national revolution in Croatia, a local parliament was convoked. The electors had to present their complaints and desires through their delegates (as in France in 1789). The documents give a view of the social conditions and social aspirations of Croatia at that time. The agrarian question, i.e., the liberation of serfs, dominates all others. This article was presented at the 6th world congress of historians at Oslo (1928).—*Alex. Jelačić*.

**9397. JEVREJINOV, BORIS.** *Bakunjin i Palacki.* [Bakunin and Palacký.] *Ruski Arhiv.* (14-15) 1931: 55-64.—The author gives a succinct study of the great revolutionary, Bakunin, and the well-known Czech historian, Palacký. They were together at Prague during the great Slav congress (1848), but were quite different types, Bakunin being an anarchist without any creative program, and Palacký a real statesman, favoring legal methods.—*Alex. Jelačić*.

**9398. KAZBUNDA, KAREL.** *Ke zmaru českého vyrovnání.* [The failure of the Bohemian equality

measure.] *Český Časopis Hist.* 37(3-4) Dec. 1931: 512-573.—In 1871 Count Hohenwart, prime minister of Austria, planned to satisfy the demands of the Bohemians for equality with the Germans. The success of Germany in the war with France had aroused members of the German Liberal party in Austria to intense enthusiasm and they began to propagate the idea of a reunion of all Germans. To counteract this movement Hohenwart wished to increase the influence of the Slavs in the Austrian monarchy. Parliament was dissolved, but the new elections merely increased the feeling of bitterness of the German Liberal party which threatened open rebellion. In Styria there was agitation against the payment of taxes, the streets of Vienna were mobilized. The minister of education, Josef Jireček, who was a Bohemian, was insulted by the students of the university. Oct. 5-10, 1871, there was a revolution in Croatia, a protest of the Slavic population against Hungary. This event is usually given as the principal reason for the dropping of the negotiations with the Bohemians. This view, however, is erroneous. Germany had emerged completely victorious and unweakened from the war with France. Austria decided to depend upon an alliance with the new German empire for her security instead of trying to gain the support of her Slavic subjects. Francis Joseph and William of Germany had conferences at Gastein in August and at Salzburg, Sept. 6, 1871. The change of policy was decided before the outbreak of the revolt in Croatia. The events of 1871 decided that the Germans should henceforth exercise hegemony in Austria, and the Magyars in Hungary. The Slavic population was definitely alienated.—*Livingstone Porter*.

**9399. MATASOVIĆ, JOSIP.** *Iz ekonomiske historije 1754-1758.* [Fragments of economic history, 1754-1758.] *Narodna Starina.* (20) 1930: 181-190.—The author has found and published many interesting and hitherto unknown documents relating to commerce and transport in Croatia in the time of Maria Theresa. —*Alez. Jelačić*.

**9400. MATASOVIĆ, JOSIP.** *Nekoji fragmenti historije XVIII stoljeća.* [Some fragments of the history of the 18th century.] *Narodna Starina.* (25) 1931: 97-106.—The author describes the Croatian gentleman of the 18th century, his manners, his general outlook, and sources of income.—*Alez. Jelačić*.

**9401. MATASOVIĆ, JOSIP.** *Protunapoleonski austrijski manifest 1813 u hrvatskom prevodu.* [The Austrian proclamation against Napoleon, 1813, in Croatian translation.] *Narodna Starina.* (16) 1930: 21-56.—The author publishes the Austrian government's proclamation against Napoleon I (1813) in which the population of the Illyrian provinces were invited to free themselves from the French yoke. He adds other material which explains that the reason for the failure of the French administration in Croatia was its liberal spirit and its so called "Jacobinism."—*Alez. Jelačić*.

**9402. PEŠKA, ZDENĚK.** *O Lex Mareš.* [The Lex Mareš.] *Naše Doba.* 37(9) Jun. 1930: 513-514.—A law of 1920 proclaimed two parallel universities of "Charles-Ferdinand" of Prague, a Czech and a German. The Czech received the archives, the insignia and the historical building "Carolimum," together with the title "Charles University." The German university was left without a name, with definite rights to use the archives and the Carolimum. On Feb. 5, 1930, the German university asked for the abolition of the *lex Mareš*. The argument is whether the university was founded by Charles in his capacity as the Bohemian king or as Holy Roman Emperor. Mutual agreement is advisable.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

**9403. PIVEC-STELÉ, MELITTA.** *Motivi ustavovitve Napoleonske Illirije.* [The motives for the creation of the Napoleonic Illyrian provinces.] *Narodna*

*Starina*. (22) 1931: 91-95.—The author shows that Napoleon in creating his Illyrian provinces wanted to increase the continental blockade against England and to close the Austro-Hungarian and Balkan markets to English goods. The French domination was very profitable for Illyria and reawakened the national feeling of unity of all the South Slavs.—*Alex. Jelačić*.

9404. PRAŽÁK, VILÉM. Československý publikační ruch v Bratislavě y době obrozeneské 1770-1850. [Czechoslovak literary activities in Bratislava during the time of the national awakening 1770-1850.] *Bratislava*. 4 (4) 1930: 613-647.—This article shows how Bratislava (Pressburg) came to be the most important center of the literary activities of the Slav element in Hungary as early as the end of the 18th century. A considerable contribution to this was made by the freedom allowed to the Protestant community by the Toleration Act of Joseph II in 1781, because it was the Protestant minority which first felt the need of a literature written in Czechoslovak. The awakening of national consciousness, which appeared together with Rousseau's and Herder's idealism in Hungarian and Slovak circles, also aided the movement. The article enumerates nearly 300 writings in Czechoslovak printed in Bratislava at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century; he divides them according to subject and describes the language in which they were written, partly in Czech similar to the language of the Evangelical Bible translations, partly in a Slovak dialect. From 1844 on this Slovak dialect conquered and prevailed as a separate literary language.—*Joséf Susta*.

9405. RAPAICS, RAYMUND. A magyar virágnyelv. [The Hungarian flower language.] *Ethnographia-Népél*. 42 (1) 1931: 1-12.—A hundred years ago the correspondence between young Hungarian lovers was usually written in a symbolic flower-language. The National Museum in Budapest preserves several of the "keys" for this symbolic language. The oldest is a German work, *Orientalische Blumensprache*, published in Pest in 1830. It was followed by the works of Kassay, Adolf and Szél Farkas. Unfortunately the three "keys" seldom agree. The confusion created by divergent explanations as well as the growing freedom of young people led to the obsolescence of this symbolic language. The flower-language among lovers was a survival of the flower-symbols used as a secret code by the Hungarian nobility in the 17th and 18th centuries. This political use of flower-symbols was an inheritance of an earlier religious use, such as is found in Pécsi Lukács' book of *Moral instructions for Christian virgins*, published at Nagyszombat, 1591. The religious use of flowers was a development of the Mary-cult of the middle ages, in which the Virgin Mary was known as the flower of flowers. This in turn is probably to be connected with some ancient flower-cult.—*E. D. Beynon*.

9406. RUS, JOŽE. Prometnogeografska dinamika Gornjega Jadrana s posebnim ozirom na Jadranska vrata in Trst. [The communications on the upper Adriatic with special reference to the gate of the Adriatic and Triest.] *Narodna Starina*. (21) 1930: 10-20.—The author studies the evolution of commercial and other relations on the upper Adriatic coast, which for many centuries were concentrated in Aquileia (the "Adriatic gate"). In the second half of the 19th century, Triest, earlier of secondary importance, rapidly became a first class port. Now it is again depreciating in importance owing to the new political frontiers.—*Alex. Jelačić*.

9407. RYTTER, OLAV. Den tsjekkiske nasjonale renessansen. [The Czech national renaissance.] *Syn og Segn*. 38 (1) 1932: 24-40.—The national consciousness of the Czechoslovaks began to revive early in the 19th century. Up to 1848 it showed itself by an emphasis on language. From 1848-1918 it was a political fight for

independence. Joseph Dobrovský and Joseph Jungmann were the leaders in the linguistic-literary renaissance. This movement ousted the Jesuits, 1773, and established the public school system in 1774. But in 1781 German was made the language of the land. Romanticism brought a new day. Herder helped the Czechs to find their place in the history of the world, and showed them the way to vernacular language and literature. Dokrovský had put linguistic and literary research on a technical and scientific foundation. His work was completed by the influence of Herder upon Joseph Jungmann, Palacký, Kollár, Čelakovský, Erben, and Mácha. The higher schools remained German until 1848. There were three directions in Czechoslovak romanticism: (1) Pan-Slavic; (2) folk-lore; (3) a subjective lyrical, colored by Bijnor. Out of the literary renaissance grew the political renaissance. The political renaissance shows two tendencies: (1) Roman Catholic headed by Pekař; (2) Protestant headed by Masaryk.—*Theo. Hugenvik*.

9408. TAKÁCS, IMRE. A mezőgazdasági munkás-kérdés történeti kialakulása különös tekintettel az Alföldre. [The historical development of the problem of agricultural labor with special emphasis upon conditions in the Hungarian Alföld.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje*. 36 (2) Feb. 1931: 49-64.—The social problem as we know it is unknown in the agriculture of the middle ages. Decent existence was secured through the village communities. In the beginning of modern times, however, the situation of the serfs became increasingly bad. The landlords' need for labor resulted in exploitation of the serfs. The enlightened absolutism of the 18th century imposed upon them high taxes and military services, but at the same time safeguarded their rights against the landlords. The system, however, became more and more rotten; the Hungarian nobility did not dare to face the issue, partly because any reforms might have interfered with its own position, partly because Austria would never permit the capitalist attitude to supplant the feudal one. Foreign landlords nevertheless employed hired labor, realizing its greater productivity. After 1848 the serfs received for a certain payment the titles to the lands they had been cultivating; hired laborers remained propertyless. This is the way the two classes of peasants and of agricultural laborers developed.—*Peter Frankl*.

9409. THIRRING, GUSTAVE. Les recensements de la population en Hongrie sous Joseph II (1784-1787). [The censuses in Hungary under Joseph II (1784-1787).] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 9 (2-3) 1931: 201-247.—The censuses of Joseph II are completely described but the data obtained are not fully analyzed. A summary of some of the data is printed for the first time giving the number of cities, towns, and villages, number of houses and families, total population, and the number of Christians and Jews for each district, county, and self-governing city in Hungary for the census of 1787.—*George A. Baker*.

9410. TRAUB, H. Jak se zrodila Masarykova česká strana lidová. [How the Czech People's party of Masaryk was born.] *Časopis Svobodné Skoly Politických Nauk*. 3 (1) Oct. 1930: 4-11.—In 1900 Masaryk agreed to the organization of a special party. Masaryk's aims were realism in politics. The real authors of this "realism" were not K. Kramář, and Kaizl, but J. Herben and Ant. Rezek. The party's program included lay schools, the equal basis of cooperation with the nobility, emphasis on Czech development, freedom on cultural questions. The party did not become great and was not supported by the masses. Its only deputy, Masaryk, became the first Czechoslovak president.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

9411. VAŠEK, ADOLF E. Přehled politického

vývoje Slezska do války světové. [Summary of the political development of Silesia up to the World War.] *Casopis Svobodné Skoly Politických Nauk.* 3(1) Oct. 1930: 2-4.—The nationalistic activity of Antonín Vašek (1829-1880) and his co-workers, gathered around the *Opavský Besedník* (1861-1865) was highly successful. During the pre-war days, the Poles favored Czech state rights in the Silesian parliament, with the condition, however, that Czechs give up their rights to Teschen in favor of Polish Galicia. It was only in 1890 that the Slav district received attention from the Silesian parliament because 3 Czech and 3 Polish deputies were elected. On Oct. 12, 1882, a decree was promulgated providing for the linguistic equality in state offices. But the German bureaucracy failed to observe it. The elections since 1873 are described.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

9412. WITTICH, ALFRED von. Feldmarschall Conrad und die Aussenpolitik Österreich-Ungarns. [Field marshal Conrad and the foreign policy of Austria-Hungary.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 10(2) Feb. 1932: 116-136.—Although Francis Joseph remained to his death the final authority in Austria-Hungary he was compelled after 1906 to heed the opinion of the heir apparent—especially in regard to foreign affairs and the army. To facilitate Francis Ferdinand's influence the emperor's old friend, Count Beck, had to yield his post as Chief of the General Staff to Conrad. Aehrenthal became foreign minister and Schoenaih minister of war. It was a fateful fact that the policies of Conrad and Aehrenthal differed fundamentally. In the ministry, Conrad always stood alone. He advocated a preventive war against Italy to assure Austria's position on the Adriatic. He advocated the union of all the South Slavs in the monarchy but no economic coercion of the small Serb states. He realized that Hungary stood in the way of this settlement, hence he advocated a strong central government guaranteeing economic and cultural satisfaction to all nationalities in the state. He always stood for friendship with Russia, even advocating a separate peace with territorial concessions when Italy joined the allies. He held firmly to the alliance

with Germany. The emperor supported Aehrenthal in refusing to keep Conrad informed about foreign policy. Aehrenthal kept peace as long as he was foreign minister. One can only speculate whether Conrad's preventive war would have rejuvenated the old state in 1909 or 1912.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

## SWITZERLAND

9413. AEBISCHER, PAUL. Un argot de mal-faitureurs parlé dans le canton de Fribourg à la fin du XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle. [The argot of criminals in the canton of Fribourg at the end of the 17th century.] *Rev. de Philol. Française.* 42(1) 1930: 106-117.

9414. LÜTHI, WERNER. Regenerationsbewegung und eidgenössische Strafrechtspflege. [The regeneration movement and Swiss criminal procedure.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Strafrecht.* 46(1) 1932: 61-81.—The history of the conflict during 1831-1838, which was settled by the adoption of a criminal procedure in which the preliminary trial was private and testimony was taken in writing, whereas the main trial was public and testimony was to be given orally.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

9415. MAUERHOFER, MARGUERITE. Mazzini et les réfugiés italiens en Suisse. [Mazzini and the Italian refugees in Switzerland.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 12(1) 1932: 45-100.—The well-known expedition from Switzerland into Savoy (in 1834) by a number of German, Italian, and Polish refugees and the consequent criticism which Switzerland had to suffer by the powers brought about changes in the relationship between the Swiss government and refugees who desired to remain in the country. No refugees were to be tolerated if they became dangerous, or if they belonged to the class of criminals and vagabonds. The government considered dangerous several members of the *Jeune Europe*, a political organization founded by Mazzini to serve his plans and ambitions. Through his agitations he had hoped to draw the powers into a war out of which he thought the liberation of Italy would come. Mazzini voiced his disappointment in no uncertain terms and finally he had to leave Switzerland.—*Rosa Ernst.*

## SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 9228, 9263, 10558)

9416. ITKONEN, T. J. Fennoskandia-skienes oprinnelse. [The origin of the Finnish-Scandinavian skis.] *Tromsø Mus. Skr.* 2 1928: 77-87.—The article investigates the plausibility of Wiklund's theory on the origin of the modern ski type. The groove which is found on the under side of the modern ski is due to a certain method in the construction of skis. In ancient times skis were used in war.—*Stig Rydén.*

9417. KOCZY, LEON. Rozwój nauki historycznej w Szwecji w ostatnich 30 latach. [The development of historical studies in Sweden during the last 30 years.] *Kwartalnik Hist.* 45(2) 1931: 1-28.—*Frank Nowak.*

9418. OLSSON, HENRY. Tegnér's tal vid jubelfesten 1817. [Tegnér's address at the jubilee festivities, 1817.] *Edda, Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Litteraturforsk.* 31(3) 1931: 328-350.—Tegnér's address, in reality an analysis of contemporaneous conditions, was characterized by an idealistic faith in the future. It recognized, optimistically, the principle of progress, and preached moderation and compromise in religion and politics. There should be a harmonious union of the old and the new, faith and reason, enlightenment and revolution. Ideas had been borrowed from Herder,

Schiller, Fichte, and Geijer. Reason and freedom should wage war on hierarchy and despotism. Tegnér, who abhorred the Holy Alliance, demanded reconciliation between kings and their subjects. His conception of freedom is of a decidedly constitutional nature. His speech is the "classical document of Swedish liberalism."—*A. B. Benson.*

9419. REFSUM, HELGE. Karl den XII og den Store Nordiske Krig i folketradisjonen paa Romerike. [Charles XII and the Great Northern War in the popular traditions of Romerike.] *Hist. Tidsskr. (Oslo).* 31(4) 1931: 201-224.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

9420. THOMPSON, J. M. The Fersen papers and their editors. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 47(185) Jan. 1932: 73-85.

—There are two groups of Fersen papers, important sources for the period of the French Revolution, one at Stafsund, one at Löfstad. Some of the latter were edited by Heidenstam so badly that Glagau of Greifswald called them forgeries. An investigation in 1914 pronounced in favor of the authenticity of the letters, but in disapproval of the editorial method, which view a study of Söderhjelm's publication of the text of certain letters in her *Fersen et Marie-Antoinette* (1930) seems to confirm. Söderhjelm's book, valuable as it is, does not display perfect editorial method, so that final conclusions must await a much needed definitive edition of Fersen's papers.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

## NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

## RUSSIA

(See also Entries 9188, 9287, 9308, 9312-9314, 9378, 9397, 9419, 9425, 9439, 9515, 10317, 10557)

9421. LEBEDEV, V. Rodjenje slovenske ideje u ruskom društvu. [The birth of the Slav idea in Russian society.] *Ruski Arhiv*. (10-11) 1930: 5-18.—The author gives a résumé of the part played by Free-masonry in the birth of the Slav idea in Russia, as well as the interest developed by the Decembrists (1820-26). A branch of this revolutionary movement was called the "Society of the United Slavs."—Alex. Jelacic.

9422. YANEV, YANKO. Idejata za slavyanstvoto v zapadnata filosofiya na istoriyata. [The Slavonic idea in the western philosophy of history.] *Bulgarska Misul*. 6(2) Feb. 1931: 89-96; (3) Mar. 1931: 175-183.—Western philosophy of history has never studied the Slavonic idea and the Slavonic mind. No historical theory of the West defines the Slavonic category of

mind. Only Voltaire and Herder mention it; Hegel does not. That is chiefly due to the scanty knowledge in the western world about Russia and Slavdom.—V. Sharenkoff.

## POLAND

(See also Entries 8825, 9297-9298, 9304-9305, 9411, 9515, 10317)

9423. SCHOELL, FRANCK L. La culture française en Pologne. [French culture in Poland.] *Grande Rev.* 137 (1) Jan. 1932: 436-454.—French influence has been dominant in Poland since the 16th century. The arts, literature, and fashion of the day are still in contact with Paris. Cézanne and Matisse control the newer art. Refugees with French training enrolled in the educational system. Despite the French Institute in Warsaw, interest in America and the English language is on the increase.—J. F. L. Raschen.

## NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 8789, 8906, 9182, 9188-9189, 9246, 9280-9281, 9288, 9308, 9314, 9421, 9514, 9527, 9531, 10311, 10558)

9424. AMANTOS, K. Τὰ πρώτα πρακτικά της κυβερνήσεως τῶν γραμματέων (1832). [The first minutes of the government of secretaries, 1832.] *Πρακτικά της Ἀκαδημίας Ἀθηνῶν*. 6 Dec. 1931: 438-457.—The period between the assassination of Capo d'Istria in 1831 and the arrival of Otho in 1833 was one of anarchy. The strife between various Greek governments threw power into the hands of the six "secretaries," who called themselves, and really were, "ministers," Zographos, Mavrokordatos, Chrestides, Sp. Trikoupes, Rizos, and Klonares. Their power is shown in these five minutes of their meetings, held in September, 1832, communicated to the author by Hatzidakis, who found them among the papers of Mamoukas, the historian of the successive Greek constitutions during the War of Independence. The "secretaries," led by Mavrokordatos, justified their action by the impossibility of a united and energetic policy by the "administrative committee." The minutes reveal the anarchy and financial difficulties of Greece. Armed bands levied taxes on currants in Corinth and on other articles in Eastern Greece; the regulars at Nauplia, the capital, were without pay and warm clothing, and a forced loan was proposed to provide the necessary sum. The official newspaper, *Le Moniteur Grec*, published articles inconsistent with the government's policy and against the residents of the powers, consequently its editor, Schinas, was suspended and Trikoupes succeeded him. In general the press envenomed, instead of appeasing, controversies. A house was rented for the coming Bavarian regency at Nauplia. The admirals of the powers were asked to suppress piracy off Cape Malea and remove the Cretans from Paros. Reports were read about the delimitation of the Greco-Turkish frontier at Actium. The commander of Aerocorinth asked for permission to use the remaining proceeds of the decennial leasing of the currant vines for paying the garrison, as Spyromelios had seized them. Answer was made to the accusation that the "secretaries" had usurped the prerogatives of the "administrative committee."—William Miller.

9425. BOBCHEV, S. S. Ruskata kniga i slavyanskoto súznanie v Búgarite. [Russian books and the Slavonic consciousness of the Bulgarians.] *Slavyanski Glas*. 24(4) 1930: 140-144.—Russian books played a very important part in the cultural history of Bulgaria. They started the Bulgarian regeneration in the 19th

century and educated the first Bulgarian teachers, publicists, and scientists. They became the pivot of the new Bulgarian culture. The pan-Slavonic idea was transplanted from Russia into Bulgaria and it was the real cause of the Russo-Turkish war for the liberation of Bulgaria. A love for Russia and Russian culture was planted in the hearts of all Bulgarians.—V. Sharenkoff.

9426. GIANNOPoulos, N. I. Τὸ φρούριον τοῦ Βόλου. [The castle of Volo.] *Ἐπετηρίς τῆς Ἐραπελας Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν*. 8 1931: 110-133.—The castle of Volo, which lies to the west of the modern town, is on the site of the ancient Iolkos, and was continuously inhabited in Roman, Byzantine, and Turkish times. Roman tombs, a Roman aqueduct, an early Christian church and cemetery have been found, and the walls were constructed with materials from Iolkos and Demetrias, which were discovered when the castle was pulled down in 1889, with Byzantine and Turkish additions. Cantacuzenos mentions it as "Golos" in 1333, a Slav name, meaning "naked," which became hellenized into "Volos." It was captured by Constantine Monomachos in 1333, by the Venetians in 1655, and again by the Turks in 1668; more recent events connected with it are Captain Hastings' naval battle in 1827 and the vain attack of the Thessalian insurgents in 1821.—William Miller.

9427. MALINOVSKA, S. Slavyanstvoto i kulturnata orientatsiya na zakusnelite narodi. [Slavdom and the cultural orientation of backward nations.] *Filosofski Pregled*. 3(5) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 459-473.—Reviewing the book *Naša kulturna orijentacija u danasnjoj Evropi* (Our cultural orientation in contemporary Europe) by the Croatian philosopher Vl. Dvorniković, the author thinks that the first duty of all Slavs is to work for a cultural development to catch up with Western Europe. The commercialism and utilitarianism of Europe are detested by the Slavs but the West is not "rotten" as some Slavs may say and there is much to be learned by the backward Slavonic nations in their inevitable westernizing.—V. Sharenkoff.

9428. MICHAELIDES-NOVAROS, GEOR. M. Έλληνο-αμερικανικαὶ σχέσεις. [Greco-American relations.] *Έλληνος μέσος*. 22 Dec. 1931: 742-752.—This article, which won the prize at Athens University, begins with the appeal for sympathy to the United States by the Messenian senate in 1821, followed by Monroe's two messages to congress and Webster's proposal to appoint an American agent in Greece. Philhellenic committees were formed; a city in Michigan took the name of Ypsilanti; a statue was erected to Botsares, on whose death Halléck composed an ode; Everett published various Greek

documents; and Jarvis, Howe, Jonathan Miller, and George Townsend Washington participated in the War of Independence in which three Americans died, while 50,000 Greeks were assisted by \$140,000 from America. Howe collected \$67,000 for victims of the Cretan insurrection of 1866-69, when he visited Greece, where the American consul in Crete, Stillman, aided them. In 1913 the purchase of the warships *Idaho* and *Mississippi* prevented a Turkish attack. American organizations, such as the "Near East Relief" and the "American Women's Hospitals," came to the help of the Greeks after the Asia Minor catastrophe of 1922, and the former has recently given to Greece its orphange in Syra. The three presidents of the Refugees' Settlement Commission (Morgenthau, Howland, and Eddy) were Americans, and an American loan, issued on favorable terms, helped to solve that problem. As regards American Greeks, Sophokles, the lexicographer, was professor at Harvard; Perdikares was the first American consul sent to Greece; the Kalvokoresai, father and son, rose to high commands in the American navy; 75,000 American Greeks enlisted in the American army for the great war; and their two organizations "Ahepa" and "Gapa" have improved their culture. Greece is a good customer for American goods; American companies are executing public works in Greece; of intellectual cooperation the American School of Classical Studies and the "Athens College" are examples. (Bibliography.)—William Miller.

9429. MÜLLER, JAROSLAV. *Naši Rumunští sousedé*. [Our Rumanian neighbors.] *Moderní Stát*. 4(10) 1931: 301-306.—The Rumanian people belong to the oldest nations of Europe. The Dacians were the only European power able to defy Rome. The Rumanians are composed of four branches: Dacian-Rumanians, Rumerians, Meglenians and Aromanians, the last three being romanized Thracians and Illyrians. The Aromanian leaders proclaimed the independence of Pindus on August 28, 1917, but they had to flee for their safety to southern Albania.—Joseph S. Rouček.

9430. PANAYOTOV, IV. *Avstriiskata politika i Bulgaria prez Balkanskata vojna, 1912-1913*. [Austrian politics and Bulgaria during the Balkan War, 1912-1913.] *Bulgarska Misžl*. 6(5) May 1931: 334-346; (6) Jun. 1931: 397-410; (7-8) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 507-521; (9) Nov. 1931: 593-599; (10) Dec. 1931: 679-689.—The Dual Monarchy worked hard for a year and at the end won: the Balkan alliance was destroyed; the relations between Bulgaria and Russia became unfriendly; Bulgaria was defeated and had to seek help from Austria-Hungary. The Bulgarian nation went through a catastrophe. The causes for this are various and complicated. Without doubt the share of Austria-Hungary is considerable. Lack of foresight on the part of Bulgarian statesmen gave Austrian diplomacy its chance.—V. Sharenkoff.

9431. PANDALEEV, I. *Nasheto narodonostno vúzpitianie ot gledishteto na búlgarskata istoriya*. [Our national education from the point of view of Bulgarian history.] *Filosofski Pregled*. 3(5) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 474-485.—The Bulgarian nation is still disorganized. Many Bulgarians in the past were denationalized; many, at present, are threatened with assimilation by the neighboring states. The education of the nation should be based on the state interest. A strong Bulgaria must be the ideal of the present Bulgarian generation, not merely for the preservation of minority rights but for the revision of the treaties in the interest of peace. National upbuilding must be based on a nationalistic education.—V. Sharenkoff.

9432. PUKL, ONDŘEJ. *Zednářství mezi Jihoslavany*. [Freemasonry among Yugoslavs.] *Svobodný Zednář*. 5(1) 1931: 3-10.—The history of Croatian Freemasonry is divided into four periods: (1) institution

especially by the barons of Draskovic, high military officers, 1769-1787; (2) French Masonry, founded by Napoleon, 1806-1813; (3) the Croatian Masons, 1871-1892, under the auspices of the Grand Magyar Lodge; (4) Masonry on a national basis, after 1890. The Austrian government tried to suppress Masonry in Illyria. In the early 18th century a lodge in Serbia included among its members Hadži, Mustafa-Pasha of Belgrade, Metropolit Metodije, the well-known leader of the first Serbian uprising, Janko Katić, and the Greek Riga Is Fere. The first modern lodge was founded in 1875 by the Grand Orient of Italy, and was known as "The Light of the Balkans"; its most active member was Professor Sava Nikolajević, subsequently prime minister. Internal politics stopped all activity in 1883. Subsequent development was due to Andra Djordjević, minister of cults, announcing himself a Mason in parliament in 1899. Serbian Masonry was internationally recognized in 1912. In 1919, a congress of all Free-masons of the new state was held in Zagreb, where was founded the Grand Lodge "Jugoslavija," with head-quarters in Belgrade; it includes opposing factions on the Semitic and political questions.—Joseph S. Rouček.

9433. SAROU, AIMILIA K. *Χιακά*. [Chiaka.] *Επετηρίς της Έταιρειας Βυζαντινών Σπουδών*. 8 1931: 264-300.—This article covers four Chiote subjects: the events of the Turko-Venetian war of 1645-69; the Venetian occupation of Chios in 1694-95; the Genoese-Chiote community; and Genoese-Chiote, churches. Chios flourished more under the Turks than under the Genoese; taxes were lighter and the population increased by immigration from Greece; but the outbreak of the Cretan war caused Venice to attempt the capture of Chios, which was a Turkish naval base, and the Chiote Catholics favored a Venetian occupation, but the Orthodox preferred the Turks. Not till 1694 did Venice take Chios, keeping it only a few months, owing to the religious feelings of the Orthodox and the lack of provisions caused by the blockade of Asia Minor. Unpublished Venetian, Zantiote, and Chiote documents are used to show how the Greeks sent emissaries to Constantinople to urge the Turks to recapture Chios and how Contarini, whose career is narrated up to his death at Zante in 1698, vainly strove to defend it. The three elements—of Chiote society—the pure Genoese, the hellenized Genoese, and the Greeks—had become unified, except in religion, by the end of the Genoese domination in 1566. Religious services were performed by Catholics in Orthodox churches, but after the Florentine raid of 1599 the Catholics, suspected of abetting it, began to suffer, losing their churches in the castle, and in the middle of the 17th century relations between the Orthodox and Catholics were strained. Five Catholic churches survive. (6 illus.)—William Miller.

9434. SCHEEL, HELMUTH. *Ein türkischer Schiffsberman für ein preußisches Schiff aus dem Jahre 1835*. [A Turkish ship ferman for a Prussian ship in 1835.] *Islamica* 5(2) 1931: 165-177.—Here are given the Turkish text and German translation of the earliest known official authorization issued by the Ottoman government for a Prussian brig, the *Wilhelmine Henriette* of Stettin, to pass through the Bosphorus for trade at Odessa. Extensive annotations discuss the early history of Prussian shipping in the Mediterranean, where, until 1830, there was great danger of capture by Barbary corsairs who refused to recognize the right of their suzerain, the Ottoman sultan, to interfere with their piratical activities or to include them in treaties made with European powers.—W. L. Wright, Jr.

9435. ŠIŠIĆ, FERDO. *La formation du terme géographique actuel de Dalmatie*. [The origin of the geographic term, Dalmatia.] *Narodna Starina*. (21)

1930: 1-9.—The term Dalmatia is very old, but it is only at the beginning of the 19th century that it began to include all the territory between the mountain Velebit and Cattaro.—*Alex. Jelačić*.

9436. SPYROPOULOS, NICHOLAS K. Τὰ ἄγραφα τῆς Θεσσαλίας. [The "unwritten" districts of Thessaly. Notes on history and folklore.] Θεσσαλικά Χρονικά. 2 1931: 169-184.—This rocky district of Pindos, the ancient Dolopia, derives its name from the fact that, until its subjection by the Turks under Suleiman the Magnificent, its inhabitants' names were never "written" in the taxation lists. In 1525 a treaty was signed at Tamassion, which granted autonomy to all the villages of Agrapha ("the unwritten"), on payment of 50,000 piastres annually by each village to the Porte. The district of Agrapha was to be governed by a local council, which met at Neochorion, and no Turkish family was allowed to reside in any of the villages, except Phanarion. This treaty was observed till the time of Ali Pasha of Ioannina in 1817. But throughout the Turkish domination of Thessaly, Agrapha maintained a pure racial character, and the inhabitants often raided the fertile plain, where lay the Turkish estates. As a bulwark against these raids the Turks introduced colonists from Konieh; but these Asiatics emigrated from Thessaly after its cession to Greece in 1881. Silk was the chief industry of Agrapha in Turkish times, and the inhabitants used to give all, or part of, a mulberry-tree as dowry to their daughters. Schools existed at Rentina, the chief village. In the War of Independence Agrapha failed to play a great part, because the Turks executed the local leaders; but this district rose in 1854, 1867, and 1877, and the author's house was thrice burned by the Turks. A collection of local inscriptions is printed.—*William Miller*.

9437. SUGAREFF, VANGEL K. Macedonia—the whirlpool of European politics. *Macedonia*. 1(1) Jan. 1932: 6-9.—In 1902 the European powers divided Macedonia into five zones—and five powers manoeuvred for spheres of influence. In 1908 the Young Turk movement did not improve conditions. The Treaty of Bucharest subjected Macedonia to the most cruel system of extermination. The World War also failed to solve the problem, and Macedonia remains the whirlpool of European politics.—*Dezsö Lazar*.

9438. TRAUTZ, M. A forgotten explorer of Arabia: G. A. Wallin. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 19(1) Jan. 1932: 131-150.—Much of the data of a popular nature which relates to this mid-19th century explorer of Arabia is erroneous, due to the scanty material which has been translated. A man with a love for the sea, his interest in the East was aroused during his college days at Helsingfors. From there he went to the Oriental Institute of the University of St. Petersburg, after which a traveling scholarship gave him his first opportunity for exploration in Arabia. After due rehearsal at Cairo, Wallin slipped into the stream of Islamic life in the guise of a Moslem physician and began his explorations with such meager equipment as he dared transport. His travels contributed much to our knowledge of interior Arabia, and his work was without political motivation, claims to the contrary notwithstanding. His early death was sudden and unexpected.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

9439. ZANETOV, G. Iz istoriyata na Balkanskiya sūyuz. Ruskata politika na tezhko izpitaniye. [The history of the Balkan alliance. Russian diplomacy on trial.] *Bulgarska Misul*. 6(3) Mar. 1931: 187-195; (4) Apr. 1931: 273-277.—Russian diplomacy pretended to work against the Balkan war. If it could not be prevented, the war was to be localized and stopped as soon as possible. After the first victories of the Bulgarian army in Thrace, the Russian foreign minister, Sazonov, worked hard to preserve the *statu quo*. The Russians op-

posed any Bulgarian advance toward Constantinople. They began to support Serbian pretensions and thus encouraged the formation of the alliance against Bulgaria.—*V. Sharenkoff*.

9440. ZLATOUSTOVA, EK. Devicheskoto obrazovanie v Bulgariya predi osvobozhdenieto. [Girl's education in Bulgaria before liberation.] *Uchilishchen Pregled*. 29(9) Nov. 1930: 1404-1420.—There is little information as to schools for girls after the 9th century in Bulgaria. It is well known, however, that some Bulgarian princesses and queens became nuns and studied and taught others. These nunneries were, likewise, during the Turkish period the only places where the Slavonic language could be studied. The first women teachers received their education in the monasteries. Modern Bulgarian schools began to appear toward the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries. Girls' schools were later than those for boys. The first girls' school was opened in Kotel in 1820 followed by Shumen in 1828. These schools were of the type called cell schools. All Bulgaria was gradually covered with schools for boys and girls, not only elementary but also higher.—*V. Sharenkoff*.

## FAR EAST

(See also-Entries 8979, 9441, 10551)

9441. BERTON, JEAN. Civilisation occidentale et religions asiatiques. [Western civilization and Asiatic religions.] *Études Théol. et Relig.* 4(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 73-90.

9442. HONJO, EIJIRO. On the finance of the Tokugawa government. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 6(2) Dec. 1931: 16-33.—During the Tokugawa period in Japan governmental expenditures were determined by the amount of available revenue. This is in contradiction to the accepted principle of public finance that the necessary expenses of state should be first determined and then forms of revenue devised to meet them. The Tokugawa shogunate was a feudal form of government and was supported chiefly by a tax upon land. In 1843 the farming class bore 84% of the total taxes. Taxes were paid mostly in kind. In times of crop failure the quantity of rice coming into the state treasury would be insufficient to meet expenses in spite of rising prices due to a decrease in supply. Except in the early stages the Tokugawa shogunate was in financial difficulties due to crop failures, national calamities, and wasteful expenditures and it was necessary to resort to such devices as recoinage of money and forced loans from the merchant class to raise sufficient revenue. The collapse of the Tokugawa government was in part due to failure to adjust its finances to the new money economy of a commercial and industrial society.—*Janet L. Weston*.

9443. HOSHINA, KOICHI. Kokugo oyobi kokuji mondai no keika. [Process of linguistic reforms in Japan.] *Nihon Bungaku Koza*. 1 Jan. 1932: 133-192.—In 1872 Viscount Y. Mori was so impressed by the simplicity and completeness of the English language that he wished to adopt it as the Japanese national language and asked the advice of W. D. Whitney of Yale University, who pointed out the significance of a language indigenous to a nation and the impracticability of a sudden change. Since then many attempts have been made to simplify the Japanese language. The Roman-letter society organized in 1869 has not made great progress; Esperanto is not effective. A society for the promotion of the Japanese phonetic symbols and the movement toward the simplification and standardization of Chinese characters established around 1870 have been successful, for in 1900 the Department of Education reduced the number of characters used in the elementary school text-books from 2,000 to 1,200. Official documents were now written in colloquial as

much as possible. In 1920 a committee to investigate the linguistic problems was appointed by the minister of education. In 1923 the twenty leading newspapers of Tokyo and Osaka agreed to use only 2,000 characters which are listed in the table compiled by the committee. So far they had been using over 6,000 characters. The future hope for linguistic reform rests on the successful standardization of characters.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

9444. PROULX, GONZALVE. *La philosophie religieuse au Japon.* [Religious philosophy in Japan.] *Canada Français.* 19 (2) Oct. 1931: 124-130.—The philosophy slowly elaborated in India and China, which Japan has inherited in accepting Buddhism, is a free religious philosophy of monism and evolution.—*Alison Ewart.*

## INDIA

(See also Entries 7429, 8390, 8919, 8935, 9313, 9735, 10112)

9445. AIYANGAR, S. KRISHNASWAMI. *Abul Hasan Qutub Shah and his ministers, Madanna and Akkanna.* *J. Indian Hist.* 10 (2) Aug. 1931: 91-142.—Some time between May 15, 1673 and Nov. 21, 1674 the brothers Madanna and Akkanna were chosen to carry on the administration for Abul Hasan Qutub Shah (1672-1686) as Wazer and commander-in-chief respectively. The safety of the southern governments depended on their united opposition to the Mongols; and Madanna supported and carried through an alliance with Shivaji, ruler of the Mahrattas. The shah began his administration as a fairly vigorous ruler. After the fall of Bijapur (Sep. 12, 1686), the days of the independence of Golkonda were numbered. The fanatic Aurangzeb who sought pretexts to attack Golkonda accused Abul Hasan of appointing a Hindu prime minister, toleration of Hinduism, and assisting infidel powers like the Mahrattas, and of being on terms of peace with Shivaji and his son Sambhaji. The first policy was justified because as a man of humble origin elevated to high rank he found the nobles of the court disinclined to show him the respect due his position, whereas the Brahman ministers were respectful, loyal, and capable. In regard to the second charge it seemed prudent to the ruler to hold the balance between Hindus and Mohammedans. The third charge also seemed to be the wisest course. The statements contained in the Dutch journal, *Hawart*, about the particulars of the career of the Golkonda ministers are all wrong, especially the reports of their treachery to the king. In 1686-87 Golkonda was overthrown and the kingdom absorbed into the empire of the Mughals under Aurangzeb. The shah was not such a worthless ruler as is generally assumed; and the fall of the Brahman ministers was not due to any treason on their part but to the machinations of the fanatical Mughal.—*Ephraim Fischoff.*

9446. DAVIES, C. COLLIN. British relations with the Afridis of the Khyber and Tirah. *Army Quart.* 23 (2) Jan. 1932: 251-267.—The Afridis are tribes of uncertain origin, living about the Khyber Pass and in Tirah. Previous to the coming of the European by sea, the five passes of the North-West, including the Khyber, had been the only means of incursion into India, and subsequently the recent opening of a railroad through the Khyber has caused a change in the strategic value of the pass. After a number of armed encounters during the 19th century, there was a period of relative peace, during which time a number of arrangements for the relations of the British to the Afridis were tried and found wanting. By 1908 the British were obliged to undertake punitive measures against them. By this time the Afridis were far better armed than ever before, due to their continued thefts from the Sepoys, and to the assistance received from the Afghans. But the

British speedily punished the Zakka Keels, the worst offenders against the peace, and relative quiet has been maintained since. Geographic, religious, and political causes of unrest remain to a great extent even today.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

9447. DUTT, SUDHINDRA K. Further light on Black Hole. *Modern Rev.* 49 (3) Mar. 1931: 279-286.—The alleged massacre of the Black Hole of Calcutta rests upon extremely slender foundations. The three chief inventors of the story are Holwell, Captain Mills, and Cooke. These three are now considered by many historians as prevaricators and liars, and their story is full of serious inconsistencies and inherent improbabilities.—*Sudhinda Bose.*

9448. TEMPLE, RICHARD C. (ed.). *The Scatter-goods and the East India Company, a collection of MSS by Bernard P. Scattergood.* *Indian Antiquary.* 59 (739) Apr. 1930: 33-74.—John Scattergood, born at Madras in 1682, returned to India to follow a commercial career in the service of the East India Company after completing his education in England. He left behind him a series of accounts of his business transactions between 1698 and 1711, which are reprinted with explanatory notations. The entries give interesting information upon the relative values of goods and upon the nature of the written agreements of the period, as well as upon the part which Scattergood played in the service of the company. (Index and sketch map.)—*Howard Britton Morris.*

## AFRICA

(See also Entries 8834, 8838, 8843, 8909, 8911, 9306, 9311)

9449. BESSON, MAURICE. *Précurseurs et pionniers de l'expansion française en Afrique.* Charles Girard. *Une exploration vers le Niger en 1866.* [Pioneers and precursors of French expansion in Africa. Charles Girard. An exploration of the Niger in 1866.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (4) Apr. 1931: 290-292.

9450. DECARY, R. *Une ancienne monographie de l'Île Sainte Marie.* [An ancient monograph of the Island of Sainte Marie.] *Bull. Écon. Madagascar et Dépendances.* 26 (1) 1929: 42-69.—A report written in 1828 by Betting de Landastel, the director general for internal affairs of the Ile Bourbon and its dependencies, published because of its historic, economic, and ethnographic significance. It includes a topographic description of the island, its hydrography, resources, climate, vegetation, fauna, population, agriculture, fishing, industries, commerce, government, etc.—*Lois Olson.*

9451. FERRERO, GUGLIELMO. *La bataille d'Adoua.* [The battle of Adowa.] *Europe (Paris).* 23 (90) Jun. 15, 1930: 163-210.

9452. LOTAR, L. *Souvenirs de l'Uele.* [The discovery of the Wele river.] *Congo.* 1 (5) Jul. 1931: 671-686.—Miani had to overcome many difficulties on his last trip. He was 62 years old and his health was broken. The yakis who should have helped him did not show the smallest concern about his age or illness. The ethnographical, botanical, and zoological materials he brought back from his trip in 1872 were lost in a fire. The geographical notes which he collected and which partly at least are still to be found in his diary, i.e. on the Abaramko, Makere, Abafua, and Abandija populations, on the Bomokand and Bima rivers, are among the most interesting documents for the history of the Wele district. [See Entry 4: 5437.]—*J. F. Vanderheijden.*

9453. M., D. Cufra—le esplorazioni ed i viaggi. [Cufra—explorations and journeys.] *Oltremare.* 5 (3) Mar. 1931: 100-104.—A record of the Europeans who have penetrated in modern times to this nearly inaccessible oasis.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

**9454. MAITROT DE LA MOTTE-CAPRON, A.** *Le Roghi. Bull. Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord.* 34(120) 1929: 515-576.—Rhoga was originally the name of a faction among the Berbers of Ghrab whose leader was pretender to the throne of Morocco in 1862. The term *Rhogi* was later applied as synonymous to pretender to Moulay Mohamed, the younger son of Maulay el Hassen, sultan of Morocco. From 1902-1909 he was the leader of numerous revolts; details of these campaigns are given.—*L. Olson.*

**9455. PEYERIMHOFF.** Deux gouverneurs: Laferrière et Révoil. [Two governors: Laferrière and Révoil.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 143(426) May 10, 1930: 188-205.—Laferrière and Révoil, governors of Algiers, 1898-1900 and 1901-1903, respectively, made an indelible impression upon French government in Algiers in spite of their short reign. Both of them were excellent governors. Laferrière was cool and orderly, pursuing the regular course of the law without hesitation and without deviation. Révoil was stormy and inconsistent, governing by the weight of his personality and changing his policy frequently.—*Helen May Cory.*

**9456. ROYAUX, L.** Souvenirs de l'Ubangi, 1892-1902. [Nine years in Ubangi.] *Congo.* 1(3) Mar. 1931: 369-387.—Notes from a diary of a Belgian officer of the *Force Publique*. He spent two terms (1892-1895; 1896-1902) in the Ubangi district. These notes are edited by

Rev. P. Basile Tanghe, O. F. M., who is working on a *History of Ubangi*.—*J. F. Vanderheijden.*

**9457. VASSAL, JOSEPH.** La vie de François Rigail de Lastours, compagnon de Savorgnan de Brazza. [The life of François Rigail de Lastours, fellow-laborer of Savorgnan de Brazza.] *Terre Air Mer (formerly La Géographie).* 56(4) Dec. 1931: 310-329.—France owes her possessions in Central Africa largely to the explorations of François Rigail de Lastours, a loyal Frenchman and a fellow-laborer of Savorgnan de Brazza. Lastours' excursions, especially on the Ogowe river, fraught with dangers and privations, his intimate knowledge of the inhabitants of the areas traversed, his experiences and descriptions of the country and people—all are recounted in a way which reflect his unselfish and attractive personality.—*John Wesley Coulter.*

**9458. ZAGHI, CARLO.** Italiani in Dancalia. [Italians in Dankalia.] *Oltremare.* 5(2) Feb. 1931: 76-78.—Few regions have been more carefully shunned by travellers and explorers than Dankalia. The ferocity of its inhabitants and climate has frightened away all but the hardiest adventurers. Only within the last few years have the expeditions of Franchetti and Nesbitt removed it from the category of *terrae incognitae*. Zaghi reviews briefly the previous expeditions which entered Dankalia, many of them never to return.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

## UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 9214, 9262, 9268, 9271, 9275, 9277, 9284, 9291, 9294-9295, 9302, 9330, 9336, 9361, 9385, 9428, 9497, 9503, 9516, 9530, 9539, 10066, 10097-10098, 10105, 10186, 10224, 10305, 10423, 10555, 10559)

**9459. ABBEY, KATHRYN T.** The story of the Lafayette lands in Florida. *Florida Hist. Soc. Quart.* 10(3) Jan. 1932: 115-133.—Upon the destruction of the Lafayette fortune in the French Revolution a movement arose in the United States to reimburse him for his services in the American Revolution; he had served without pay and had spent \$200,000 of his own money for the American cause. In 1794 back-pay amounting to \$24,424 was voted him. In 1803 he was given the right, as a former American officer, to locate 11,520 acres in the public domain, and having claimed that amount in Louisiana, he cleared himself of his debts. In 1824 when he contemplated visiting this country it was again made clear to the American public and officials how little he possessed. In 1824 congress voted him \$200,000 and a township anywhere in the public domain. A township in Florida, near Tallahassee, was claimed, and at first intended as a free labor colony to combat the spread of slavery, but after the failure of a group of Norman French colonists the land was sold. The entire township brought to the Lafayette family about \$103,000.—*Adolph Stone.*

**9460. BOLTON, REGINALD P.** The defenses of the Hudson river. *Quart. J. New York State Hist. Assn.* 12(4) Oct. 1931: 360-365.—The importance of blocking the Hudson river against the British fleet was recognized from the beginning of the Revolution. Attempts to accomplish this included the building of fortifications at such points as Fort Washington, Teller's Point, Stony Point, etc.; attacks upon the British ships with David Bushnell's submarine and with fire boats; the use of sunken hulks opposite Fort Washington and of massive iron chains at Fort Montgomery and later at West Point. Most of these obstacles were rather easily overcome by the British until the year 1778, when West Point was made practically impregnable.—*J. W. Pratt.*

**9461. BOMPARD, JACQUES.** Beaumarchais, créancier de l'Amérique. [Beaumarchais, creditor of America.] *Grande Rev.* 137(1) Jan. 1932: 398-411.—Pierre-Augustin Caron, the later Beaumarchais, writer,

dabbler in all things, is here portrayed as a creditor of America. Charged with aiding the United States, he used a million to send goods via San Domingo to the States. Silas Deane and Arthur Lee entered into relations with him. The commercial house Hortalez acted as shipping agent under his personal supervision. Claims against the U. S. congress led to long arguments and were finally established at a fixed sum by Alexander Hamilton. This led to his chiding the "horrible ingrate Americans." His efforts to recoup his losses were futile, and he saw himself duped. Efforts by his surviving daughter to collect likewise failed.—*J. F. L. Raschen.*

**9462. BRIGGS, HAROLD E.** Early bonanza farming in the Red River Valley of the North. *Agric. Hist.* 6(1) Jan. 1932: 26-37.—The pioneer farmers of the valley of the Red River of the North began to raise wheat on a small scale in the early 70's. The introduction of a horse-thresher by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1874 increased the acreage. In the same year Henry A. Bruins erected a flour mill at Moorhead, the output of which soon demonstrated that Red River wheat made flour of superior quality. After the failure of Jay Cooke and Company in 1873, J. B. Power of the Northern Pacific Railroad developed a plan for selling his company's land in small lots to actual settlers. It failed, but he planted the seed of the so-called bonanza wheat farms. In 1875 a number of the Company's bond holders exchanged their bonds for a great block of land. Oliver Dalrymple, an experienced wheat grower in Minnesota, was contracted to manage the holdings. His first harvest yielded 32,000 bushels of wheat from 1,280 acres. The results advertised the region widely. The liberality of the public land policy, the financial straits of the Northern Pacific, geographical conditions, advertising, excellent transportation facilities, and the availability of money for large-scale operations helped develop bonanza farms in the valley. In 1880 the region had 82 farms with over 1,000 acres each, and 164 farms under that amount, but at least one section in size. The larger farms were of two types: those established by corporations and those owned by individuals. The

census of 1890 showed 323 farms exceeding 1,000 acres and 1,253 with over 500 acres. Details of the operations and management on these farms are given. By 1890 drought and economic depression bore down on the large wheat farmer and diversified farming became inevitable.—*Everett E. Edwards*.

9463. BRUCE, KATHLEEN. Virginian agricultural decline to 1860: a fallacy. *Agric. Hist.* 6 (1) Jan. 1932: 3-13.—The pessimistic picture of agriculture in Virginia is accurate for the late 18th and early 19th centuries, but a rebound followed the decline. The historians have mistaken a relative for an absolute decline. The article is an analysis of the contributions of John Taylor of Caroline, Edmund Ruffin, and Fielding Lewis of Weyanoke to the agricultural revolution in Virginia between 1808 and 1843. By 1840 the change in the methods of tilling the land was no less revolutionized than that of the care of the soil. Many men, in their eagerness to use the latest improvement in ploughs, reapers and threshing machines were being fooled out of their money. The obnoxious colonial fence law had been in part repealed, a state board of agriculture established, and agitation started for a state chair of agriculture and an experimental farm. Further, western migration from those districts where agricultural improvement was uppermost had been checked. War and reconstruction stopped the reform for more than a generation and even destroyed the memory of it.—*Everett E. Edwards*.

9464. BUCK, SOLON J. A program for research in western Pennsylvania history. *Western Pennsylvania Hist. Mag.* 15 (1) Feb. 1932: 47-62.—Buck explains the plans and objectives of a comprehensive five-year program of historical research in western Pennsylvania history, financed by a fund exceeding \$100,000.—*W. F. Dunaway*.

9465. COOPER, JAMES FENIMORE. William Cooper and Andrew Craig's purchase of Croghan's land. *Quart. J. New York State Hist. Assn.* 12 (4) Oct. 1931: 390-396.—Cooper and Craig were in no way blameworthy in the method of their acquisition of part of the Great Croghan patent in 1786.—*J. W. Pratt*.

9466. EDWARD, MARCIA. College enrollment during times of economic depression. *J. Higher Educ.* 3 (1) Jan. 1932: 11-17.—A study of enrollments since 1890 noting growths, trends, and deviations. The connections found are reported as less important than is commonly supposed.—*Marshall Rust Beard*.

9467. EDWARDS, EVERETT E. An annotated bibliography on the materials, the scope, and the significance of American agricultural history. *Agric. Hist.* 6 (1) Jan. 1932: 38-43.—This list of references includes information on the collection of the materials needed, and on the scope and significance of this field.—*Everett E. Edwards*.

9468. FLICK, A. C. Samuel Jones Tilden. *Quart. J. New York State Hist. Assn.* 12 (4) Oct. 1931: 347-359.—New Tilden material now available makes possible a new appraisal of the man. Hampered by ill health from childhood to old age, Tilden was not conspicuous for success in his formal education, but he early showed an intense interest in public affairs and from the age of 18 wrote ably on questions of politics and finance. After a term at Yale and four years at N. Y. U. (though he did not receive a degree), he studied law at N. Y. U. While developing a law practice that made him the best known corporation lawyer in the country, he tried his hand also at journalism. From the age of 29 on he was frequently an office-holder or candidate for office. He was conspicuous for his honesty and his lack of personal ambition. In his personal relations he was shy and cool and had few real friends. He was respected but disliked by political leaders. His chief sins were procrastination and indecision; prompt and vigorous action would prob-

ably have won him the presidency in the contest of 1876-77.—*J. W. Pratt*.

9469. GARFIELD, MARVIN H. Defense of the Kansas frontier, 1864-65. *Kansas Hist. Quart.* 1 (2) Feb. 1932: 140-152.—Civil War activities in Kansas are treated. The scope of the conflict was from a defense against threatened invasion of eastern Kansas by Sterling Price to the Chivington massacre in Colorado Territory.—*F. A. Shannon*.

9470. GOTTL, JOSEPH W. Orange county in the revolution. *Quart. J. New York State Hist. Assn.* 12 (4) Oct. 1931: 366-374.—Orange county, N. Y., made conspicuous contributions to the revolutionary cause, furnishing, besides considerable numbers of militia and regulars, such leaders as George and James Clinton and Henry Wisner, a member of the Continental Congress. In Orange county, also, were New Windsor and Newburgh, Washington's headquarters most of the time from 1779 to 1783.—*J. W. Pratt*.

9471. GRIFFIN, GRACE G. Writings on American history, 1928. *Ann. Rep. Amer. Hist. Assn., Suppl.* 1928 (publ. 1932): pp. 335.

9472. HARGRAVE, LYNDON L. Oraibi: a brief history of the oldest inhabited town in the United States. *Mus. Notes, Mus. No. Arizona.* 4 (7) Jan. 1932: 1-8.—Oraibi has been occupied practically continuously by the Hopi from about 1150 A.D. to the present time, but is now being deserted.—*Robert E. Riegel*.

9473. HAYWARD, RUTH PAULINE. George Washington, 1732-1799. A list of manuscripts, books and portraits in the Library of the State Society of Wisconsin. *State Hist. Soc. Wisconsin. Bull. Infor.* #98. Jan. 1932: pp. 70.

9474. HILL, ESTHER CLARK. The Pratt collection. *Kansas Hist. Quart.* 1 (2) Feb. 1932: 83-88.—John Gill Pratt came to the Shawnee Baptist Mission from Massachusetts in 1837. The Pratt papers, numbering about 10,000, cover a period of over 60 years, but mainly the years 1837 to 1868. They are in the library of the Kansas State Historical Society. Together with liberal doses of religious fervor much of the life of the frontier is reflected in their pages. From 1864 to 1868 Pratt was Indian agent for the Delaware tribe and kept a very complete record of his activities. The fact that Pratt was paid \$500 a year by 1859 shows that the Baptists were far from starving their missionaries in those days.—*F. A. Shannon*.

9475. KINNAIRD, LAWRENCE. International rivalry in the Creek country. *Florida Hist. Soc. Quart.* 10 (2) Oct. 1931: 59-79.—The close of the American Revolution left Florida in a very confused situation. When the land was ceded to Spain by England many Loyalists left, but others remained, many not recognizing the authority of Spain and becoming to some extent outlaws. The Spaniards had to suppress the lawless element, to conciliate the Indians, and yet to prevent the outbreak of a war with the States. The period from 1783 to 1789 is marked by the ascendancy of Alexander McGillivray, chief of the Creek Indians. McGillivray obtained from the Spaniards a commission, a subsidy, and trading rights in the Creek territory for Panton, Leslie and Co. In 1787 the Spanish, fearing he might provoke war with the States by his truculent attitude toward American settlers, stopped his subsidies. McGillivray began to support the commercial efforts of William Bowles, who represented British interests. Tentative plans were made for seizure of the territory by the British, for an Indian federation directed against the spread of the white man, etc. In 1788 Bowles marched clear across Florida with a body of armed men, but accomplished nothing. The Spanish in alarm again granted McGillivray his subsidy, and the crisis passed. The Creek chieftain succeeded in creating an independent Creek nation strong enough to prevent rapid encroachment on Creek land and in compelling the re-

spect of the governing powers, and by his skillful diplomacy he avoided a war which would have been disastrous for his people. A contemporary document describing the invasion of Bowles is appended.—*Adolph Stone*.

9476. MILLER, NYLÉ H. Surveying the southern boundary line of Kansas. *Kansas Hist. Quart.* 1 (2) Feb. 1932: 104-139.—Two years after the Kansas-Nebraska act Congress provided for establishment and surveying of the boundaries, but not till the spring of 1867 was the work begun. Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph E. Johnston, with four companies of cavalry and two of infantry, was commissioned to survey the southern boundary along the 37th parallel as far as the New Mexico border. This article publishes Johnston's journal from May 16 to Oct. 29, 1857, from the time Ft. Leavenworth was left till the party was well on its journey back. Ca. 462 miles were surveyed between May 30 and Sept. 10. The line was not effective for considerable stretches until Indian titles were bought up, and the last of these purchases, that of the Quapaws, was not effected till ten years later. Johnston was a scrupulous but brief journalist, noting among other things coal in southeastern Kansas and commenting upon what has come to be the proverbial eccentricity of some of the rivers such as the Neosho and the Verdigris. There were no stops for Sundays or holidays and the work was completed by military schedule. The original journal is in the library of William and Mary's College.—*F. A. Shannon*.

9477. MULLETT, CHARLES F. Imperial ideas at the First Continental Congress. *Southw. Soc. Sci. Quart.* 12 (3) Dec. 1931: 238-244.—Members of the First Continental Congress did not gather with their minds made up to declare independence. All felt that something should be done, but few knew what. A small group favored self taxation, more favored home rule over taxation and internal policy within the British empire, still others, especially Galloway, wanted a federation with Great Britain, while a final group favored a commonwealth of nations similar to that existing between England and Scotland.—*J. A. Rickard*.

9478. PETERSON, CONRAD. John Hanson, president of the United States in Congress assembled. *Swedish-Amer. Hist. Bull.* 4 (4) Nov. 1931: 7-12.—It would be sophistry to declare that George Washington was not the first U. S. president. The office, as now understood, did not exist before 1789. According to the *Journals of the Continental Congress* John Hanson served as the third president (or presiding officer) of congress under the Articles of Confederation. Samuel Huntington served until the first real election took place on July 9, 1781. Samuel Johnston was elected but declined and Thomas McKean was elected the next day. He served until November 5, 1781, when John Hanson was elected.—*Florence E. Smith*.

9479. PITTMAN, EDWARD F. The newspaper collection of the Historical, Memorial and Art department of Iowa. *Ann. of Iowa* 17 (7) Jan. 1931: 483-512.—Since the creation of the Newspaper Collection of the Historical Department of Iowa by Charles Aldrich in 1892, this institution has augmented its files yearly until at present it contains 10,995 volumes of bound newspapers. With the exception of 225 volumes of the *New York Herald*, the *New York Times*, and 17 other old New York newspapers these files are all of local origin. The report concludes with a detailed list of each of the Iowa papers, its dates of publication and exact location in the files.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

9480. POUND, ARTHUR. Charles Clinton, the first of the American Clintons. *Quart. J. New York State Hist. Assn.* 12 (4) Oct. 1931: 375-389.—Charles Clinton, father of James and George Clinton, came from Ireland to America in 1729 and settled in Ulster county, N. Y., in 1731. As surveyor and frontier farmer, Clinton

attained moderate means, enough to send his two older sons to Princeton in the 1750's. In the French and Indian War he commanded detachments of New York militia, and in 1758, though 68 years old, took an active part in Bradstreet's successful campaign against Fort Frontenac. He died in 1773.—*J. W. Pratt*.

9481. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK. The last Indian council of the French at Detroit. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sect. II.* 25 (3) May 1931: 165-168.—De Belestre, in command at Detroit, took occasion to hold a council at that post before the surrender to Major Rogers, who had already demanded possession. This was held on Nov. 28, 1760, and was attended by Hurons, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, and Sauteux. A full report was made by de Belestre to the president of the Navy Board, Paris, June 16, 1762, which Riddell here produces in translation.—*Alison Ewart*.

9482. ROBISON, DAN M. Governor Robert L. Taylor and the Blair educational bill in Tennessee. *Tennessee Hist. Mag.* 2 (1) Oct. 1931: 28-49.—*J. W. Holland*.

9483. STEWART, JUDD (preface by); ABBATT, WILLIAM; LOWRIE, JOHN M. Rare Lincolniana. *Mag. Hist. with Notes & Queries.* 45 (1) Extra No. 177 1932: 10-60.—This study consists of "Lincoln's first inaugural address," with a preface; "Lincoln's congressional associates, 1847-1849"; and "The lessons of our national sorrow—a discourse delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the Sabbath morning, April 16, 1865, succeeding the death of Abraham Lincoln." [See Entry 4: 5542]

9484. TAGGERT, HAROLD F. La Follette and Roosevelt. *Hist. Outlook.* 23 (3) Mar. 1932: 107-112.—The personal antipathies of Roosevelt, the opportunist, and La Follette, the reformer, did much to hamper the organization of the progressive movement and to limit its achievements. Roosevelt and La Follette met for the first time during the winter of 1889-1890. From 1891 to 1905 little contact occurred between the two. During the Roosevelt administration clashes came, but the two grew pretty close for a time in 1910-1911, so that La Follette even expected aid from Roosevelt in the approaching convention. Then the tide turned. Finally an analysis of the election results is made.—*Herman Pinkerton*.

9485. UNSIGNED. George Washington—engineer. *Engin. News-Rec.* 108 (7) Feb. 18, 1932: 238-239.

9486. WILLIAMS, SAMUEL C. Hazard's proposed colony in the Tennessee country—1775. *Tennessee Hist. Mag.* 2 (1) Oct. 1931: 50-61.—Based on *Notes on proposed settlements in the West*, a document in the collection of J. M. Toner, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, and edited and contributed by Beverly W. Bond, Jr. to the *Publications of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio*, 1925. The manuscript is a copy made by Toner, and its authorship is not established beyond doubt. Williams advances the thesis that the notes were written by Samuel Hazard of Philadelphia. Portions of the notes relevant to a proposed colony in Tennessee, at the junction of the Holston and Little Tennessee rivers, are reproduced verbatim.—*J. W. Holland*.

9487. WYLLUS, RUFUS KAY. Padre Luis Velarde's "Relación de Pimería Alta," 1716. *New Mexico Hist. Rev.* 6 (2) Apr. 1931: 111-157.—An interesting minor account of early missionary efforts in what is now South Arizona and Northern Sonora is found in the *relación* or memorial of Padre Luis Velarde at the mission Nuestra Señora de los Dolores. It is a description and chronicle of Pimería Alta. It is of interest because it contains many geographical notions of the time concerning Pimería Alta and the Northern Mystery, it shows the conditions and the troubles of the Jesuit missions besides giving a résumé of the history of the Pinfa missions. Section one contains a description of the site,

longitude and latitude of the nations of the Pimería, section 2 speaks of the qualities and climate of Pimería and the origin and customs of its natives, and section 3 is a chronicle of the events from the beginning of Christianity there (1687). The document is dated May 30, 1716.—*Herbert I. Bloom.*

## AMERICA SOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 8859, 9214, 9346, 10305, 10435, 10563)

**9489. BASADRE, JORGE.** *La multitud, la ciudad y el campo en la historia del Perú.* [The mob, the city, and the country in the history of Peru.] *Rev. Univ. (Univ. Mayor de San Marcos).* 23 (1–2) 1929: 3–9; (3) 1929: 395–541.—Collective property holding and complicated governing machinery indicated lack of individualism in the Inca civilization. Every minute detail of life was regulated by the state. In the new Spanish state the conquerors were usually given certain rights, and feudalism and municipalities developed side by side. Lima of the viceroyalty was famous for its luxury, public celebrations, and its women. Even the convents were palaces. But feudal rights were null and void after three generations and earthquakes destroyed most of the beautiful buildings of Lima. The Indians rebelled in 1780. The creoles formed a discordant element because they were shut out of office. In about 1822 Peru became a republic with the usual succession of constitutions. The problem of centralization after the French manner caused considerable difficulty, because of the varying geographical districts and the heterogeneous population. Lima did not dominate the situation as did Paris. In the 19th century industrialism brought unhappiness and a desire on the part of the people for the richness and glory of colonial days. There was mob violence in Lima during the revolutions of 1834, 1844 and 1872 and there were also outbreaks in the outlying cities. The Negroes, freed in 1855, were blamed unjustly for much crime.—*Hope Henderson.*

**9490. CABRERA, PABLO.** *Antecedentes de la representación teatral en Córdoba.* [Antecedents of theatrical representation in Córdoba.] *Rev. de la Univ. Nacional de Córdoba.* 17 (1–2) Mar. 1930: 3–21.—The earliest drama, like that of Spain, was religious. In 1700 the bishop of Córdoba, Fray Manuel Mercadillo, inspired an *auto*, to encourage the proper celebration of *Corpus Christi* with processions, floats, and huge figures. There is record of no other performances until 1726 when it was planned to give a play. Unfortunately, the manuscript was destroyed. In 1733 the goat was formally introduced as a character of the *sainete*; and a play, *The church militant*, was given at the dedication of a chapel. In 1816 Charles O'Donnell formed a society for the purpose of building a theater. Political events interrupted this project. A request in 1836 for a theater refers to one already existing, perhaps that of O'Donnell. Three years later the famous actor, Juan Casacuberta, decided to build a theater worthy of the city. Contemporary newspapers of 1855 give laudatory accounts of the performance of a troop of Italian opera singers. Since 1855 there has been a steady patronage of the theater.—*Hope Henderson.*

**9491. CABRERA, PABLO.** *Ulterioridades del drama de Cruz Alta.* [More about the drama of Cruz Alta.] *Rev. de la Univ. Nacional de Córdoba.* 17 (9–10) Nov. 1930: 150–213.—Juan Gutiérrez de la Concha was a native of Santander. He took part in an expedition in Algiers and helped to prepare an edition of Ciscar's *Course in mathematics*. He was named governor of the province of Córdoba, Argentina. With Santiago de Liniers, captain in the navy, he defeated the British in an attack made upon Buenos Aires in 1806. In honor of

**9488. WYMAN, WALKER D. F. X. Aubry:** *Santa Fé freighter, pathfinder and explorer.* *New Mexico Hist. Rev.* 7 (1) Jan. 1932: 1–31.—A description of trips by an early trader from the Middle West to New Mexico, California, and Mexico.—*Herbert I. Bloom.*

this victory the city struck off a commemorative coin. Mention of his marriage to Doña Petrona de Irigoyen, native of Buenos Aires, is found in a legal document providing for her dowry. In 1810 de la Concha took an active part in a counter-revolution which was unsuccessful. As a result his property was taken over by the state and he was executed. Documents reprinted record Doña Irigoyen's attempt to regain a dowry right in the goods confiscated. Her native land became so distasteful to her as a result of the tragedy that she removed herself and her family to Spain. The government gave her a pension and educated her children. Two of her sons became famous.—*Hope Henderson.*

**9492. CASO, ALFONSO.** *Un codice en Otomi.* [A codex in Otomi.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sept. 17–22, 1928.* 1930: 130–135.—Description of a manuscript in the possession of C. C. James. The content gives the ancient history of Mexico, and is in Otomi dialect of Nahuatl. The paper dates from the 17th century, and bears a water mark consisting of a Maltese cross in a pear-shaped circle, under which are the letters "E A." The first dozen pages contain annals of the years 1539–1618, and other events up to 1632. Following page 11 there is a calendar in Otomi, giving the names of the 20 days of the month, and on page 13 the names of the months are given. (Illus.)—*W. D. Wallis.*

**9493. CÓRDOBA, FEDERICO.** *Saco fué un carácter.* [Saco was a character.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 26 (1) Jul. 1930: 8–23; (2) Sep. 1930: 210–248.—José Antonio Saco, Cuban patriot, exiled by order of Tacón in 1834, never lost his interest in his country. Although an exile he was three times elected delegate to the cortes in Spain. He was strict in his adherence to conviction. Several times he refused to accept high-salaried positions because he felt that he would betray a trust to his country. As a consequence he and his family lived in dire poverty. Although he saw Cuba sorely oppressed by Spanish misgovernment he opposed annexation to the United States. He wanted Cuba to be an independent nation. He wrote against slavery, trying to evolve a plan whereby industry would be better off without slaves. He was an ardent advocate of freedom of the press. He married the widow of a Cuban patriot martyr, General Narciso Lopez.—*Hope Henderson.*

**9494. DOCCA, SOUZA.** *A Brazil e a independencia d'Uruguai.* [Brazil and the independence of Uruguay.] *Rev. do Inst. Hist. e Geog. do Rio Grande do Sul.* 9 (3) 1929: 465–478.—A study of Uruguay's struggle with Argentina, from the Brazilian standpoint.

**9495. LAMARQUE, NYDIA.** *Mariano Moreno, el Jacobino.* [Mariano Moreno, the Jacobin.] *Nosotros.* 25 (266) Jul. 1931: 225–244.—Although Moreno was brought up a strict Catholic and intended for the priesthood, his contact with the new ideas at the University of Chuquiasaca thoroughly aroused in him the spirit of the French Revolution. The reading of a Spanish edition of the *Social Contract*, made in Venezuela, gave him his program and prepared him for his leadership, as secretary of the revolutionary council of Buenos Aires in 1810 and as hero of the revolutionary movement in the South. Although he could have known but few of the details of the French revolutionary movement, owing to the Spanish censorship in South America, the parallelism of his own views and policy with those of Robespierre is remarkable. He also stood for the terror as a weapon of revolution to counteract the terror of

the reaction, but he never used it unjustly or injudiciously. His fall in 1811 marked the failure of the purely democratic revolution and the setting in of the long period of reaction finally culminating in Rosas.—*L. L. Bernard*.

9496. LEONARD, IRVING A. A Mexican "mascara" of the XVIIth century. *Rev. de Estudios Hispanicos*. 2(2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 156-167.—The occasional *auto-de-fé* was not typical of the life of Mexico at the time of the viceroys, for the temperament of the Indians and Spanish alike did not incline to the ascetic. The "mascaras" (*mascaradas*), or masked processions, were a popular form of entertainment, and various historical or mythical persons were represented. Floats were sometimes a feature of these parades, and there was great rivalry for prizes among the craftsmen of the trades. These pageants were held on important occasions, and the rich might be taxed to aid in defraying the expense. Don Carlos, the great scholar of the New World, had intimate knowledge of these *mascaras* and has left us a detailed description of one.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

9497. MAHONEY, TOM. The Columbus raid. *Southw. Rev.* 17(2) Jan. 1932: 161-171.—Details of the raid on March 8, 1916, of Pancho Villa, the Mexican bandit general. Incensed at the United States' recognition of Carranza as the *de facto* ruler of Mexico, Villa led 500 followers into Columbus, looted nearly every store in town and slew several *gringoes*, including American officers and privates.—*Marguerite B. Hamer*.

9498. MANCHESTER, ALAN K. The rise of the Brazilian aristocracy. *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 11(2) May 1931: 145-168.—The landed gentry of the plantations, which composed a native aristocracy, was the controlling element in Brazil at the time of independence. The cleavage between the *masombo* (the Brazilian born Portuguese) and the European Portuguese, dates back to the colonization period. The colonists built a new aristocracy, having as its economic foundation the land and a dependent peasantry. This was in the north; in the south the development of a landed aristocracy was late, because of the failure to find a suitable agricultural product. Poverty drove the settlers over the mountains to the Paraná-Paraguay basin, where the Paulista (of São Paulo) aristocracy developed. This aristocracy, through its control of local politics and military service, was able to manage affairs for its own benefit. They were opposed by the newcomers from Portugal, who devoted their chief attention to business. After the return of the ruler to Portugal, these two parties became the "absolutists," of Portuguese origin, favoring an absolute monarchy under Dom Pedro, and the "constitutionalists," of Brazilian origin, who favored a constitutional kingdom entirely independent of Portugal. The final success of the revolution depended upon the cooperation of these two groups. Independence was recognized in 1825, but only six years later, by the expulsion of Dom Pedro, was Brazil freed of the Portuguese. From then on, the country was controlled by the landed aristocracy.—*Max Savelle*.

9499. MARRO, JUAN del. La fundación científica del cubano Rafael G. Abreu. [The scientific foundation of the Cuban, Raphael G. Abreu.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana*. 26(1) Jul. 1930: 51-69.—The Spanish-Cuban Historical Institute has just published the first volume of a series of unpublished documents for the history of Spanish America (1664-1783). This Institute is housed in the old Carmelite convent of Los Remedios in Seville. The first work of the Institute was that of cataloguing, so that an investigator may find not only the material in the Institute but what is available in other Spanish libraries. After this is completed publication of documents will begin in earnest.—*Hope Henderson*.

9500. MARTINEZ PAZ, ENRIQUE. Don Mariano Fragueiro—Noticia biográfica y crítica. [Biographical and critical study of Mariano Fragueiro.] *Rev. de la Univ. Nacional de Córdoba*. 17(3-4) May 1930: 3-65.—Mariano Fragueiro (1795-1872) first appeared in politics as a supporter of the Unitarian party at Córdoba, acting as delegate to Buenos Aires. After a short period as governor he became an exile in Cuba. In 1841 he returned to Buenos Aires, apparently on friendly terms with the tyrant Rosas. Upon the fall of Rosas he took a position in General Urquiza's cabinet, and in 1856 became governor. He was kidnapped by the opposition and threatened with violence. Disillusioned he resigned. In the same year he was sent by Córdoba to the National Constitutional Convention of which he became president, the high point of his political life. Before he retired in 1866 he served in the national senate. He was a social economist and believed that revolutionary movements were caused by maldistribution of wealth. He was much interested in banks, considering them the natural regulators of economic and social life. Authority as opposed to individualism was part of his scheme. His book, *Organization of credit*, was directed toward social reform. He placed much faith in the development of science. Property was to belong to the individual but its disposal was to be in the hands of the state. *Problems of Argentina* contains suggestions for the problems of constitutional organization.—*Hope Henderson*.

9501. NEWHALL, BEATRICE. Juan Zorilla de San Martín. *Bull. Pan-Amer. Union*. 66(2) Feb. 1932: 96-102.—The fame of Juan Zorilla de San Martín, poet-diplomat of Uruguay, rests largely upon *La Leyenda Patria* and *Tabaré*. The latter is an epic of the mestizo—"like his race, like the desert, like a tomb abandoned by death—a tongueless mouth, a heavenless eternity."—*Max Savelle*.

9502. PEDREIRA, ANTONIO S. Hostos y Martí. [Hostos and Martí.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana*. 26(2) Sep. 1930: 249-253.—José Julián Martí (1853-95) is the Cuban who most closely resembles Eugenio María de Hostos (1839-1903) in ideas. Like Hostos he lived by newspaper writing, teaching, and translating for a New York publishing house. Hostos in Porto Rico met the same lack of cooperation as Martí in Cuba. They wanted freedom for the Antilles and a Spanish-American confederacy of these islands. Martí was exiled to the Isle of Pines at the age of 17. He was educated in Spain. For 15 years he worked diligently for the cause of freedom only to be disappointed. He rested from his labors for a while in Santo Domingo only to take part in another separatist movement in 1893. In 1895 he died in the battle of Dos Ríos. His writing was emotional, colorful, and enthusiastic.—*Hope Henderson*.

9503. PRATT, E. J. Anglo-American commercial and political rivalry on the Plata, 1820-1830. *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 11(3) Aug. 1931: 302-325.—The Pogham expedition of 1806 increased the British market and influence on the River Plata. The aid given by British merchants and captains to the revolutionists made British influence the rival of that of Brazil, and a regular line of packets plied between Buenos Aires and London after 1824. Although the United States had entered the field during the Napoleonic wars the general impression was that it was only a stopping place on the way to and from China. American trade grew rapidly, however, and American coarse cottons nearly drove British out of the market. The result was jealousy. Canning's policies on the Plata, carried out by Parish, increased British influence. This increase was strenuously combated by Forbes. The refusal of British publishers to print articles favoring the Americans was met by pamphlets containing the speeches of Henry Clay. Forbes also secured most favored treatment. British influence achieved its greatest triumph in the war between Brazil and Argentina over the "Banda Ori-

tal," in which Canning, by counsel to the "Independence" party in the Banda, contributed largely to the success of the independence movement. Forbes had looked upon the British activities as colonization in disguise, and therefore a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. Argentina appealed to the United States under the Monroe Doctrine, on the grounds that Portugal was aiding Brazil. There was no response from the United States, either against England or against Brazil; and with the independence of Uruguay, together with the production of its own flour by Argentina, Anglo-American rivalry in that part of the world practically ended.—*Max Savelle*.

9504. RAMOS, JUAN P. La escuela de Enrico Ferri en la república Argentina. [The school of Henry Ferri in Argentina.] *Rev. de Facul. de Derecho y Ciencias Soc. (Univ. Nacional de Buenos Aires)*. 8(26) Jan. 1929: 5-22.—Henry Ferri, an Italian, was the founder of criminal anthropology. Piñero established the system of the positivist school in 1887 in the University of Buenos Aires while Ferri and his companions were still struggling to gain recognition for the system in Italy. In 1888 a society of legal anthropology was founded in Buenos Aires. In 1891 the penal code of Argentina was reformed but rejected by the legislature. The legal publications and the professors represented the positivist school. The commission of 1906, although of this school, did not advocate startling reform. In 1917 another slight advance was made and in 1922 a still greater. In the same year was founded the "Center for Penal Studies" which carried on the work of the old society. During this long period university instruction in law has followed the leadership of Henry Ferri.—*Hope Henderson*.

9505. RANGEL, NICOLAS. Nuevos datos para la biografía de José María Heredia y Heredia. [New documents for the biography of Don José María Heredia y Heredia.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana*. 25(3) May 1930: 355-380.—The first group of documents are extracts from the minutes of the Fifth Constitutional Congress of Mexico in which Heredia, Cuban poet, took part. He voted against a motion to declare worthy citizens Santa Anna, Salgado, and other popular heroes on the ground that such honors are dangerous. He opposed proscription as likely to cause crime. Strangely enough he opposed two pardons for persons sentenced to capital punishment because he felt that law and order should be maintained. He opposed a movement to turn out of office a large number of government employees who had stopped work when a *coup d'état* had suddenly given them a new boss. He favored the prohibition of bullfights. The next documents are taken from the first sessions of the Fifth Constitutional Legislature of Mexico. The discussion centers around Heredia's right to be a delegate. He was a native of Cuba but he had lived for some time in Mexico holding high office and considering himself a citizen. The complexity of Mexican constitutions complicated the case.—*Hope Henderson*.

9506. ROUSSIER, PAUL. Un voyage dans la partie orientale de l'île Saint-Domingue en l'an sept. [Travel in the eastern part of the Island of Santo Domingo in the year VII.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* 44 1929: 93-109.—In the treaty of Basle (1795) Spain ceded to France Santo Domingo, the eastern part of the Island of Haiti. In 1796 Charles-Humbert-Marie Vincent was placed in charge of an expedition to Santo Domingo. The chief value of the island, according to Vincent, lay in its favorable position for trade with Mexico and the north coast of South America, and in the productivity of the soil.—*Lois Olson*.

9507. SANDOVAL, ANGEL. Fundación de Vallegrande como anillo de unión transandina. [The foundation of Vallegrande as a link in the trans-Andine union.] *Bol. de la Soc. Geog. de Sucre*. 29 (307-309) Feb. 1931:

68-100.—An historical account of the settlement of the Vallegrande from the time of Pizarro to the present. Early exploration was related to the Quechua legends of an Eldorado beyond the Andes. Active settlement began with the founding of the city of Jesús y Montesclaros in 1610 and of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in 1611. In 1793 the region had a population of 14,623. By 1900 this had increased to 46,252. Its future is related to local industries, roads leading from eastern Bolivia to Sucre through the valley, and the establishment of *El Lloyd Aero Boliviano* in 1925.—*Lois Olson*.

9508. TRAMOND. État actuel de nos connaissances sur l'histoire de Saint-Domingue. [Present status of our knowledge in regard to the history of San Domingo.] *Acad. d. Sci. Coloniales, C. R. d. Séances, Communications*. 10 1927-1928 (publ. 1929): 481-492.

9509. VALLE, ADRIÁN del. La Revista Bimestre Cubana en su primera época. [The early history of the Revista Bimestre Cubana.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana*. 27(3) May-Jun. 1931: 329-346.—A review of the early history of the organization and promotion of the *Revista* as the chief organ of constructive democratic culture in Cuba, together with an analysis of its contents during this period, showing culture contacts with Spain, the United States, France, Germany, England, and Italy, with titles of articles and of editorial comment. Contacts with the United States, Germany, and Great Britain rivaled those with Spain (1831-1834) and surpassed those with other countries.—*L. L. Bernard*.

9510. VALVERDE, ANTONIO L. Jurisconsultos cubanos—Luis Hidalgo Gato, 1749-1833. [Cuban lawyers—Luis Hidalgo Gato, 1749-1833.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana*. 26(1) Jul. 1930: 45-50.—Hidalgo came of a distinguished Cuban family. He studied at the Royal and Pontifical University of Havana. He received the lawyer's degree in Mexico and later at Puerto Principe. His career was very successful. Among the important positions which he held were those of city attorney for Havana, consulting lawyer for the governor general of Cuba, consulting attorney for an exporting company, vice-president of the Academy of Jurisprudence of San Fernando, and member of the Board of Censors of the Press. He had much influence on his contemporaries which he directed consistently toward upholding the government.—*Hope Henderson*.

9511. VALVERDE, ANTONIO L. Jurisconsultos cubanos—Pedro Antonio de Ayala—1753-1830. [Cuban lawyers—Peter Anthony de Ayala—1753-1830.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana*. 26(2) Sep. 1930: 189-193.—Peter Anthony de Ayala studied law at the Royal and Pontifical University of Havana where he took the degree of doctor of laws in 1777. He was elected to a position at this same university when he was only 25. Later he became dean of the law faculty. He was very proud of his nephew Nicholas Manuel de Escobedo y Rivero, a famous Cuban lawyer. He was interested in the manufacture of sugar and made for himself a place in the world of business.—*Hope Henderson*.

9512. VALVERDE, ANTONIO L. Jurisconsultos cubanos: Rafael González y Alvarez de Guillén, 1756-1827. [Cuban jurisconsults: Rafael González y Alvarez de Guillén, 1756-1827.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana*. 28(1) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 34-44.—This jurist, who served for 40 years as legal adviser for the popular council of representatives of Cuba without pay, was unusually well versed in the laws of Spain, Cuba, Mexico, and Santo Domingo (being admitted to the bar in the last three countries) and devoted much of his time and resources to securing justice for the common people. He avoided partisan politics and held many offices and honors under the Spanish colonial government in Cuba. He brought about several local reforms, served as a member of the international commission on the abolition of slavery, was professor of canon and civil law in the University of Havana, and was a member of the board of censorship.

He exercised a quieting influence in politics without opposing Cuban rights.—*L. L. Bernard.*

9513. X. X. X. Alejandro de Humboldt y la Sociedad Económica. [Alexander von Humboldt and the Economic Society.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana*. 25 (3) May 1930: 463-465.—The document was taken from the minutes of the meeting of the Economic Society of Friends of the Country in which is given an account of the information presented to it by Baron von Humboldt in 1804 concerning minerals in certain hills of Guanacavaca.—*Hope Henderson.*

## THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 9310, 9412, 10233, 10278)

9514. ANCEL, JACQUES. L'Entente et la Grèce pendant la guerre mondiale: les origines de l'expédition de Salonique. [The Entente and Greece during the World War: the origins of the expedition to Salonika.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale*. 9 (3) Jul. 1931: 225-233.—When Venizelos, upon English suggestion, offered to carry out his alliance obligations toward Serbia, there was no dissenting voice in Greece. Greece wished to realize her *grande idée*, the taking of Constantinople, which conflicted with Russian aspirations, although Russia, to secure the Greek fleet, did not interpose a clear veto. Constantine's policy was founded on duplicity; he said constantly that he would intervene on the allied side, and as regularly found pretexts for not doing so. To avoid intervention he proposed to the Allies that they use Greek ports. Thus it was Constantine, rather than Venizelos, who was responsible for the occupation of Salonika.—*T. S. Anderson.*

9515. BAJEV, I. V. Poljsko pitanje i stara ruska vlast. [The Polish problem and the old Russian government during the World War.] *Ruski Arhiv*. (16-17) 1932: 77-95.—An analysis based on official documents, of the contradictory, fallacious, and unsuccessful policy of the Russian government towards Poland and the Poles.—*Alex. Jelacic.*

9516. BENEŠ, VOJTA. Masaryk a česká Amerika v počátcích války. [Masaryk and the Czechs in America at the beginning of the War.] *Naše Revoluce*. 7 (2) 1930-1931: 145-160.—A description of T. G. Masaryk's first negotiations with his Czech countrymen in the United States at the end of 1914 and in January and February, 1915, mainly reprints of Masaryk's letters, which provided the basis for the movement in the United States in support of the Czech revolution. Particularly by its financial support this movement afterwards enabled the Czech revolutionaries successfully to conclude their activities in Europe.—*Josef Susta.*

9517. BLACK, CAMILLE, and RENOUVIN, PIERRE. L'art. 231 du Traité de Versailles. Sa genèse et sa signification. [Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles. Its origin and its significance.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale*. 10 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-24.—Article 231 of the Versailles treaty was not the work of the commission on responsibilities, whose members rejected any idea of expressing a general judgment upon German policy in the treaty. It was the result of the work of the commission on reparations and of the intervention of the supreme council in the work of that commission. It did not pretend to pass a general judgment upon German pre-war policy, but only to establish the fact of material aggression with which military events of the war began and to base the damages assessed upon the legally accepted principle of the responsibility of the aggressor. This idea was expressed in the Lansing memorandum of Nov. 5, 1918, to which the Germans made no objection. A mistranslation of the text led the German delegation at Versailles to believe it involved a sweeping condemnation of German pre-war policy. The authors of the treaty did, in fact, believe in this wider respon-

sibility, but that broader judgment was not written into the treaty.—*T. S. Anderson.*

9518. CHANCE, ROGER. Fort Douamont. *Fortnightly Rev.* 128 (767) Nov. 1, 1930: 646-652.

9519. FUCHS, ALFRED. Papežství za války a po ní. [The papacy during and after the war.] *Časopis Svobodné Školy Politických Nauk*. 3 (1) Oct. 1930: 12-17.—The liberal press of the Allies, and especially that of Sonnino, reproached the pope for being neutral. Beneš and Masaryk looked for contacts with the Vatican. Stefanik especially was able to find friends.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

9520. HEYSE, TH. La documentation de la guerre en Belgique. [Historical material concerning the war in Belgium since 1919.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale*. 10 (1) Jan. 1932: 53-81.—An account of Belgian documentary sources on the war and of some Belgian works on the topic.—*T. S. Anderson.*

9521. HORVATH, EUGEN. Der Dualismus und seine Auflösung. [The dual monarchy and its demise.] *A Haborús Felölésseg Diplomaciai és Körtörténeti Szemle*. 2 (5) Jan. 1931: 325-346; (6) Apr. 1931: 405-420.—This is intended as a general survey of the responsibility for the World War and the part Hungary played in its development. The article falls into eleven divisions: (1) Source materials; (2) introduction, brief historical background; (3) Austrian centralism and domination; (4) the question of nationality; (5) the treaty of 1867 and the structure of the Dual Monarchy; (6) the minorities question; (7) the Bohemian situation; (8) Hungary and the diplomacy of the monarchy; (9) the first Balkan crisis (1871-1880); (10) Hungary and the Triple Alliance (1881-1895); (11) weaknesses of the Central European treaty systems (1895-1910). Further historical research will only tend towards the removal of the stigma unjustly placed upon the conquered by the victors.—*Dezsö Lazar.*

9522. ISAAC, JULES. L'histoire des origines de la guerre dans les manuels allemands. [The history of the origins of the war in German manuals.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale*. 10 (1) Jan. 1932: 25-52.—The historical manuals for secondary schools written in Germany since the war show a very partisan tendency when dealing with the background and immediate origins of the war. They frequently omit all reference to points damaging to the German case or make use of forced interpretations.—*T. S. Anderson.*

9523. LAURENS, ADOLPHE. La guerre sous-marine et les neutres. [The submarine war and the neutrals.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale*. 9 (4) Oct. 1931: 337-368.—The submarine war of the Germans and the British blockade placed the neutral nations of Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden in a most difficult position. At first the war brought them great commercial opportunities, but soon the British restrictions diminished them. As the British sought to bend the neutrals to their purpose of blockading Germany, the Germans retaliated upon neutral shipping with their submarines. Norway, by reason of her position, complied largely with British wishes and suffered tremendous losses from submarines. Denmark and Holland played difficult roles, above all determined to remain at peace. Sweden was sympathetic toward Germany and was least interfered with by the submarines. At the same time the Allies had to show her consideration because she was a means of communication with Russia. Even Spain faced difficulties. Thus, in the war for the protection of the rights of the small nations, the maritime rights of those nations were ruthlessly overridden.—*T. S. Anderson.*

9524. LIDDELL HART, B. H. The inner story of the Aisne, 1918. *Fortnightly Rev.* 129 (770) Feb. 1931: 170-182.

9525. MACDONELL, ARCHIBALD. "The old red patch." The 1st Canadian division at the breaking of

**the Canal du Nord line.** *Canad. Defence Quart.* 9(1) Oct. 1931: 10-26.—After the battle of Amiens the Canadian corps moved north and after the capture of the Quéant-Drocourt line, advanced close up to the line of the Canal du Nord, from which it eventually jumped off on the morning of Sept. 27, 1918, in the operation described in this article when the 1st Canadian division, fighting all day, captured all its objectives, advanced  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles, and by dark was holding a defensive flank 4,000 yards in length. The excellent cooperation between all arms and services alone made this success possible.—*Alison Ewart.*

**9526. MURRAY, W. W.** *Canadians in "Dunsterforce."* *Canad. Defence Quart.* 9(1) Oct. 1931: 92-100.—This is a further instalment of the story of Canadians in Persia during the Great War. This part ends with the fall of Baku.—*Alison Ewart.*

**9527. PAULOVÁ, MILADA.** *Počátky vnitřního odboje u Slovinců a Charvátů.* [The beginnings of the internal revolt in Slovenia and Croatia.] *Časopis Národního Muzea v Praze.* 105 (3-4) 1931: 231-253.—The author here makes a contribution to our knowledge of the internal conditions and political activities of the Slovenes and Croats during the Great War, 1914-1918. In particular she demonstrates the discord in the relations of the Catholic and Progressive parties among the Slovenes with Serbia. She also deals with the efforts for the union of the South Slavs at the beginning of the war, the importance of Trieste and the desire there for opening negotiations between the South Slav patriots and the powers in 1915, and, finally, with the relations between the Croat Catholic circles, especially Bishop Mahnič, and the South Slav emigrants in Switzerland.—*Josef Susta.*

**9528. SALVEMINI, GAETANO.** *La diplomatie italienne pendant la grande guerre.* [Italian diplomacy during the World War.] *Res Publica.* 1(2) Dec. 1931: 167-202.—Nationalists favored intervention on the winning side in order to accomplish nationalist aims. The democratic interventionists under Bissolati wished to intervene in order to create a new international order, but few understood this idea. Many, under the leadership of Mussolini, accepted the nationalist viewpoint, although to the uninformed they seemed to agree with Bissolati. Thus the interventionist movement was spiritual chaos. Sonnino believed in a short war and thought Italian intervention would turn the tide. Italy was to have her private war with Austria, only incidentally connected with the general war, and Austria was not to be destroyed but left intact as protection against the South Slavs whom Sonnino regarded as the real enemy. This attitude compromised the whole allied effort against Austria by destroying Serbian enthusiasm and rebuffing the aspirations of the subject nationalities of Austria. Caporetto gave the final blow to Sonnino's policy, and Orlando, who succeeded him, appeared to accept the idea of a dissolution of Austria.—*T. S. Anderson.*

**9529. STEEL, W. ARTHUR.** *Wireless telegraphy in the Canadian corps in France.* *Canad. Defence Quart.* 9(1) Oct. 1931: 105-116.—With the trek to the Rhine, Steel concludes his story. [See Entries 2: 2626; 3: 12251, 17206.]—*Alison Ewart.*

**9530. SWAIN, JOSEPH WARD.** *Woodrow Wilson's fight for peace.* *Current Hist.* 35(6) Mar. 1932: 805-812.—Recent publication of *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1917* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931) makes possible a reexamination of Woodrow Wilson's attempt to keep us out of war. Wilson's policy was not determined by Anglo-French propaganda, fear that our loans to the Allies would not be secure in case of German victory, or by pro-British prejudices. Even during February and March, 1917, after diplomatic relations with Germany had been severed, Wilson made two attempts to bring peace. He

appealed to all neutrals to follow the United States in opposition to Germany's submarine warfare, and attempted to bring Austria into a separate peace so that the German people might become discouraged.—*Flor- ence E. Smith.*

**9531. UNSIGNED.** *L'entrée en guerre de la Bulgarie, d'après les documents diplomatiques bulgares.* [The entrance of Bulgaria into the war, according to the Bulgarian documents.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Guerre Mondiale.* 9(3) Jul. 1931: 257-298; (4) Oct. 1931: 392-420.—*T. S. Anderson.*

**9532. UNSIGNED.** *Les origines de la guerre: un neuvième volume de documents français (tome III.—2e série).* [The origins of the war: a ninth volume of French documents (volume III, 2nd series).] *Europe Nouvelle.* 15 (726) Jan. 9, 1932: 53-58.—The volume covers the period Jan.-Sep., 1903; a number of important documents are quoted here.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**9533. URBAS, EMMANUEL.** *Die grosse Wiener Aktenpublikation.* [The great publication of political documents in Vienna.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 224(3) Jun. 1931: 229-256.—The author discusses some chapters from the eight volumes of *Austria-Hungary's foreign policy, from the Bosnian crisis 1908 to the outbreak of the War, 1914*, issued in Vienna in 1930. (1) The annexation of Bosnia was the first attack of Austrian diplomacy on Serbia. It met violent opposition throughout Europe, and caused an economic boycott in Turkey backed by England. (2) The dangers of the Balkan war in 1912 were not foreseen in Vienna, two favorable opportunities for intervention being missed. (3) The Austrian relations with Russia were not always strained, but presented a good chance for cooperation even in 1913. (4) Those with England were chiefly determined by Germany. (5) Those between Vienna and Berlin were sometimes troubled by the divergent interests of both powers in Turkey, Bulgaria, and Rumania. (6) Those with Italy were influenced more than once by Germany's urgent desire to continue the Triple Alliance. (7) As to the events of July, 1914, the documents throw new light on the Serbian *Crna Ruka* (Black Hand), on the motives of the Austrian memorandum sent to Berlin on July 2, 1914, and on the fatal negligence of the Austrian relations to Italy. The Vienna diplomats did not realize that after the failure to localize the conflict the key of the situation was in Rome.—*Hans Frerk.*

**9534. WANDERSEE, GEORG.** *Der deutsche Generalstab und der sechste Band der britischen Dokumente.* [The German General Staff and the sixth volume of the British documents.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 10(2) Feb. 1932: 137-146.—The 6th volume of the British documents contains evidence that there existed in the British foreign office and diplomatic and consular service a group of men who hated and feared Germany and who, in order to prevent a rapprochement between the two countries, raised the spectre of German "bureaucracy, militarism, and junkerdom." To keep such men as Grey in line they claimed to know of plans for an invasion of England by the German General Staff. There is not the slightest trace of such a plan ever having been considered by the German military authorities.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

**9535. WERSTADT, JAROSLAV.** *Politické plány české Maffie v prvním roce války.* [Political designs of the Czech "Maffia" during the first year of the World War.] *Naše Revoluce.* 7(3) 1931: 292-330; (4) 1931: 398-423.—A further chapter of an extensive study started in the last yearbook of this review. It evaluates critically the various plans for the liberation of the Czech nation made in Prague by the so-called "Maffia," and their activities abroad during the first year of the World War. Analysis is made mainly of plans originating from the leader of the Young Czech party, Karel Kramář, until his imprisonment in May, 1915. The negotiations of Vladimír Sís with the Entente diplomats at Sofia was

most important, together with Kramář's negotiations with the Italian consul in Prague. The article further deals with Masaryk's activities in France and England in April and May, 1915, his memorandum to the Eng-

lish minister Grey, and the activities abroad, particularly in Switzerland, of various other Czech politicians, especially Dürich, Stěpánek, and Habrman. (See Entry 3: 3959.)—*Josef Susta*.

## ECONOMICS

### ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 9500, 9679-9680, 9737, 9749, 9766, 9786, 9805, 9808, 9867, 9874, 9918, 9926, 9940, 9944, 10006-10007, 10018, 10022, 10508, 10564)

9536. ÅKERMAN, JOHAN. Quantitative economics. *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 35(1) Jan. 1932: 34-65.—Hitherto attempts to develop a quantitative economics have been limited to special phases. A quantitative economic theory must embrace all phases and should cover the variations in value, output, production costs, price, the psychological factors, and the friction factors of all commodities. Dynamic economics must explain the variations in the relation between present and future production, the relation between past production and present consumption, the relation between economic periods of different length, and the relation between economic and non-economic factors. The principal task, for the present at least, is the explanation of the business cycle. Static analysis has been particularly unfortunate or misleading in attempting to explain the relation between credit and prices, notably as exemplified in the quantity theory of money, the relation between the bank rate of interest and the price level, the fictitious difference between re-investment and new investment and the effects of saving and consumption. In these cases the time factor is indispensable for a correct interpretation. Quantitative economics is inductive, and is for that reason hampered by the absence of needed statistical data. On the other hand, such statistical data as are available can be assimilated only by means of a quantitative economics. For the guidance of economic policies an economic theory that can explain and interpret variations of economic phenomena by means of hypothesis, prognosis and empirical test is indispensable.—*Jens P. Jensen*.

9537. AMOROSO, LUIGI. Equazione differenziale della domanda e teoria matematica delle crisi economiche. [Differential equations of demand and the mathematical theory of economic crises.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46(1) Jan. 1931: 39-40.—The criticism of the author's theory, in the definition of the curves of demand and supply made by C. F. Roos (*J. Pol. Econ.* Oct. 1930, 502) is based on an error of interpretation. The theory advanced by Roos on the cyclical movements of quantities and prices as integrals of a differential equation is less simple than that advanced by the author more than a year earlier.—*Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie*.

9538. BAUER, STÉPHANE. Origine utopique et métaphorique de la théorie du "laissez faire" et de l'équilibre naturel. [Utopian and metaphoric origin of the theory of "laissez faire" and of natural equilibrium.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45(6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 1589-1602.—A reexamination of the origins of *laissez faire* gives rise to three observations: (1) the theory of *laissez faire* was originally conceived as a utopia; (2) it developed as an abuse of a metaphor; (3) this utopian metaphor has perpetuated itself into the 19th century in the guise of a theory of equilibrium. Economic *laissez faire* was utopian, i.e. far from the facts, and purely intellectual in origin, since both in France and England the corn markets of the 18th century were

regulated. The metaphoric use of *laissez faire* carried over from the Pyrrhonean theory of medicine was current not only in Boisguillebert, d'Argenson, Gournay, and the Marquis de Casaux but is found in an old Spanish book by Balthasar Gracian, *Oraculo Manual* (1647) which was translated into French and was very popular in France in the 18th century. Indeed the whole concept of the sovereign and perfect character of nature can be traced through the Renaissance back to the Stoics. The medical analogy marks the work of the Physiocrats, of Adam Smith and of Cournot. Rodbertus protested against this point of view by setting "anthropocracy" in opposition to "physiocracy." Further protests are coming from those who explain economic phenomena in terms of economic institutions rather than in terms of deviations from a rigid system of equilibrium.—*W. Jaffé*.

9539. BOGART, E. L. Pushing back the frontiers. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 22(1) Mar. 1932: 1-9.—The early colonists settled along the Atlantic seaboard, but after the Revolution they began to push westward across the Appalachian mountains. The physical frontier had disappeared by 1890, but there were soon disclosed new frontiers, of industry, finance, and commerce, as well as cultural frontiers. Great progress has been made in the physical sciences and in technology, yet even in these fields there remain many unsettled questions. Economic science has achieved great progress, and has made constructive contributions to human welfare, but the unsolved problems of today constitute another frontier.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

9540. BURCHARDT, FRITZ. Die Schemata des stationären Kreislaufs bei Böhm-Bawerk und Marx. [The schemes of the static cycle in Böhm-Bawerk and Marx.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 35(1) Jan. 1932: 116-176.—An amplification of the static economic cycle of production, or rather reproduction, found in Marx. Marx stresses the stage aspect of goods in the process of production, classifying as incomplete all those calling for additional labor, and complete those where no further labor is necessary. In Marx, unlike Böhm-Bawerk, the focus is upon the single good and single outlay of capital. Constant repetition of the same process observable from one production period to another constitutes the static nature of the economic cycle.—*A. E. Janzen*.

9541. ESPOSITO de FALCO, SALVATORE. Il quarto teorema di G. S. Mill sul capitale. [The fourth theorem of J. S. Mill on capital.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46(4) Apr. 1931: 285-290.—Mill's theorem—demand for products is not demand for labor—is not accepted for the reason (generally adopted) that capital is the cause of the demand for labor, but can be accepted in the particular sense that the demand for products is not in a constant relation with the demand for labor, the latter being a function of numerous elements. Graziani's view that the conversion of demand for products into demand for labor is advantageous in every case for the laborers in that it determines an increase in the demand for labor is not correct, while Marshall's statement that such a conversion is advantageous for the laborers for the reason that in the price of the product the entrepreneurs' profit is also included, is acceptable, at least in part.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

9542. FIGUEIRA de MELLO, F. A. Esboço das doutrinas econômicas. [Outline of economic policies.]

*Rev. de Estudos Jurid. e Soc.* 2(3) May 1931: 27-31.—A historical and expository sketch of mercantilism.—*Paul Popenoe.*

**9543. FRISCH, RAGNAR.** New methods of measuring marginal utility. *Beitr. z. Ökon. Theorie.* (3) 1932: pp. 142.—Is marginal utility measurable? The author's first contribution in this field was made in a paper of 1926 wherein he constructs what he believes can be considered the average curve of marginal money utility for the group of people forming the customers of *L'union des coopérateurs parisiens*. The method used and the results obtained in the 1926 study are explained. In attempting to carry the utility measurement further and particularly in attempting to use family budgets as source material the author ran up against certain difficulties. To overcome these difficulties two new methods are developed. One is adapted to the case where the data at hand consist of budget materials for two different places or points of time and the prices involved are known. The other—the translation method—is adapted to the case where the price data are lacking. The method of translation is applied to various American cities for the period 1918-19, giving regular and consistent results. How the construction of money utility curves may serve as a means of making international cost of living comparisons is explained.

**9544. HOMAN, PAUL T.** Appraisal of institutional economics. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 22(1) Mar. 1932: 10-17.—Veblen's attempt to make of economics an evolutionary science has been little developed by other economists. The differentiating characteristics of an institutional economics are hard to find; but some economists have oriented their thinking by a postulated institutional prescription of human conduct in an evolving society, in association with an attack upon the ideology of systematic economic theory. The central concern of this group for economic theory has, however, been in making it relevant to problems of social control. Descriptive studies have constituted the principal recent additions to economic knowledge. Few if any of these can be regarded as integral parts of a differentiated institutional economics. Nor can one find peculiarly institutional contributions to the solution of problems of economic control. The supposed existence of a distinguishable body of economic knowledge or theory properly to be called institutional is an intellectual fiction.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

**9545. PITIGLIANI, FAUSTO R.** Sul fondamento economico della decisione arbitrale in tema di lavoro. [The economic basis of arbitral decisions in labor questions.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21(5) May 1931: 527-539.—The economic basis of arbitral decisions in labor questions rests in the possibility of an infinite number of positions of equilibrium which characterizes the labor market, given the existence of organizations of employers and employees, analogous to the case of barter between two sellers. The intervention of the judge is required for the selection of that position which corresponds to the maximum utility for both parties. The function of the arbiter is considered also in the case where one of the parties is the state.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

**9546. PROLO, MARIA ADRIANA.** Il conte Ignazio Donaudi delle Mallere economista torinese del secolo XVIII. [Count Ignazio Donaudi delle Mallere, economist of Turin of the 18th century.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46(9) Jul. 1931: pp. 526-32.—Author of a short *Essay on political economy of the fundamental arts*, (1773) and of an *Essay on civil economy*.—*Giuseppe Frisella Vella.*

**9547. SPANN, OTHMAR.** Fluch und Segen der Wirtschaft im Urteile der verschiedenen Lehrbegriffe. [The curse and blessing of economic life in the light of various doctrines.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonomie u. Stat.* 134(4) Apr. 1931: 656-672.—The individualistic schools

of economics—Ricardian, marginal utility, mathematical, Marxian—conceive of economic life as directed by blind, mechanistic, rigid necessities. The economy is formidable, appalling, unyielding to the changing desires of man. The universalistic schools deny this. Economic activity is not mechanistically determinate, nor inescapably decisive. It is a vital but subordinate element in the totality of social activity, providing means for the social ends. When the economic system becomes humanly insufferable, it is not because of inescapable necessities, but because of inadequacies of the social order. The productive structure can be rebuilt to suit human needs and purposes. Economics, then, is not concerned ultimately with prices, but with performance, production. But the economic life also has functions higher than the satisfaction of material wants. Because of its insistence upon effort, it reveals hidden human resources and ingenuities; it compels practicality; and it leads to intimacy with the world of nature.—*C. T. Schmidt.*

**9548. STEIN, S.** Die Naturalwirtschaft. [The natural economy.] *Hist. Vierteljahrsschr.* 26(4) Dec. 31, 1931: 673-681.—Karl Bücher's theory of a regular series of economic stages upward from a natural economy to an exchange economy is neither good theory nor history. All questions of primitive origins must be abandoned as unscientific. There could not have been any homogeneous primitive form of society, or any development from it in a straight line. Exchange economy develops from exchange and a natural economy is produced with a decline and cessation of exchange.—*E. N. Johnson.*

**9549. TEILHAC, E.** L'œuvre scientifique de quelques économistes étrangers. 4° John Maurice Clark. [The scientific work of certain foreign economists. 4 John Maurice Clark.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 44(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 252-281.

**9550. THALHEIM, KARL C.** Die Wissenschaften in der Enzyklopädie der Gegenwart. II. Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften. [The sciences in the Enzyklopädie der Gegenwart. II. Economic and social sciences.] *Minerva Z.* 7(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 99-104.

**9551. ZEISL, HANS.** Marxismus und subjektive Theorie. [Marxism and subjective value theory.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 183(1) 1931: 177-200.—(Attempts to place the Marxian and subjective theories into proper relation.) In sixty years' experience subjective theory has undergone many changes. The value concept in the original form has disappeared; "economic principle," as an element, has changed its meaning. Although the marginal theory appears to be a law it is merely a definition. The fact that there are great differences in individual choices does not make invalid the subjective theory which explains price through averaging individual purchases. Individual differences in the very large group have a very small influence; although the individual buys a particular thing, the group has a continuous demand. The imputation theory can not form a basis for the explanation of income. The height of the marginal gains of the productive factors depend largely upon the great inequality in the distribution of wealth. The theory is misused as a defense of capitalism. Marx has stated a number of price relations for capitalistic economy, e.g., concentration of capital and the relation of distribution of wealth to class-structure. To separate price phenomena from social phenomena which they affect is of doubtful correctness. Changes in the social structure will influence the development of economic theory.—*Carl J. Ratzlaff.*

## ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 9021, 9047, 9049, 9072, 9083, 9098, 9146, 9177, 9191, 9201, 9204, 9207, 9213, 9228-9229, 9236, 9255, 9316, 9318, 9326, 9334, 9363, 9379, 9385, 9389, 9391, 9394, 9399, 9434, 9448, 9462-9463, 9539, 9548, 9675, 10311, 10556)

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 8755, 8769, 8773, 8786-8788, 8790-8791, 8795-8796, 8801, 8833, 8841, 8855, 8861, 8863, 8866, 9571, 9577, 9869, 9984, 10132, 10144, 10249, 10334)

9552. COPLAND, D. B.; JANES, C. V.; WHITLAM, A. G.; GIBLIN, L. F.; FITZGERALD, A. A. Industrial organization and economic control. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Sol. Sci.* 158 Nov. 1931: 95-147.—(Part of an economic survey of Australia.) Australian financial organization has been developed under the influence of British methods with special adaptation to the needs of a primary producing company; but the Commonwealth Bank, even after the Bank Act of 1924, is not a true central bank and its future is in doubt. In marketing organization novel forms have been developed, mostly for the purpose of stabilizing prices or of maintaining the domestic price above the export price. These forms include voluntary representative stabilization boards, as in butter; Commonwealth Control Boards, as in dried fruits; and state compulsory cooperative marketing boards, as in the case of 15 agricultural products in Queensland. Protection of primary and manufacturing industries has raised costs in the unsheltered industries by about 10%. In many mining and manufacturing industries mergers and interlocking directorates have produced practically unified control. The states control practically all transport facilities. (See entry 4: 9563.)—Clark Warburton.

9553. CRUM, W. L., and HUBBARD, J. B. Review of the year 1931. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 14 (1) Feb. 1932: 12-26.—Ada M. Matthews.

9554. DEUTSCH, OTTO. Nový hospodářský program rakouského průmyslu. [A new economic program of Austrian industry.] *Obzor Národnohospodářský*. 35 (2) Feb. 1930: 114-117.—Up to 1929 Austrian industry carried the heaviest burden of taxation. The most important demands of industry were the reduction of taxes, the reduction of social-political burdens, and encouragement of exports.—Joseph S. Rouček.

9555. HOPPER, BRUCE. Soviet economy in a new phase. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.)*. 10 (3) Apr. 1932: 453-464.—The new phase in Soviet economy is reflected in recent attempts to raise the standards of living of the masses and to promote world revolution, not by aggression but by example. Three factors make for economic expansion in the Soviet Union, in the face of world economic depression: (1) a great national objective, (2) foreign trade monopoly and (3) a central coercive power. Recent developments in the Soviet Union mark neither the true beginning of socialism nor a retreat to capitalism, but a period of consolidation. They represent a concession to the human beings who operate the economic machine and find expression in individual wage incentives, particularly for skilled workers, socialist competition, piece rates, wherever possible, opportunities to buy larger quantities of consumers' goods than heretofore, reduction of retail prices, encouragement of handicraft workers, and improvement in housing facilities. The tendency toward individual rather than group responsibility in economic enterprise, and a greater tolerance toward members of the loyal intelligentsia are also indicative of changing Soviet policies.—Karl Scholz.

9556. JONGENEEL, D. J. The economic development of the Dutch East Indies. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (92) Oct. 1931: 674-679.—The development of private Western enterprise will break the isolation of the natives and educate them. Export and other statistics prove their increasing prosperity. Yet industrialization should not be forced although it may well be fostered by the government. There is little danger of too rapid development in the mining industry since the Roman law principle prevails as to ownership of minerals. See entry 4: 2405.—Charles A. Timm.

9557. KUIBYSHEV, V. V. Kuibyshev on the economic situation. *Soviet Union Rev.* 10 (2) Feb. 1932: 28-32.—A summary of a report on the present status of the five-year plan. Agriculture is more than 60% collectivized. The share of the socialized sector in the national income for 1931 reached 81.5%. During the past 3 years the annual increase in industrial production has been from 21% to 24%, 13% more than in the original plan; in heavy industries the increase has been from 24% to 40%. Oil, machine construction and electro-technical industries have fulfilled the plan; anthracite coal and railroad freight turnover exceeded the program for 1931.—M. Keller.

9558. METTATAL, RENÉ. La situation angoissante de l'Autriche. [The desperate situation of Austria.] *Rev. Mondiale*. 207 (2) Jan. 1932: 147-154.—At the bottom of all economic relief to save Austria from a desperate situation is the necessity of reforms: (1) a modification of the political regime, (2) a transformation of the economic system of the country. The social laws inspired with a principle of class revenge, challenge the most elementary principles of a stable economy and sap at its root industry, commerce and banking, imposing on them unjustifiable and overwhelming burdens.—Agnes M. H. Byrnes.

9559. R., R. La vida económica de Rusia. [The economic life of Russia.] *Rev. Nacional Econ.* 32 (100) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 595-614.

9560. SURANYI-UNGER, THEO. Wirtschaftspolitische Verschiebungen in Lateinamerika. [Dislocations in the political economics of Latin America.] *Jahr. f. Nationalökonomie u. Stat.* 134 (4) Apr. 1931: 682-703.—All the Latin American countries are being influenced by the increasing power of the United States. The impact of the United States on Latin America is economic rather than political, with the possible exception of the northern Latin American countries. The advance of the United States in Latin America has been constant despite barriers which the advance of European countries did not have to overcome. The North American advance in Latin America is largely the advance of large-scale capitalism, as exemplified in the meat-packing industry in Argentina, nitrate in Chile, mining in Mexico, and oil in Venezuela. While other countries arrived at large-scale capitalism gradually and naturally, in Latin America, certain regions have been plunged into it virtually over night, while other regions are still at the most primitive stages. This only helps to accentuate social and intellectual differences and provides another source of unrest and friction. Further, the advance of North American large-scale capitalism comes just at a time when there is a great influx of immigrants from European countries saturated with advanced ideas. They have brought their aspirations for equality with them. It is significant that in the countries where this group is numerically strongest, they have the most advanced social legislation. Therefore, large-scale capitalism has to meet with restrictions in Latin America at the very outset, which in other parts of the world are never present until a later period in its development.—Philip Leonard Green.

9561. UNSIGNED. Fünfjahresplan und kapitalistische Welt. [The five year plan and the capitalistic world.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (6) Jun. 1931: 435-445.—Low

cost of raw materials does not result from cheap labor, but from rich natural resources. Due to her late industrial development Russia can start with perfected machinery. Concentration of mining output permits her to outdistance capitalist nations. The nationalization of agriculture has increased the size of farms and decreased working expenses. In present-day Europe manufacturing industries, not the mining industries, are important, and the former are dependent on the cost of living of the working classes and on the raw materials that they use. The cost of production determines to what extent they are able to compete on the world market. Complaints about dumping therefore mean only that the competitors wish to raise the price of their products. In order to reach the same per capita production of iron as the U. S. the five year plan would have had to set 75,000,000 tons instead of 17,000,000 tons as its goal.—*Werner Neuse*.

9562. UNSIGNED. Some results of the second year of the five year plan and prospects for 1931. *Univ. Birmingham (Russian Dept.) Bur. Res. Russian Econ. Conditions. Memo. #1*. May 1931: 3-12.—Part I gives figures for coal, oil, pig iron, cotton cloth, agriculture and railway transport which indicate that, though actual production up to 1930 increased considerably, it was below plan in a varying degree for varying products. Part II argues that the success of the five year plan depends on the capacity of Russia to accumulate capital internally, as apart from foreign borrowing, and indicates that the anticipated restriction in consumption has not been realized. Part III criticizes the shortage of skilled technical staff to carry the plan into effect, and the inefficiency of its operation. Part IV gives facts and figures, similar to those in Part I, for the first few months of 1931. The general conclusion is pessimistic as regards the plan.—*C. D. Campbell*.

9563. WADHAM, S. M.; MAULDON, F. R. E.; BURTON, HERBERT; WILSON, ROLAND. Trends in production and trade. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 158 Nov. 1931: 31-94.—(Part of an economic survey of Australia.) There remains no large area of land in Australia which can be brought into agricultural or pastoral use with certainty of success. Climatic conditions limit extension of sheep farming, unprofitably low prices that of wheat, and distance from overseas markets that of dairy and other rural products. The value of Australian mineral products has declined steadily during the past five years, due principally to reduced gold production and the loss of coal exports. The value of manufactured products has been increasing annually, but the volume of output per person is less than in 1915-18. Imperial preference is largely a free gift to British exporters, and the Australian export market would be benefited by its abolition. (See entry 4: 9552.)—*Clark Warburton*.

## LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 8777, 8782, 8793, 8818, 8843, 8902, 9191, 9339, 9396, 9408, 9462-9463, 9467, 9498, 9790, 9843-9844, 9869, 9898, 9946, 9956, 9962, 10561)

9564. CLARK, M. R. The contribution of Nebraska farm women to family income through poultry and dairy products. *Nebraska Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #258. 1931: pp. 32.—The records cover 159 cases for poultry and 154 for dairying. The hourly incomes were as follows: poultry, 8.8% a loss; 8.1% from 1 to 9 cts.; 20.2%, 10 to 29 cts.; 21.4%, 30 to 49 cts.; 30.2%, 50 to 99 cts.; and 11.3%, \$1 and over; and for dairying

7.8% a loss; 6.5% from 1 to 9 cts.; 22.7%, 10 to 29 cts.; 28.6%, 30 to 49 cts.; 30.5%, 50 to 99 cts.; and 3.9%, \$1 and over.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

9565. GRINENCO, IVAN. La collettivizzazione dell'agricoltura sovietica. [The collectivization of Soviet agriculture.] *Economia*. 8(3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 327-341.

9566. HOYT, E. E., and MORGAN, E. C. Value of family living on Iowa farms. *Iowa Agric. Station, Bull.* #281. 1931: 185-239 (2 Figures).—The average household consisted of 4.8 persons. The average value of living was \$1,624.95, that of three-fourths of the families being between \$1,200 and \$2,400. The farms furnished 42.6% of the average value of living. Of the total value of living, 39.4% was for food, 9.5% for clothing, 16.4% for housing, 6.2% for fuel and light, and 28.5% for sundries. The proportion of total expenditures spent for furnishings, recreation, education, and savings and insurance in general increased with the increase in the value of living. The proportion for automobile declined, and those for operating sundries, health, organizations, benevolences, and personal expenditures either remained constant or conformed to no general trend.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

9567. ROUQUEROL, P. L'agriculture au Japon. [Agriculture in Japan.] *Sci. Agric.* 11(11) Jul. 1931: 789-796; (12) Aug. 1931: 867-879.—The economic success of Japan is a result of her agricultural development. Given a relatively small area of arable land of only moderate fertility, the Japanese cultivator has availed himself of every natural advantage at his disposal, and the result of his intensive methods of cultivation has won the admiration of the Western farmer. The development of Japanese agriculture is outlined.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

9568. UNSIGNED. Council of Agriculture for England. *J. Ministry Agric.* 38(10) Jan. 1932: 1026-1044.—(Official report of the proceedings of the 37th meeting of the Agricultural Council for England. Appendixes on (1) the marketing of sheep, mutton and lamb (2) the Agricultural Marketing Act 1931 and (3) the financial support for county agricultural services.)—*Edgar Thomas*.

9569. WILMOWSKY, von. Entwicklungsprobleme der deutschen Landwirtschaft. [Development of German agriculture.] *Stahl u. Eisen*. 51(48) Nov. 26, 1931: 1445-1448.—Before the war growing population in Germany resulted in a strong demand for agricultural products. Lower post-war prices, higher interest rates and rising taxes combined to the disadvantage of the German farmer, and rendered him defenseless against cheaper foreign methods. Greater economy by the use of machinery can be attained only if the needed capital is available at reasonable rates and if taxes are not excessive. If mechanization of agriculture is to succeed in Germany it will also be necessary to reverse the emphasis by public agencies which has insisted on intensification. For profitable agriculture, Germany needs not only mechanization, but also more efficient marketing. Of the agricultural area of Germany 80% is tilled by peasants. The use of machinery by them would rather serve to lighten their work and make rural life more attractive.—*John A. Hopkins, Jr.*

### LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

(See also Entries 8763, 8819, 8824, 8867, 9091, 9563, 10091, 10111)

9570. CAÑO, RAFAEL del. La reforma agraria de España. [The agrarian reform in Spain.] *Rev. Nacional Econ.* 32(100) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 569-583.

9571. GRIGG, EDWARD. Land policy and economic development in Kenya. *J. African Soc.* 31(122) Jan. 1932: 1-14.—Governor of Kenya from 1925 to 1931, Grigg attacks the contentions advanced by Spel-

ler in the *J. African Society* Oct., 1931, that the earlier grants of land to European settlers in Kenya "were made without any consideration of the economic development of the country," and that no effort has been made to work out a just land policy. The modern land policy began in 1923. The Native Lands Trust Ordinance of 1930 delimited native reserves under trustees for the sole use and benefit of the respective tribes forever. Greater development of the country is impossible because of the lack of an indigenous staple and of a well-backed corporation like the Chartered Company in Rhodesia to make long-range experiments with crops. The Agricultural Commission and the Medical Commission and the Bureau of Meteorological Research are making investigations so far as the limited revenues will permit.—R. W. Logan.

9572. MAYER, ALFRED M. Rozdělení zemědělských závodů v republice československé. [The division of agricultural undertakings in the Czechoslovak Republic.] *Obzor Národnostopodářský*. 35 (1) Jan. 1930: 42-45.—Czechoslovakia is a land of small farmers; 87% belong to that category. 72% of the land is owned by small peasants, and 28% by the larger owners. About 5,000 undertakings own more than 100 ha. (1,166,195 ha.), or 13.47% of all the agricultural land. The strongest peasant class is in Bohemia and Moravia, and then follow Slovakia, and Carpathian Russia. Most large landowners are in Slovakia.—Joseph S. Rouček.

9573. RAUTERBERG, MARTIN. Die Verteilung des land- und forstwirtschaftlichen Grundeigentums. [The distribution of land and forest.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 135 (6) Dec. 1931: 863-896.—The forest and agricultural land of Germany in private ownership includes 32,752,498 ha. or 78.8%. Of this 11,997,728 ha. are in holdings of less than 20 ha. each. This 36.6% of the farm and forest land privately owned is owned by 91.9% of the owners. 33.1% consists of holdings of 20 to 100 ha. each and the remaining 30.3% represents holdings of over 100 ha. each, owned by 7.5% and 0.6% of the private owners respectively. The group with over 1,000 ha. each, who form but 0.04% of the total number, own 4,812,364 ha. or 14.7% of the entire area in private ownership. Of the 8,831,054 ha. in public and other non-private ownership, 4,192,042 ha. or 47.7% are taken up by forests owned by the states and by smaller political subdivisions. There are 2,706 of such forests. The communal forests, which number 16,208, embrace 24.6% of the total area. Of the remainder, 2.6% represents forests owned by charitable institutions, 11.6% is land used for miscellaneous agricultural purposes, 2.1% is undivided common pasture, 1.2% is parcelled land owned in common but assigned for cultivation each year by lot, and 10.2% is church and school land rented in parcels. 91% of the land in state forests consists of forests over 1,000 ha. in size. These represent over one-half of the total number in this class.—Carl Wehrwein.

9574. ROTHKEGEL. Die Grundbegriffe der theoretischen Schätzungslehre. [Fundamentals of valuation theory.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtsch.* 14 (1) 1930: 69-75.—This paper is a brief critical and historical survey of the underlying principles of the valuation of land properties in Germany. Consideration is given to various theories which have appeared since 1913, and especially to the confusion which has arisen through conflicting and erroneous theories. The author makes suggestions for clarifying the situation giving a few simple fundamental ideas upon which a sound theory can be built as a part of the general national economic structure. These ideas are more elaborately discussed in the author's recent *Handbuch der Schätzungslehre*.—A. R. Crathorne.

9575. S., T. Travaux d'amélioration exécutés par les Offices Fonciers. [Land improvement projects carried out by the Land Offices.] *Agric. Polonaise*. 2 (5) Jan. 1932: 63-70.—Poland, 1930-1931.

9576. THOMAS, WILLIAM BEACH. Why the land dies. *Criterion Miscellany*. (27) 1931: pp. 32.—The remedy proposed is that the government take over and out of cultivation the marginal and submarginal land. A precedent has been set in the work of the forestry commission which bought land of very low grade and "as different as the sands of Norfolk and Suffolk and the high moors of Dartmouth," rid them of vermin, plowed them and planted them in trees which are beginning to make "great forests of valuable timber." The enterprises of the Forestry Commission are in essence an essay in selective and progressive nationalization undertaken in response to an obvious national need.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

9577. UNSIGNED. Die Vererbung des bäuerlichen Grundbesitzes in der Schweiz. [The inheritance of small farms in Switzerland.] *Mitteil. d. Stat. Bur. d. Kantons Bern*. (8) 1931: pp. 136.

9578. WILLIAMS, CARL. The land use problems in the South. *J. Forestry*. 30 (3) Mar. 1932: 276-283.—The Federal Farm Board is as much authorized to study the land utilization problem as it is the other phases of agriculture. In the South the board has a twofold concern: the soundest future use of the land, and the steps required to make the desired adjustments. The use of the submarginal cotton land for forestry offers good opportunities for satisfactory, stable incomes in view of the expanding capacity of industrial consumers. The board offers the following program for immediate execution: (1) the establishment of federal and state planning commissions with administrative powers, (2) revision of forest tax legislation, (3) land classification in distressed areas, (4) increased public acquisition, (5) expansion of research and educational projects in land utilization.—Bernard Frank.

## FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 8860, 9598, 9607)

9579. ALLEN, W. The farm business in Saskatchewan. *Saskatchewan Univ., College Agric., Extension Bull.* #37. 1927: pp. 100; #43. 1928: pp. 99; #46. 1930: pp. 111.—The climate, soils and other physical conditions, the population, and the agricultural development of the district are described, and other data are tabulated and discussed regarding the place of birth, age, farming and other experience, education, size of family, etc., of the farm operators, savings of owners, farm credit, labor, capital, lands, production, farm organization and practices, cost of production, and efficiency of man labor and horse work. The studies cover three districts.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

9580. DAVIDSON, RONALD A. The case against large-scale farming. *Amer. Mercury*. 25 (98) Feb. 1932: 213-216.—Those who urge mass production in agriculture overlook the fact that farming is dependent upon natural forces, not fitting easily into a mass production scheme. Large-scale farming is not new. The old Spanish grants in California of 10,000 to 50,000 acres are an example. Today they are being cut up into smaller units. Size of farms should be determined by type of crop raised, large enough to afford economical use of machinery required and small enough for the operator to handle all the work of management and labor supervision and a variable amount of actual labor, e.g. 5 to 10 acres for a truck-garden, or 500 to 1,000 acres for a wheat farm. The chief advantage of corporation management in farming is quantity buying and selling, which is being handled increasingly by farmers' cooperatives.—M. Keller.

9581. DICKEY, J. A. Three-year study of farm management and incomes in a typical upland section of Arkansas. *Arkansas Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #262. 1931: pp. 58.

9582. FORSTER, G. W. The farm business accounts. *No. Carolina Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #278. 1931: pp. 28. (1 Figure.)—This bulletin applies specifically to the farm inventory. The things the inventory should include, its limitations, and how taken and recorded, and the evaluation of lands, improvements, livestock, equipment, supplies, etc., are discussed. Examples are given of a complete inventory, a summary of inventory, and a financial statement.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

9583. FORSTER, G. W. Planning the farm business. *No. Carolina Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #277. 1931: pp. 55.—A study of 30 representative farms in Northampton County, N. C. Annual inventories, daily records of financial transactions and labor used, periodic feed statement, crop and livestock histories, monthly records of products used in the home, estimates of available family and operator's labor, a pasture report, and farm maps were obtained for each of the farms. Using these data and others on prices of products and cost of labor, fertilizers, etc., for a period of years, tables of prices and yields of crops, estimated investment of different types, implements needed, and fertilizer and seed requirements for a "standard" organization were prepared. The adjustments between crop and livestock enterprises, between different crops, and between corn and hogs and in the farm layout are discussed.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

9584. KLARE, FRITZ. Untersuchung über Einsatz und Ausnutzung der menschlichen Arbeitskräfte in bäuerlichen Betrieben. [Study of the utilization of human labor force on small farms.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 75 (1) 1932: 85-158.

9585. KLEMGARD, J. G., and CADISCH, G. F. Cost of wheat production by power methods of farming, 1919-1929. *Washington Agric. College Exper. Station, Bull.* #255. 1931: pp. 24.—This presents the record of one operator using the system followed by many large-scale wheat growers in the Palouse country, Washington. The average total costs varied from 75 cts. per bushel in 1927 to \$1.66 in 1919-1920, averaging 90.3 cts. for the 11 years. Of the average total costs, 39.5% was rent, 11.7 labor, 10.5 depreciation, 8.9 gasoline and oil, 6.5 repairs, 7.3 grain sacks, 6 interest, 4.2 seed, 2.7 food for hired help, 1.5 taxes, and 1.2% insurance. The profit or loss per bushel ranged from a loss of 7 cts. in 1921-22 to a profit of 28 cts. in 1927, averaging 17.4 cts. profit for the period.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

9586. LONG, W. HARWOOD. A study of six years' farming results in Devon. *J. Ministry Agric.* 38 (11) Feb. 1932: 1119-1132.—This study is based on the financial accounts, kept for income tax purposes, of nine typical farms in mid-Devon during the period 1923 to 1929. The average size of farm was 270 acres, and they were all engaged in mixed farming, no individual branch of the farm contributing over 25% of the total annual production. Average profit was £176 per farm per annum. The causes and results of the variations in output and in expenses are described.—Edgar Thomas.

9587. MIGHALL, R. L. Planning the farm business on three dairy-fruit farms in Massachusetts. *Massachusetts Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #275. 1931: 89-115.

9588. REUSS, G. H. The organization and financial returns of 129 small sized Louisiana cane farms, 1930. *Louisiana Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #224. 1931: pp. 39.

9589. STEPHENS, R. H., and RAUCHENSTEIN, EMIL. Systems of farming in Oklahoma. *Oklahoma Agric. & Mechanical College Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #199. Apr. 1931: pp. 56.

9590. STUDLEY, LUCY A. Relationship of the farm home to the farm business. *Minnesota Univ. Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #279. Jul. 1931: pp. 24.—

Amounts of farm raised produce used in the household were studied on two farm cost routes in Minnesota, one in Steele and the other in Cottonwood and Jackson counties. Data were available from approximately 22 farms on each route for each of the five years from 1920 to 1924. Income available for family living on these farms averaged \$1,600, and the most common size of income was between \$800 and \$1,600. The Steele county records were examined to find the amounts of labor contributed to the farm by members of the family. 14.5% of the farm work was done by wives or by boys or girls under 19 years. Each wife spent the equivalent of 1.48 hours of adult labor per day for the entire year. About half the work of the wives was on poultry and about one-third in cleaning dairy utensils. 65 boys between 9 and 18 years old worked on farm enterprises the equivalent of 1.90 hours of man labor per day. Approximately half of this was on the dairy. The farmer and hired help contributed an average of 36 minutes per day to the household, principally on fuel, and gardening.—John A. Hopkins, Jr.

9591. VIATOR. La révolution agricole aux États-Unis et en Russie soviétique. [The agricultural revolution in the United States and Soviet Russia.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 150 (446) Jan. 10, 1932: 23-43.—At the end of the war the cultivated area of the United States comprised 500,000,000 acres divided into 6,500,000 farms. Farm workers numbered 10,000,000, and the value of farm machinery employed exceeded \$2,000,000,000. After the war efficient and cheap tractors made their appearance, their number increasing from 80,000 in 1918 to 825,000 in 1929. Farm population decreased by 4,400,000 between 1920 and 1930. In Russia, the Ukraine saw the beginnings of the new agricultural system. In May, 1928, M. A. M. Markevitch, agronomist for southern Russia, reported that the sovkhoz of the Ukraine owning 80,000 hectares of arable land but no horses, decided to acquire 700 tractors. The change from animal to mechanical traction produced a saving in the cost of operations of 19 rubles and 20 kopeks per hectare. Markevitch was transferred to Moscow as head of mechanization of agriculture. By the fall of 1931 nearly 15,000,000 peasant families or more than 60% of the farms had been organized into 230,000 kolkhos stretching over two-thirds of the cultivated area of Soviet Russia. Many of these peasants slaughtered their horses, cattle, sheep and hogs before returning to the kolkhos, thus causing a dearth in the supply of milk and meat in the cities. In spite of superior equipment the crops harvested by the kolkhos did not exceed by more than 10 or 20% those of individual farmers. According to the author, these great collective organizations created by Stalin lack plans for organizing the work, financial foresight, the required number of mechanics, agronomists and accountants, a sufficient quantity of machinery, and a disciplined corps of workers.—P. J. Haegy.

9592. WALLER, ALLEN G., and RAUCHENSTEIN, EMIL. Farm profits and factors influencing farm profits on 176 dairy farms in Hunterdon County. *New Jersey Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #534. Jan. 1932: pp. 32.—A survey of 176 dairy farms in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, bringing out the difficulties farmers in that area are having in making a living and analyzing the farm business from the basis of make-up of investment, value of real estate, amount of feed used, number of animals carried, milk receipts and other usual items found in farm business analyses. A detailed analysis of six individual farms is also given.—Henry Keller, Jr.

9593. WOODWORTH, H. C., and POTTER, G. F. An apple enterprise study—cost and management. *New Hampshire Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #257. May 1931: pp. 71.—(Economics of apple orcharding.)

## PRODUCTION AND PRICES

(See also Entries 8775, 8809, 8826, 8832, 8840, 8856, 9083, 9585, 9591, 9662, 9740, 9742, 9770, 10510, 10543)

9594. ACERBO, GIACOMO. L'olivicoltura. [Olive culture.] *Nuova Antologia*. 280(1433) Dec. 1, 1931: 290-314.—In olive culture Italy comes after Spain, the production of Spain being 46%, that of Italy 30.6% and that of all the other countries 23.4% of the entire production. The present yield in Italy is on the average about 6,000,000 quintals, and its value has risen from 124 million lire in 1860 to 1,605 million lire during the years 1920-22. At present the olive claims 4.5% of the total agricultural production of the country. About one third of the entire yield is exported either raw or in the form of oil, oil refining being an important industry in Italy.—A. Vidaković.

9595. BATEMAN, G. Q. Production study of 160 dairy herds, Wellsville, Utah, 1929. *Utah Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #229. 1931: 13.

9596. BRESCIANI-TURRONI, C. Relations entre la récolte et le prix du coton égyptien. [Relations between the crop and the price of Egyptian cotton.] *Égypte Contemporaine*. 21(124) Dec. 1930: 633-693.—The author argues there is connection between the "relative" price of Egyptian and American cotton and also between the "relative" size of the harvests. It seems to be recognized that the most important factor in the price of Egyptian cotton is the price of American cotton, although the size of the crop has a definite effect upon the price also.—*Agric. Econ. Literature*.

9597. BROOMHALL, G. J. S. The wheat situation. *Index (Svenska Handelsbanken)*. 6(72) Dec. 1931: 290-293.

9598. DAWE, C. V. Factors affecting Wiltshire profits. Based upon accounts for cropping year 1930. *Univ. Bristol. Dept. Agric. Econ. Mimeographed Bull.* #4. Feb. 1932: pp. 32.—This fourth report published by the Economics Department of Bristol University analyzes the accounts of farmers cooperating in the Wiltshire Agricultural Accounting Society and deals with the influence on the financial returns of (1) milk, sheep, crops and specialization, (2) labor costs and purchase of foodstuffs, (3) arable land, (4) intensity and distribution of capital.—Edgar Thomas.

9599. EHRLER, JOSEF. The Bavarian Milk Supply Company. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 7(3) Sep.-Dec. 1931: 367-374.

9600. GORIO, GIOVANNI. La sericoltura. [Silk culture.] *Nuova Antologia*. 280(1434) Dec. 16, 1931: 565-579.—The author reviews the causes of the decline of sericulture in Italy of which the chief are pests, the changed conditions of family and economic life in the villages, and the change to other forms of industrial and agricultural activity.—A. Vidaković.

9601. GUIN, MARVIN. Relation of price to quality of South Carolina cotton, 1929-30 season. *So. Carolina Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #279. 1931: pp. 32.—Cotton is not bought strictly on a quality basis in the local markets of South Carolina. The price varied \$2.50 per bale for strict middling 15/16-inch cotton in the same market on October 4, 1929. Cotton inferior in both grade and staple sold for higher prices in some markets on this day than did other cotton of more desirable grade and staple qualities. The price varied greatly for cotton of the same quality in different local markets on the same day.—*Cotton Lit.*

9602. HALDANE, Sir WILLIAM. The meat position and outlook. *Scottish J. Agric.* 15(1) Jan. 1932: 12-19.—England is essentially a livestock country. Beef is the largest item in the meat trade. It is considered the low price product in the trade while mutton and lamb are classed as semi-luxuries. Pork and bacon fall in between beef and mutton. All of these meats

have overseas competition to face. What is needed in England at present is a marketing system to handle local beef on a grade basis. The home product is discredited in favor of imported beef simply because no efforts have been made to standardize the marketings of English beef.—W. G. Murray.

9603. HALL, O. J. Cost of producing rice in Arkansas in 1927. *Arkansas Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #266. 1931: pp. 47.

9604. JASNÝ, N. Die Weltagrarkrise. [The world agricultural crisis.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* (12) May 1931: 571-586.

9605. KRÁTKÝ, L. Cukerní průmysl v r. 1931. [The sugar industry in 1931.] *Obzor Národnostopodářský*. 37(1) Jan. 1932: 24-28.—The Czechoslovak sugar industry participated during the first half of 1931 in the Chadbourne plan. But the sugar industry during the whole year suffered from the general depression. (The world situation is analyzed on the basis of statistics.)—Joseph S. Rouček.

9606. LAMONT, W. J. A review of the maize situation in the Union of South Africa. *Union So. Africa, Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #101. 1931: pp. 25.—A survey is made of schemes in other countries to improve maize prices, and the probable effects of such schemes in the Union are discussed.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

9607. LONG, W. HARWOOD. Potato-farming in Mid-Devon. *J. Ministry Agric.* 38(12) Mar. 1932: 1238-1242.—An account of the system of growing potatoes, of marketing, and of the financial results obtained in a small farming area in Mid-Devon.—Edgar Thomas.

9608. NOVELLI, NOVELLO. La risicoltura. [Rice culture.] *Nuova Antologia*. 280(1433) Dec. 1, 1931: 322-330.—Rice culture although very important in Italy, was not greatly favored by previous governments. Recently however it has risen from 111,900 ha. under cultivation in 1920 to 148,260 ha. in 1926, while the annual export of rice is about 1,800,000 quintals. During the last two years this culture has been badly hit by the crisis, and is now producing at an actual loss. It cannot count on import duties to raise its price, since rice is an export article.—A. Vidaković.

9609. PEGLION, VITTORIO. Le plante industriali. *Nuova Antologia*. 280(1434) Dec. 16, 1931: 579-594.—A survey of the present position of the growing of hemp, jute, linseed, sugar beet, sugar cane and tobacco in Italy, all of which cultures are greatly affected by the international crisis.—A. Vidaković.

9610. SAMUEL, HERBERT. Beet sugar and the taxpayer. *Nineteenth Century & After*. 110(654) Aug. 1931: 153-163.—(Discusses the report on the sugar beet industry at home and abroad, issued recently by the British Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries.)

9611. SCUDDER, H. D.; BURRIER, A. S.; LUNN, A. G.; KNOWLTON, F. L. Cost and efficiency in commercial egg production in Oregon. *Oregon Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #287. 1931: pp. 79.

9612. SHEPHERD, G. S. The secular movement of corn prices. *Iowa Exper. Station, Res. Bull.* #140. 1931: 177-223. (14 figures.)—The farm price of corn per bushel declined from 50 cents in 1866 to 34 cents in 1896, increased to 65 cents by the outbreak of the war and to \$1.40 during the war, and then declined to 75 cents by the end of the period studied. The purchasing power, however, increased steadily from 1866 to 1919, nearly doubling in the period, the rise being due mainly to the increase in purchasing power of livestock resulting from the demand for meat increasing faster than the supply. Since the war the purchasing power of corn has fallen about 25%, due to a decrease in the demand resulting from (1) a decrease of 30% in horses and mules and a reduction in the number of cattle and hogs on farms, (2) a fall of about 25% in the purchas-

ing power of hogs and cattle, (3) changes in livestock production practices, and (4) improvements in corn production practices and the northwestward movement of the Corn Belt resulting in an increased supply. The conclusion is reached that the future trend in the purchasing power of corn is likely to move slowly downward.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

9613. SHEWELL-COOPER, W. E. *Fruit growing in Cheshire.* *J. Ministry Agric.* 38(11) Feb. 1932: 1101-1108.—This study is based on the financial results obtained from a five acre plot on a well managed fruit farm in Cheshire during the decade ending 1930. The principal fruits grown were apples, pears and black currants. Great attention is paid to marketing, and most of the fruit is now sold under the National Mark. At the end of the ten years there was a total profit of £955. 4. 11d or £19 per acre per annum.—*Edgar Thomas.*

9614. SOWIŃSKI, MIECZYSŁAW. *Tendencje kształtowanie się kosztów produkcji wytwórzów rolniczych.* [The trend of expenses of production in agriculture.] *Rolnictwo.* 2(2) Feb. 1932: 157-176.

9615. STRAMPELLI, NAZARENO. *La cerealicultura.* [Cereal culture.] *Nuova Antologia.* 280(1434) Dec. 16th, 1931: 553-565.—The culture of cereals, among which wheat dominates, was fairly backward in Italy until 1925 when the "battle of grain" was inaugurated by Mussolini. Until then the yield of Italian agriculture, in which a system of small holdings prevailed, rose only slowly from year to year and was unable to keep pace with the much faster growing population. For that reason imports of wheat continued to increase every year. The campaign concentrated on the one hand on a greater use of machinery, a more careful selection of seeds, the advocacy of earlier and better kinds of wheat, and on the other gave ample customs protection to the grower. The results of this campaign may be seen if we compare the average yields for the years 1920-25 with those of 1926-31. The yield per ha. rose from 11 quintals to 12.7 quintals, and the total harvest from 51.3 to 61.8 million quintals.—*A. Vidaković.*

9616. SULERUD, G. L. *An economic study of the hop industry in Oregon.* *Oregon Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #288. 1931: pp. 77.

9617. UNSIGNED. *Agricultural returns of England and Wales 1931. Produce of crops.* *J. Ministry Agric.* 38(10) Jan. 1932: 1021-1025.—(Preliminary returns.)—*Edgar Thomas.*

9618. UNSIGNED. *Ein Beitrag zur Konjunkturbeurteilung und Standortsorientierung in der Viehwirtschaft—Ergebnisse der Viehzählung im Kanton Bern vom 21. April 1931.* [A contribution to the estimation of general business conditions and orientation to local conditions in the cattle raising industry: results of the cattle census in the Canton Bern, April 21, 1931.] *Mitteil. d. Statist. Bur. d. Kantons Bern.* (9) 1931: pp. 139.

9619. UNSIGNED. *The coffee industry in Colombia.* *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser.* #127. Oct. 1931: pp. 31.

9620. UNSIGNED. *A Welsh sheep conference.* *J. Ministry Agric.* 38(9) Dec. 1931: 889-893.—This is a brief note on the papers read at a Welsh National Conference held in November 1931 on the sheep-breeding industry. The papers dealt with; the sheep position in Wales and the outlook in sheep farming; improvement of sheep and methods of management for the production of mutton and lamb; the improvement of wool; the improvement of sheep pastures; diseases of sheep; the trade in Welsh sheep; the trade in Welsh mutton and lamb; and the marketing of wool.—*Edgar Thomas.*

9621. WARREN, G. F., and PEARSON, F. A. *Prices of farm products.* *Farm Econ. (New York State College Agric. Department Agric. Econ. & Farm Management.)* (74) Feb. 1932: 1634-1645.—Prices paid to

producers for farm products are 70% of pre-war (1910-14 = 100) and about four times as much farm products are required to pay farm debts as was the case before the war. The authors present a table summarizing index numbers of prices paid to producers of farm products from 1910 to December 1931 for 21 states and four countries. Probably at no time in the history of the country was the outlook for livestock less favorable.—*F. A. Pearson.*

9622. ZAREMBA, M. *Production et consommation de la viande en Pologne au cours des années 1928-1930.* [Production and consumption of meat in Poland during 1928-1930.] *Agric. Polonaise.* 2(5) Jan. 1932: 71-77.

## FORESTRY

(See also Entries 8784, 8789, 8807, 8823-8824, 8828, 8854, 9573, 9578, 9725, 10168)

9623. ANDREWS, H. J. *The forest survey in the Douglas fir region.* *J. Forestry.* 30(3) Mar. 1932: 264-275.—The first task of the survey was to outline its objectives and the attendant technics. Four major objectives were sought: inventory, growth, depletion, and requirements. The first calls for a timber estimate by species and ownership groups within geographic units, a summary of forest types and an exploitation-accessibility classification. Broadly, two technics were utilized: the compilation, and the field method. In view of the diverse sources from which existing data were collected, standardization of working terminology and procedural detail was imperative. Field technics varied in intensity and procedure as between national forest and private areas because of variations in character of timber and in extent of information already available, and as between cruised and uncrusied areas. Adjustments of data from areas already cruised were based upon check cruises by highly qualified experts, while type mappers, working individually, used a combination of the strip and sample plot method to gather the required details, county by county, upon previously unmapped areas. A test strip survey conducted in Lewis County, Washington, revealed the sufficiency of the compilation method when applied to existing data. Individual judgment in inventorying specific areas was not necessarily allowed much leeway.—*Bernard Frank.*

9624. BREWSTER, DONALD R. *Forestry and the hardwood-using industries.* *J. Forestry.* 30(3) Mar. 1932: 323-327.—While the volume of hardwood products removed annually is around one-third of the total, their value is nearly half. Assuming a continued demand for 12 billion feet, the estimated annual growth being 9 billion, the present supply should last 137 years. The supply of quality hardwoods, however, is good for only 20-30 years by which time the hardwood industry in its present form will disappear. Our industries have long been accustomed to use high-quality, low priced hardwoods and unless this demand continues to be met they will turn to other materials. To counteract the maladjustments which will otherwise occur foresters should pay more attention to hardwood management, particularly of stands still merchantable. Because of slow growth, necessitating long rotations, public agencies will have to bear much of the task of growing hardwoods. Acquisition of such lands should therefore be increased and hardwood research expanded.—*Bernard Frank.*

9625. MORRELL, FRED. *Some financial aspects of cooperative forest protection.* *J. Forestry.* 30(3) Mar. 1932: 301-309.—Only half the cost of adequate protection was appropriated by all agencies in 1932. Federal allotments were proportionally adequate, but private budgets were not. The latter average one-fifth of the total budget as against the desired one-half. Regionally, private contributions vary strikingly. Whereas landowners in the northwest pay 60% of the total cost,

in 11 eastern states their contributions are negligible. While state contributions as a whole form 57% of the total, in 25 states less than 25% of the total needs are provided for. The trend of expenditures by various agencies reveals marked but irregular increases in state funds, steady increases in federal funds, but no appreciable increases in private funds. Adequate state expenditures are still wanting in many sections particularly in the south. The prospects for substantial increases are least encouraging in those states farthest from the goal. (2 charts, 2 tables.)—*Bernard Frank.*

9626. MUSSOLINI, ARNALDO. *La rinascita forestale.* [The renascence of forestry.] *Nuova Antologia.* 280 (1433) Dec. 1, 1931: 314-321.—The position of forestry found by the Fascist government may be described as pitiable. The destruction of forests had been proceeding at such a pace that, according to the latest statistics, out of a total of 5,500,000 ha. only 150,000 are to be found under real forests. An intensive campaign of reforestation has therefore been planned by the Fascist government, and the campaign placed under a National Forestry Committee. This committee has now formed a special National Forestry Militia which has been entrusted with the planting of trees, while a number of forestry schools are to supply trained men. At present Italy imports about one billion lire worth of wood annually, and her wood industries, such as that of pulp or cellulose are negligible.—*A. Vidaković.*

9627. SMITH, B. F. *Forestry at Elizabeth, Louisiana.* *J. Forestry.* 30 (3) Mar. 1932: 312-316.—Failing to sell its cut-over lands for agriculture and not wishing to allow them to revert, the Industrial Lumber Co. has finally decided to grow timber, thus sustaining its mill investments. With the advice of foresters the lands have been classified for planting. 24,000 acres have been listed for reforestation, and cooperative fire protection initiated on 60,000 acres. Over 5,000 acres have been planted in the past 7 years at a cost of \$3.74 per acre. Among other consequences of this undertaking is the rapidly changing attitude of the local community towards timber growing on cut-over land.—*Bernard Frank.*

9628. STEER, HENRY B. *Stumpage and log prices for the calendar year 1930.* *U. S. Dept. Agric., Stat. Bull.* #37. Jan. 1932: pp. 59.—Determination of the value of timber as evidenced by sales of standing timber and logs is an essential feature in the calculation of returns from forest properties. Sales are here classified as (1) individual sales, including sales of only one species or of several species where each was sold at an individual price instead of being grouped with other species for a lump sum or at a uniform rate per thousand feet; (2) flat-rate sales, in which two or more species were grouped and sold for a lump sum or at a uniform rate or where one species was sold under a group name.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

9629. ZEIGLER, E. A., and BOND, W. E. *Financial aspects of growing pine in the South.* *J. Forestry.* 30 (3) Mar. 1932: 284-297.—The study of the financial aspects of private timber growing was initiated by the Forest Service in 1929. It consists of two phases confined primarily to second growth pines; county unit background surveys in extensive types largely in farm woodland ownership and representing various forms of utilization, and case studies of representative large and small forest properties. The county surveys aimed to determine first, actual per acre incomes and second, true forest rent. The naval stores and the lumber products operations were analyzed separately. Conclusions from naval stores studies made in 5 counties are that taxes are a large cost element in private investment but where reasonable will allow well stocked stands of fair quality to earn good returns justifying protection and planting costs. Better stumpage prices may also be expected within the next decade. Similar analyses of the lumber

products operations in 6 counties indicate that while taxes are not prohibitive successful timber growing requires well stocked stands. (4 tables.)—*Bernard Frank.*

## URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 9987)

9630. BRANDENBURG, S. J. *Housing progress in the Irish Free State.* *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 8 (1) Feb. 1932: 1-10.—Low standards of housing have long prevailed in Ireland but under the Irish Free State very substantial progress has been made toward improving housing conditions in both urban and rural areas and in the so-called Congested Districts. In urban centers aid has been extended by the government in the form of advances on lenient terms to prospective home purchasers, government aid for housing construction by municipal authorities, subsidies to private builders to encourage activity on their part, and tax adjustments and price control over building materials. An additional measure was urban rent control which has been both extended and modified since the reduction of the housing shortage. Efforts to improve rural housing have proceeded, in general, along similar lines. In the Congested Districts housing aids constitute only a part of a larger program for the economic rehabilitation and arrangement of a problem area. This extensive program on the part of the Irish Free State government indicates that they regard housing improvement as a national enterprise. They also regard housing activity as a means toward economic recovery and greater self-sufficiency through furnishing work for the unemployed and stimulating Irish industry by encouraging use of local materials.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

9631. TOUGH, ROSALIND. *Production costs of urban land in Sunnyside, Long Island.* *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 8 (1) Feb. 1932: 43-54.—Production costs of land are incurred while land is held out of use. They consist of two groups of costs: direct costs, or money outlays for such items as taxes, assessments, draining, clearing, interest on borrowed money; and indirect costs, or losses incurred or income foregone, such as interest on the investment or on taxes or public improvements. The amount of these costs have been calculated for three successive holders of the land used for the Sunnyside Gardens development at Long Island City. Interest centers in the amount of these costs to the third holder—namely, the City Housing Corporation. Production costs to the City Housing Corporation on the land used for the Sunnyside project constituted 62% of the original cost. In general, these costs were low for three reasons: (1) the site was purchased just before the sharp upturn in land values which occurred in 1926; (2) the building improvements were rapidly constructed and sold, thus shortening the period of holding; and (3) public improvements were carefully planned in order to have them ready for use at the proper time and not before, again reducing the cost of carrying over a long period of non-use. These costs are a large factor in determining the amount of profit on such operations; their relation to the total cost of the project and to the building costs will be discussed in a second installment.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

## EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 9146, 9236, 9757, 9797, 9802, 9815, 9853, 9880, 9882, 9994, 9999, 10001-10003, 10043, 10050, 10064, 10066, 10271)

9632. ACWORTH, BERNARD. *A national fuel policy.* *Engl. Rev.* 53 (5) Oct. 1931: 547-555.—A sound national fuel policy for England should include the gradual restoration of coal as the fuel for both the navy

and merchant marine, a road vehicle tax to make roads self-supporting, the withdrawal of all subsidy from projects for the extraction of oil from coal and from commercial aviation, the abandonment of the electrification of the main lines, and the early re-adaptation of all shore furnaces to burn coal.—*H. F. Alderfer.*

9633. GORDON, K. Oil from coal. *Trans. Inst. Mining Engineers.* 82(4) Jan. 1932: 348-360. Discussion 360-363.—The profitability of extracting oil from coal through hydrogenation depends on the spread between coal and oil prices. At present, conditions in the petroleum industry are such that crude oil as well as petroleum products sell at abnormally low prices. The British import duty on gasoline is high enough to make profitable coal hydrogenation, but a tariff being a political measure is too unreliable a basis upon which to erect a large industry requiring much fixed investment. Experiments carried on by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., have demonstrated the technical feasibility of producing oil through hydrogenation from practically all British and Dominion coals except anthracite. A diagram shows how one ton of gasoline is obtained from 3.65 tons of coal. The economic analysis of the hydrogenation process is complicated by such non-pecuniary elements as the importance of a domestic oil supply to the British navy, the possible effect of subjecting to hydrogenation the smaller sizes of coal on the problem of smoke nuisance and on public health, etc.—*E. W. Zimmermann.*

9634. HUBERT, G. R. L'industrie du pétrole en France. [The petroleum industry in France.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 10(41) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 13-25.—France is dependent on other countries for her supply of petroleum, and the cost of importation is increased through the disappearance of her refining industry. The Pact of San Remo fixed the rights of England and France in the development of the oil fields of Mesopotamia, and as America claimed the application of the principle of the open door, the American, the French Petroleum (a private undertaking to which the French government ceded its rights), the Royal Dutch, and the Anglo-Persian companies participate equally in the "Iraq Petroleum Co." The 1929-30 convention between the government and the French Petroleum Co. recently ratified by Parliament, and two acts passed in 1928 define French policy. One of the acts institutes state control of importation, and the other gives encouragement to the refining industry. The convention fixes the right of subscription of the state in the shares of the Petroleum Co. and provides for the formation of the French Refining Co.—*M. E. Liddall.*

9635. KESSLER, J. B. A. World crisis in the oil industry. *Petroleum Times.* 26(660) Sep. 5, 1931: 299-304.—All the present troubles of the petroleum industry are due to the fact that production is far greater than consumption. Rumanian production figures show that while the United States was seriously applying conservation, Rumanian production and export figures went up, and Gulf prices had to follow Constanza prices downward. However much Gulf prices dropped, Rumanian prices went still lower. Venezuela has constantly followed a conservation program. Mexico, Argentina, Poland, and Peru do not affect the export market to any extent and the influence of Russian production on the world's markets must not be exaggerated. It is necessary to obtain international cooperation in order to stabilize the oil industry; local agreements only mean that the fields will each in turn make a sacrifice that in the end proves useless. (Monthly oil and gasoline production and prices for the United States, Rumania, and Russia for the period 1928-March 1931.)—*R. R. Shaw.*

9636. LUNDBERG, H., ZUSCHLAG, T., KIHLSTEDT, F. Expansion and progress of electrical prospecting. *Canadian Mining & Metallurgical Bull.* (232)

Aug. 1931: 932-962.—(An outline of the methods practiced by the Swedish American Prospecting Corporation, as well as some examples of actual investigations.)—*H. O. Rogers.*

9637. RICHTER, F. E. The copper industry in 1931. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 14(1) Feb. 1932: 27-29.—*Ada M. Matthews.*

9638. ROEPKE, FRITZ. Frankreichs Erdölpolitik. [French petroleum policy.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 135(2) Aug. 1931: 209-215.—The experiences of the war led France to give greater attention to the problem of her oil supply and to adopt a policy of greater self-sufficiency. This policy follows two main lines: (1) increased participation in the development of oversea petroleum reserves and (2) stricter control of her petroleum commerce, both foreign and domestic. The most important step taken along the first line was the San Remo agreement which gave France a share in the Mesopotamian or Iraq oil reserves. Wrangling over the location of the pipeline which is to bring Iraq oil to tidewater has long delayed actual exploitation of that important field. French holdings in Polish and Rumanian oil companies as a rule represent only minority interests. Moreover, the geographical location renders the shipment of Rumanian and Polish petroleum to France rather difficult. The most important measures of control over petroleum commerce are control over exports and imports, the construction of large storage tanks, and the development of a considerable tank fleet. The attempt to establish a state monopoly of petroleum was thwarted by the Standard Oil interests with the aid of French importers. Through the Compagnie Française des Pétroles France exercises her control over the Iraq development. France is interested in rapid exploitation of this field but faces opposition of the American and English companies. Strong efforts are made to build up the French refining industry. If France should be able to overcome her political aversion to Soviet Russia, independence from the powerful oil "trusts" could be hastened. But it seems doubtful that France will take such a course.—*Erich W. Zimmermann.*

9639. STEINERT, HERMANN. Die Nachkriegs-entwicklung der russischen Erdölindustrie. [The post-war development of the Russian petroleum industry.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 136(1) Jan. 1932: 65-92.—Recent estimates credit Russia with almost 5 billion tons of petroleum reserves. The largest single area is that surrounding Baku. At present the development of the Grozny field is being pushed. In 1901 Russia was the premier oil producer of the world. By 1913 Russia's share of world production had dropped to less than 18% while that of the United States had risen to 63.4%. Before the war about \$150,000,000 of foreign capital was invested in Russian oil, two-thirds of which were British and one-fifth French. Among the Russian investors Nobel Brothers were the most important and the most active. During the war and especially as a result of the revolution the Russian oil business regressed rapidly. Since 1926 Russian petroleum has come back. Amazing as the technological achievements are, the commercial success is even more so, for the Soviet export trade for years was facing the large oil trusts of the capitalistic world. Even the Royal Dutch Shell and the Standard Oil of New York could not resist low Russian oil prices. The monopolistic power of the large petroleum companies has been broken and the dependence of Europe on oversea oil supplies has been ended.—*Erich W. Zimmermann.*

9640. UNSIGNED. Belegschaftszahl in den Hauptbergbaubezirken Deutschlands im Jahre 1930. [Labor force in the principal mining districts of Germany in 1930.] *Glückauf.* 67(36) Sep. 5, 1931: 1158.—The German mining industry employed 575,547 workers in 1930 as compared with 643,608 in 1929.—*E. Friederichs.*

9641. UNSIGNED. Die bergbauliche Gewinnung Grossbritanniens im Jahre 1930. [Mining production in Great Britain in 1930.] *Glückauf*. 67 (52) Dec. 26, 1931: 1608-1610.—Anthracite production in 1930 was 243,880,000 t. (257,910,000 in 1929), iron ore 11,630,000 t. (13,210,000 t. in 1929).—E. Friederichs.

9642. UNSIGNED. Bergbau und Hüttenwesen des Saarbezirks im Jahre 1930. [Mining and metallurgy in the Saar in 1930.] *Glückauf*. 67 (41) Oct. 10, 1931: 1278-1282.—Anthracite production in the Saar mines was 13,240,000 t., or a decrease of 2.53% from 1929, a much smaller decrease than the 12.69% for Germany. The stored coal increased from 60,000 t. to 200,000 t. at the end of 1930.—E. Friederichs.

9643. UNSIGNED. Der Bergbau Südafrikas im Jahre 1929. [Mining in South Africa.] *Glückauf*. 67 (43) Oct. 24, 1931: 1359.—Production of the various minerals 1928 and 1929; labor force, accidents.—E. Friederichs.

9644. UNSIGNED. Die Bergwerk- und Hüttenindustrie Jugoslaviens im Jahre 1930. [Mining and metallurgy in Yugoslavia in 1930.] *Glückauf*. 67 (43) Oct. 24, 1931: 1359.—Production and value of mineral and metallurgical products.—E. Friederichs.

9645. UNSIGNED. Braunkohlegewinnung Polens. [Lignite production in Poland.] *Glückauf*. 67 (47) Nov. 21, 1931: 1468.—Lignite production in Poland decreased from 78,500 t. in 1927 to 54,136 t. in 1930, or only 24.5% of the pre-war production of the present area of Poland.—E. Friederichs.

9646. UNSIGNED. Die Entwicklung des Kohlenbergbaus der Tschechoslowakei bis zum Jahre 1930. [The development of coal mining industry of Czechoslovakia to the year 1930.] *Glückauf*. 67 (45) Nov. 7, 1931: 1405-1409; (46) Nov. 14, 1931: 1435-1437.—Estimated supplies of anthracite and lignite coal in Czechoslovakia are 32,000,000,000 t., of which 14,117,000,000 t. are considered as proved. In 1913 anthracite production was 14,780,000 t., in 1930, a year of depression, 14,440,000 t.; in 1913 lignite production 23,110,000 t., in 1930, 19,190,000 t. In 1930, 78.7% of the total anthracite production was produced with the aid of machines, while in lignite mining this percentage was only 12.4. (Wages, accidents, foreign trade and domestic consumption are also discussed.)—E. Friederichs.

9647. UNSIGNED. Der französische Kalibergbau im Jahre 1930. [French potash industry in 1930.] *Glückauf*. 67 (49) Dec. 5, 1931: 1530.—Production of raw potash in Alsace was 314 million t. as compared with 350,000 t. in 1913.—E. Friederichs.

9648. UNSIGNED. Der mitteldeutsche und ostelbische Braunkohlen-Bergbau 1930/31. [The central Germany and east Elbe lignite coal mining industry, 1930-31.] *Glückauf*. 67 (33) Aug. 15, 1931: 1069-1070.—Production of lignite coal was 92.56 million tons, and in the preceding year 112.37 million tons.—E. Friederichs.

9649. UNSIGNED. Polens Kohlenbergbau 1930. [Polish coal mining 1930.] *Glückauf*. 67 (50) Dec. 12, 1931: 1554-1556; (51) Dec. 19, 1931: 1578-1582.—Polish anthracite production increased from 6,100,000 t. in 1919 to 37,500,000 t. in 1930, which was almost 9,000,000 t. less than in 1929. Coke production was 1,580,000 t., briquettes 234,000 t. The industry employed 118,501 persons. Foreign trade and domestic consumption are also discussed.—E. Friederichs.

9650. UNSIGNED. Use of loading equipment in the bituminous-coal industry in 1930. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34 (3) Mar. 1932: 558-559.—The mechanization of bituminous coal mining showed a sharp increase in 1930. In that year the deep-mined bituminous coal produced by means of loading machines, pit-car loaders, and hand-loaded conveyors, increased to 46,824,000 t. or by 23.7% as compared with 1929. For the country as a

whole, the total mechanically loaded product in 1930 amounted to 10.5% of the tonnage produced; in the state of Montana to almost  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the total tonnage; and in Wyoming and Illinois, to approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the total.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

## MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 8813, 8845, 9554, 9594, 9605, 9624, 9633, 9691, 9896, 9899, 9921, 9970, 9995, 9999)

9651. DIENST, J. Die Konzentrationsbestrebungen in der deutschen Uhrenindustrie, ihre Erfolge, Misserfolge und die Gründe dazu. [The concentration movement and the German watch and clock industry, its results, successful and unsuccessful, and their causes.] *Werkstatts-Tech.* 26 (5) Mar. 1, 1932: 95-96.

9652. DOBRESCU, T. Le développement de l'industrie du raffinage en Roumanie. [The development of the refining industry in Rumania.] *Bul. Institut. Econ. Românesc.* 10 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 644-652.

9653. GIRETTI, EDOARDO. L'industria italiana delle automobili. [The Italian automobile industry.] *Riforma Soc.* 42 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 364-376.—The high tariff wall raised around the Italian automobile industry is of no help for its present depressed condition. The automobile industry of Italy has a production capacity much larger than the domestic market can absorb, and this discrepancy is aggravated by protection, the ultimate effect of which is further to narrow the market.—*Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie*.

9654. GOULD, M. DAVID. The outlook for steel consumption: effect of increased use of alloys. Integrated control of ore reserves a vital element in steel company policy. *Annalist*. 38 (975) Sep. 25, 1931: 503-504; (976) Oct. 2, 1931: 542-545. See entry 3: 18996.

9655. HEJDA, JIRÍ. Mezinárodní koncentrace chemického průmyslu. [International concentration of chemical industry.] *Obzor Národnostopodářský*. 34 (6) Jun. 1929: 471-485.—The chemical industry is showing a steady tendency toward concentration, which knows no state borders. The German, French, United States and subsidiary trusts are analyzed.—Joseph S. Rouček.

9656. KAU LOH. Japanese cotton mills in China. *Chinese Econ. J.* 9 (6) Dec. 1931: 1289-1300.—Investments by Japanese in the cotton textile industry constitute one of the most important phases of their economic penetration of China. Their participation in this industry dates from the Sino-Japanese War in 1895. Japanese cotton mills are largely concentrated in Shanghai but there are several in Tsingtao and a few in other parts of the country. Data as to wages, workers, consumption of raw cotton, output, capital, profit and history are given.—C. R. Whittlesey.

9657. KRÁTKÝ, L. O dnešní situaci cukerního průmyslu. [The present situation of the sugar industry.] *Obzor Národnostopodářský*. 35 (5) May 1930: 344-350.—The steady fall of prices of sugar is one of the main causes of its crisis. (Statistics).—Joseph S. Rouček.

9658. LEISSE, WILHELM. Die Energiewirtschaft der Welt in Zahlen. [World power economics in figures.] *Vierteljahrsshefte z. Konjunkturforsch.* (Spec. No. 19) 1930: pp. 48.

9659. ROLLIN, HENRY. La nationalisation de l'industrie soviétique. [Nationalization of Soviet industry.] *Rev. Econ. Française*. 52 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 161-179.

9660. SOMMERFIELD, VERNON. The British film industry: a record of recent progress. *Accountant*. 86 (2985) Feb. 20, 1932: 242-243.—H. F. Taggart.

9661. TAUSIG, F. W., and WHITE, H. D. Rayon and the tariff. The nurture of an industrial prodigy. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45 (4) Aug. 1931: 588-621.—This sur-

vey of the rayon industry, which has now been published as Chapter XXV in Professor Taussig's revised edition of his "Some Aspects of the Tariff Question," traces the development of this industry both abroad and in the United States. It describes its manufacturing technique, the importation of foreign processes and foreign management, which have formed the basis of the American manufacture, and the rapid growth of the domestic production of rayon yarns and fabrics in this country. With increased production has come enhanced effectiveness until so far as direct labor goes the American workman seems to have double the effectiveness of his competitor in Europe. Still the development of this "industrial prodigy" has resulted in a substantial burden on the American consumer, and evidence is still lacking that the industry has reached a point of comparative advantage. During the past twenty years, great progress has been made toward independence from tariff support, and evidence from profits of the American companies strongly suggests that for a large part of the domestic output, probably the greater part, the stage has been attained where protection is no longer needed.—A. H. Cole.

9662. UHLIG, KAREL. Boj Asie proti evropskému bavlnářskému průmyslu. [The fight of Asia against the European cotton industry.] *Obzor Národnostopodářský*. 35(5) May 1930: 339-343.—Just as the European sugar industry is being gradually undermined by the Asiatic, the cotton industry of Asia is also winning because of the cheaper labor. The development of various countries is analyzed statistically. In 1929 Czechoslovakia reached a lower percentage of pre-war production than England and the Czechoslovak cotton industry is suffering the same tragedy as the sugar industry.—Joseph S. Rouček.

9663. UNSIGNED. Cement industry in China. *Chinese Econ. J.* 10(1) Jan. 1932: 25-36.

9664. UNSIGNED. Light and power industry continues its progress. *Elec. World*. 99(1) Jan. 2, 1932: 17-22.—The electric light and power industry was serving 24,676,000 customers at the end of 1931, an increase of 120,000 over 1930, and employed 285,000 men. Of the urban population 80% had service and 10% of the country's farms had electric connections. The aggregate power plant rating was 32,922,000 kilowatts, of which 23,890,000 kilowatts is steam driven, 425,000 kilowatts is driven by internal combustion engines, and 8,610,000 by hydroelectric power. A total of 86,679,000,000 kwh. was generated during 1931 and a small additional amount was imported from Canada. The capital investment of the industry is about \$12,400,000,000 and total revenues in 1931 amounted to \$2,137,000,000, of which \$920,000,000 was paid for operating expenses and over \$200,000,000 in taxes. The revenue in 1931, although it fell below that for 1930, was still 1.5% greater than that in 1929. Energy sales at wholesale now constitute 53% of the total and domestic consumers take 16.4%, retail commercial consumers take 19.4% and the balance goes to municipalities, railroads, etc. Domestic use has increased and the rates have been reduced. Employment has been maintained in the electric power and light industry; average employment was only 1.6% below that in 1929. (16 curves and 7 tables).—R. R. Shaw.

9665. UNSIGNED. Rayon in the Far East. *Chinese Econ. J.* 10(1) Jan. 1932: 45-58.

9666. UNSIGNED. Sugar-beet industry in Great Britain. Position of the factory companies on March 31, 1931. *J. Ministry Agric.* 38(11) Feb. 1932: 1151-1155.—An official statement based on confidential information supplied by the beet sugar factory companies of Great Britain—15 companies, representing 18 factories—as at March 31, 1931, and shows the financial position of the companies as a whole at that date.—Edgar Thomas.

9667. UNSIGNED. Worsted spindle inventory. Research in the wool manufacture by the Wharton

School of Finance. *Bull. of Natl. Assn. Wool Manufacturers*. 61(4) Oct. 1931: 367-378.—Changes in population, in purchasing power and in consuming habits, necessitate continuous modification of capacity to produce. To understand conditions in a specific industry at a given time it is necessary to know the trend in demand as well as the available production facilities to meet the demand. The statistical data presented are intended to serve as a guide to the adjustment of "today's production to tomorrow's demand" for products in the wool textile industry.—Karl Scholz.

## BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS, AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 9562, 9635, 9639, 9651, 9659, 9688, 9693, 9695-9696, 9699, 9702, 9738, 9780, 9833, 9836, 9846, 9848, 9858, 9870, 9930, 9935, 9950, 9969, 9995, 10005, 10054, 10096, 10099, 10164, 10263-10265)

9668. BALLANTINE, HENRY WINTHROP. Questions of policy in drafting a modern corporation law. *California Law Rev.* 19(5) Jul. 1931: 465-485.—The new General Corporation Law of California, drafted by a committee of the state bar, represents a careful balancing of aims and policies in an attempt "to make it liberal enough to facilitate business transactions without undue formalities of checks and balances, of votes and consents of shareholders, and applications to courts, and at the same time not so lax that the management of the majority may manipulate the machinery to the prejudice of creditors or investors or the oppression of minority stockholders."—Alfred H. Henry.

9669. CRUM, WILLIAM L. Balance sheets of American corporations by major classifications. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 3(11) Nov. 1931: 51-62.—The current ratio for all corporations combined and for several leading classes of corporations reporting for the years 1926, 1927, and 1928, stands somewhat above the familiar two-to-one level, and shows remarkable stability during a period of normal prosperity. The ratio of net worth to total assets shows considerable stability, but is marked by a greater lack of consistency as among classes of corporations. The ratio of long-term debt to fixed assets shows high variability in time and striking inconsistency as among the various classes of concerns. Study of the particular items among the current assets clearly shows the progressive effects of the hand-to-mouth business policy in reducing inventories, and the tendency of the generous credit policies toward the close of the period of prosperity to raise the level of accounts receivable. These principal generalizations are of importance in interpreting policies which may have contributed to business ill health during the very time when industry appeared to be normally prosperous. (Tables).—L. O. Foster.

9670. DAVIS, ROBERT J. Administrative control as illustrated by The Hills Brothers Company. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 17(1) Feb. 1932: 6-10.

9671. FIELD, KENNETH. Holding corporation control as a provisional form of consolidation. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 8(1) Feb. 1932: 87-96.—A use of the holding corporation which has received relatively little attention is its employment as a provisional form of consolidation. This function of the holding company is useful in overcoming a variety of obstacles which frequently accompany the attempt to bring two or more properties under single control and direction. Among these obstacles are: opposition of corporate officers; obstruction by minority stockholders; difficulties of negotiating comparative values; and difficulties of harmonizing

ing corporate constituents. The solution of these problems may require an extended period of time during which the holding company can function in lieu of the ultimate unified corporation. A further possible service of the holding corporation is to function as a trial device, for not all contemplated mergers can be carried to completion. An examination of a large number of instances of the acquisition of one company by another reveals a very frequent use of the holding corporation as a step in the merger process.—*Helen C. Monchow*.

9672. HAVERBECK, E. Die Wirkung der Unkosten-Budgetierung in der Krisenzeite. [The effect of overhead cost budgeting in the time of crisis.] *Werkstatt-Tech.* 26(5) Mar. 1, 1932: 109-112.

9673. HEJDA, JIŘÍ. Princip majority v dnešní akciové společnosti. [The majority principle in the modern share company.] *Obzor Národního hospodářský*. 35 (1) Jan. 1930: 20-41.—The majorities of share companies are usually formed by large share-holders. While formerly the small share-holder was protected against the domination of a majority, today he is not protected. (Authorities are quoted.) The German practice is described.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

9674. LOGATTO, ETTORE. Il piano quinquennale e le nuove direttive di Stalin. [The five year plan and the new objectives of Stalin.] *Economia*. 8 (3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 257-281.

9675. LORWIN, LEWIS L. The origins of economic planning. *Survey Graphic*. 67 (9) Feb. 1, 1932: 472-475, 512.—The origins of economic planning are to be sought in the elaborate plans of society outlined by the utopias and by the faith shown by the socialists in the possibility of an orderly society where production and distribution were carried on in response to the needs of society and in accordance with an ideal of social justice, in contradistinction to the planless ideal of *laissez faire*. The period of 1850 to 1914 was characterized by the growth of large corporation capitalism and the suppression of competition. During the war in the principal warring countries planning was recognized as a practical necessity; this was of limited scope both in purpose and in procedure. The present period is one of capitalist expansion with technical planning within the plants, leading to developments of forecasting for entire industries. In the USSR the five year plan was adopted in 1928.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

9676. MARQUAND, H. A. National planning and the depressed areas. *Week-end Rev.* 5 (103) Feb. 27, 1932: 253-254.

9677. MAULDON, F. R. E. The doctrine of rationalisation. *Econ. Rec.* 7 (13) Nov. 1931: 246-261.—The present conception of rationalization is a spirit seeking to substitute waste-eliminating relations for the disordered and haphazard conditions in industry, commerce and government services. German rationalization differs from the scientific management of the United States in that the German doctrine implies national planning for whole industries instead of single planning for individual companies. But planned economy means giving up the doctrine of *laissez faire*. The advantages of rationalization may sometimes be offset by countervailing disadvantages. Rationalization implies that the net advantages thereof should be shared by investors, by workers retained as well as by workers discarded, and by the ultimate consumer.—*E. Orth Malott*.

9678. MÖHLER, E. Abbau der Betriebsorganisation bei verringelter Belegschaft. [Changes in business organization with decreased labor force.] *Werkstatt-Tech.* 26(5) Mar. 1, 1932: 102-108.

9679. PERROUX, FRANÇOIS. La notion de groupe industriel. [The concept of the industrial group.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 1377-1402.—The term *groupe* is now being employed by business men and by financial and technical journals. Francesco Vito (*I sindacati industriali, cartelli et gruppi*) has attempted

to give scientific precision to this term, by defining an "industrial group" as made up of a number of enterprises each preserving its individual identity, but abandoning its autonomy and uniting with others for the purpose of achieving greater technological efficiency and cheaper production. The Montecatini group is a typical example. It differs from the cartel in that it aims neither at limitation of production nor at restriction of competition. The distinction between "industrial group" and "trust" is more difficult to make. Vito concludes from the variety of usages that the word "trust" has lost all meaning. In recent German economic literature, "trust" signifies any group of enterprises which has an established monopoly. American trusts, however, are not always in the position of monopolists. Vito's contention that the word "trust" is scientifically meaningless goes too far, for American "trusts" differ from European "trusts" in the same sense that American industry differs from European industry.—*W. and Grace M. Jaffé*.

9680. PIOT, A. Observations sur l'objet des sociétés commerciales, du point de vue de la théorie de l'institution. [Observations on the purpose of commercial societies, from the point of view of the theory of the institution.] *Rev. Critique de Légis. et de Juris.* 50 (7-10) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 451-471.—Does a change in the purpose of a commercial society involve its extinction, i.e. does it require the unanimous consent of the shareholders? Formerly it did. The French law of Nov. 22, 1913, entrusts this power to the majority vote of the general meeting. The indifference of shareholders makes it easy for financial groups to wrest voting control from entrepreneurs. Management stock and holding companies are devices to avoid this difficulty and assure continuity of administration. A division results between directing and directed capital, the former being predominant and the orientation industrial. The investment corporation is the device of directed capital, interested in profit rather than enterprise and, though in form a commercial society, carrying on no defined commercial or industrial activity. The answer to our question lies in allowing the shareholder to withdraw his capital. This will tend to crystallize the opposing types of societies and lessen the conflict between directing and directed capital.—*Helen May Cory*.

9681. SCHOLZ, KARL. Economic planning in the Soviet Union. *Soc. Sci.* 7 (1) Jan. 1932: 62-67.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

9682. SOMMER, ALBRECHT. Die Kartellmitgliedschaft als betriebswirtschaftliches Problem. [Cartel membership as a problem in business administration.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25 (10) Oct. 1931: 505-518; (11) Nov. 1931: 584-595.—The author reviews the advantages and disadvantages accruing to members of cartels, viz. distribution, price-fixing, production, etc. Characteristics and conditions of a large variety of cartels agreements are reviewed. The element of cost is the vital factor in the entire cartel problem.—*Adelaide Hasse*.

9683. SOMOGYI, ISTVÁN, and ESPINOSA, AGOSTINO DEGLI. Il piano quinquennale. [The five year plan.] *Economia*. 8 (3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 225-256.

9684. SWOPE, GERARD. Stabilization of industry. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 3 (11) Nov. 1931: 18-27.—Organized industry should take the lead in an effort to stabilize business by the coordination of production and consumption. The correlation of the present undirected efforts of individual enterprises into a comprehensive whole would further develop industry and commerce, protect employees and stockholders, and serve the best interests of the public. Compulsory trade associations, using standard accounting systems and reports, should be formed and operated under the supervision of the Federal Trade Commission or some specially constituted federal body. For the protection of employees,

the following plans should be adopted by all companies: workman's compensation; life and disability insurance, the cost paid one-half by the employee and one-half by the company for which he works; pensions, the employee to put aside a minimum of 1% of his earnings and his company the same amount; unemployment insurance for all employees earning less than \$5,000 per year, the employee to put aside 1% of his earnings and the company the same amount.—*L. O. Foster*.

**9685. VITO, FRANCESCO.** Alcune osservazioni intorno al progetto di legge sui cartelli in Ungheria. [Remarks on the proposed cartel law in Hungary.] *Riforma Soc.* 43 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 43-53.

## ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 9582, 9598, 9669, 10001, 10196, 10264, 10565)

**9686. BUGBEE, G. P.** Hospital cost accounting. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* Feb. 15, 1932: 789-804.—The system of control through cost accounting records as used in the University of Michigan Hospital at Ann Arbor, Michigan is presented.—*J. C. Gibson*.

**9687. COWAN, ELIZABETH L.** Budgeting in the home. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* Jan. 1, 1932: 608-618.—The first step in the financial organization of the home is an inventory, the second, an estimate of the money income for the coming year, and the third step, an analysis of future expenditures. The presentation of a detailed analysis of the problem and the standard budget set up should be of assistance in the approach to the budget program.—*J. C. Gibson*.

**9688. DIXON, STANLEY.** Some reflections on the Royal Mail Steam Packet case. *Accountants' J.* 49 (586) Feb. 1932: 716-733.—This is an account of the prosecution of Lord Kylsant, as director of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., for the issuance of a fraudulent prospectus. The lesson to be drawn from this case is that British company law and practice need amendment with a view to greater classification of the income account, the liabilities side of the balance sheet, and relations with subsidiaries.—*H. F. Taggart*.

**9689. DRIVER, R. E.** Telephone accounting. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* Dec. 15, 1931: 521-540.—*J. C. Gibson*.

**9690. FIELD, A. M.** Grain futures and grain accounting. *J. Accountancy* 53 (2) Feb. 1932: 119-127.—*H. F. Taggart*.

**9691. FIELD, E. G.** A standard cost system for a cotton mill. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* Dec. 1, 1931: 431-445.—This paper presents methods of controlling some of the problems involved in cotton mill accounting through the use of standard costs.—*J. C. Gibson*.

**9692. FITZPATRICK, PAUL J.** Average ratios of twenty representative industrial failures. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 12 (1) Jan. 1932: 13-18.—The published financial statements of twenty representative industrial enterprises which failed during the period 1920-1929 were analyzed for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of well known and widely used ratios at the time of failure as well as several years prior to failure. Averages computed by means of the arithmetic mean and median are presented in tabular form. Dispersion of these averages from the mean is determined by the quartile measure.—*H. G. Meyer*.

**9693. GEIER, GEORGE J., and MAUTNER, OSCAR.** Constructing a budget system. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 3 (11) Nov. 1931: 28-42.—Complete systematization of all activities of the different departments of a corporation usually involves the establishment of a budgetary system. In some businesses, however, such a system might not be advisable; perhaps the accounting department could not assume the additional responsibility and the expense of operation might not be justifiable.

Each business, even within an industry, will have its own peculiar problems for which the systemizer must provide. The objective of budget making should be the projection of past balance sheet items in order to construct the most accurate estimate possible of the items of the balance sheet at some future date. The method of preparing such a budget consists of making a sales and operating expense budget, an advertising budget, a manufacturing budget, and a financial budget; then, through a correlation of all these, estimated financial statements as of some future date may be prepared. (Specimen forms.)—*L. O. Foster*.

**9694. GRANTHAM, J. P.** Receivables of jobbing concerns. *J. Accountancy.* 53 (2) Feb. 1932: 111-118.—Since it has become the custom for jobbers to finance dealers, either through cash advances or by long-term credits, it has become necessary to analyze their accounts receivable with especial care in order to determine current position.—*H. F. Taggart*.

**9695. HARRIS, RALPH N.** The profit-making concept of budgetary control. *Factory & Indus. Management.* 82 (1) Jul. 1931: 44-46; (2) Aug. 1931: 203-205; (3) Sep. 1931: 331-333, 364.

**9696. LUDWIG, HEINZ.** Die Einnahmeseite des Finanzplans. Eine Budgetstudie. [Income and the budget.] *Betriebswirtschaft.* 25 (2) Feb. 1932: 33-36.—The general budget is, on the income side, based on production or turnover, and on the expenditure side on the expenses incident thereto. Time of delivery, however, does not coincide with time of payment, nor are payments for expenses, etc., made at the same time that they are charged up to the production accounts. The budget, therefore, requires a supplementary financial plan, which purposed to set forth for each month the total amount of expected receipts and of disbursements. (1) So far as concerns the period between delivery and payment it is necessary to estimate what percentage of the bills, and of the total amount of them, is paid in each successive month. An analysis of 750 paid bills showed that 53% were paid in the first month, or 51% of the total amount of all bills analyzed. For the 2nd month the percentages were respectively 31 and 28.5. The analysis may be made more complete by separate treatment of bills for large amounts, calculating percentages for "returns," discounts, and write-offs for bad accounts. (2) So far as the period between manufacture (receipt of order) and delivery is concerned the problem does not arise where delivery follows production immediately (coal, electricity). This requires the setting-up of a sales budget in connection with the production budget, so that expected receipts may be estimated from sales made during previous months. But where it is impossible to make a sales budget, it is best to make the estimate of expected receipts by determining the time elapsed between receipt of order and payments subsequently made. In general, where it is possible to determine in advance the total turnover, and thus also sales, the problem of estimating receipts becomes quite simple.—*C. D. Bremer*.

**9697. RUMSEY, F.** Exchange differences—a method of avoiding them in the books and final accounts. *Accountant (London).* 86 (2982) Jan. 30, 1932: 137-148.—Exchange differences, or exchange profits and losses, as they are commonly accounted for, serve to distort all other accounts, making them largely valueless for many purposes. The author, by means of an elaborate example consisting of trial balances, journals, and ledgers, shows how the accounts may be kept in such a way as to eliminate this unfortunate effect of exchange differences.—*H. F. Taggart*.

**9698. SCHMALTZ, KURT.** Die Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung in der Aktienrechtsreform. [The profit-and-loss-account and the Emergency Act of Sept. 21, 1931.] *Betriebswirtschaft.* 25 (2) Feb. 1932: 25-32.—The regulations of this Act prescribe the manner in which

the balance sheet should be set up commencing with the year ending Sep. 30, 1932. Under the regulations in regard to the profit-and-loss-account, the period covered does not correspond with that for the accompanying balance sheet. The prescribed form includes in this account the various expenses of production for the period under consideration, which conflicts with the usual set-up in which only the expenses of goods sold figure. Inventories must necessarily disappear from the balance sheet, since their cost of production, according to the new law, should be accounted for in the P. & L. account. Other difficulties are pointed out.—*C. D. Bremer.*

9699. SELLS, J. F. Effect of foreign exchange fluctuations on profits. *J. Accountancy*. 53 (2) Feb. 1932: 93-106.—*H. F. Taggart.*

9700. STAUB, WALTER A. Depreciation of appraised values. *Amer. Accountant*. 17 (1) Jan. 1932: 6-10.—The following conclusions are drawn: (1) cost is the preferable base for depreciation allowances; (2) appraised values should usually be shown on the balance sheet as memoranda; (3) replacement value is not a desirable base; (4) when securities have been issued against appraised values either through reorganization or stock dividends, the full amount of depreciation based thereon should be charged to operating costs; (5) if appraised value is used to create surplus on the books, it is in effect a representation of an increment in capital and it is preferable to charge depreciation to operating costs in full; (6) if it be argued that appraised value represents capital now employed in the business and that operating costs should be charged with depreciation based on such values, then it is illogical to make periodic transfers from revaluation surplus to earned surplus. Such transfers should be made to a replacement reserve.—*H. G. Meyer.*

9701. WARREN, ROBERT E. Classification of accountancy services and responsibility of accountants. *Cert. Pub. Accountant*. 12 (1) Jan. 1932: 18-23, 51.—Not long ago the classification of accountancy services was a simple matter. The accountant was responsible for the accuracy of all recorded transactions in a detailed audit except those specifically excluded through qualifications. In a balance sheet audit he was responsible only for a correct statement of the assets and liabilities. Now the scope of the accountant has been broadened and he is looked to by the lay community for many kinds of service. Accountants are faced with the necessity for clearly defining and limiting their responsibilities in order that the nature of the service rendered is clear and not subject to misunderstanding. This responsibility is more onerous than the legal liability involved and it includes the education of the laity to a proper conception of the classification of services and responsibilities. A committee of The American Society of Certified Public Accountants has made excellent progress in developing such a classification. Further work must be done in developing terms and definitions which are clear cut and definite. Many of the terms now in use lack this quality.—*H. G. Meyer.*

9702. WILDMAN, JOHN R. Buying your own stock. *Amer. Accountant*. 17 (1) Jan. 1932: 16-18.—Two principles may logically be advocated in connection with the purchase by a corporation of its own capital stock: (1) the stock so acquired should be treated as an adjustment of the capital stock account, and not as an asset; (2) an amount equal to the purchase price be transferred out of surplus, and be made unavailable for appropriation as dividends.—*H. G. Meyer.*

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 8829, 9072, 9222, 9632, 10113)

9703. REILLY, WILLIAM J. Measuring the market for mass transportation. *Transit J.* 76 (2) Feb. 1932: 64-67.—The author recommends a scientific analysis by electric railways of the potential demand for transportation in their communities and concludes, on the basis of surveys already made, that people are more interested in convenience and speed of movement than in the comparative cost of alternative modes of transport.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

9704. SEMENZA, MARCO. Analisi del traffico stradale a Milano. [Analysis of street traffic in Milan.] *Realtà*. 10 1931: 35.—The methods of studying street traffic are described. The need for better utilization of street area obtained by a more strict traffic regulation is pointed out.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

9705. UNSIGNED. Strassenverkehrsunfälle in Berlin im Jahre 1930. [Street accidents in Berlin in 1930.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (5) Mar. 1931: 215-216.—In Berlin the number of accidents in street traffic decreased from 27,159 in 1929 to 26,619 in 1930. The numbers of persons killed in these accidents were 468 in 1929 and 466 in 1930; the numbers injured were 11,564 and 11,213 respectively. In 1930, the causes of 12,423 accidents were ascertained. Drivers of vehicles were found responsible for 69.3%, and pedestrians for 21.1% of the accidents. The remaining accidents were due to the condition of roads, defects of vehicles, etc. Of the total number of motor vehicles, 32.4% were involved in accidents, as compared with 34.1% in 1929.—*H. Fehlinger.*

### RAILROADS

(See also Entries 8835, 8839, 8843-8844, 8848-8849, 9552, 9729, 9908, 10516)

9706. ATTERBURY, WILLIAM WALLACE. A brighter outlook for the railroads. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24 (8) Feb. 1932: 500-501, 541-542.

9707. BISWAS, H. L. The place of cost of producing railway transport in the theory and practice of rate-making. *Ceylon Econ J.* 3 Dec. 1931: 32-39.—This is a discussion of the relative merits of "cost of service" and "charging what the traffic will bear" as a basis for railroad rates. The writer gives a number of arguments for and against the cost basis. He holds that cost of service has been ignored too much in the past and that in an ideal system each item would pay its cost and a reasonable profit. But "cost of service" and "charging what the traffic will bear," he agrees with Ripley, must be regarded as checks on each other. The circumstances in each case must be analyzed as a means of determining what weight to attach to each of the two criteria.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

9708. CARLI, FILIPPO. Il movimento delle derate alimentari in Italia. [The movement of food products in Italy.] *Commercio*. 4 (11) Nov. 1931: 664-693.—A detailed study of railroad movement of food stuffs in recent years, with particular reference to foreign and domestic traffic at Rome, Milan, Genoa, Turin, Trieste, Florence, and Trent.—*Roberto Bachi.*

9709. ČERMÁK, JOSEF. Bilanční problémy Československých státních dráh. [The budget problem of the Czechoslovak State Railroads.] *Ozvor Národnospodářský*. 35 (5) May 1930: 297-321.—On the basis of the law of Dec. 18, 1922, No. 404 and the decree of Sept. 25, 1924, No. 206, the railroads were proclaimed a state commercial undertaking. A comparative study with foreign systems follows.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

9710. D. La situation et l'activité des chemins de fer roumains en 1929. [The situation and operations of the Rumanian railroads in 1929.] *Roumanie Écon.* 6 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 145-146.

9711. ELDER, ALEXANDER H. Railway regulation adrift. *Railway Age.* 92(10) Mar. 5, 1932: 408-410.—Misguided zeal has extended the activities of the Interstate Commerce Commission far beyond the few simple matters in which the public has a vital interest. These activities relate to rates, valuation of rail properties, recapture of so-called excess earnings; at the same time there is lack of control over competitors of the railways.—J. H. Parmelee.

9712. EMRICH, WILHELM. Güterkursbücher. [Freight time tables.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (5) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 1149-1156; (6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 1419-1455.—The publication of international time tables for freight service was first undertaken in Europe in 1928. Similar publications have followed annually. The schedules are the result of cooperative effort on the part of railway managements in the countries concerned. Excellent results have accrued both to shippers and to railways from this step, and each succeeding issue has offered an increased number of regular trains and routes available to international shippers.—J. H. Parmelee.

9713. LEONDOPOULOS, B. L. The Hellenic state railways. *Railway Gaz.* 56(10) Mar. 4, 1932: 334-336.—Not until 1916 were the Greek railways connected with the main European railway system. Through service now exists between Athens, Vienna, and Berlin. The government assumed management of the railways in 1920, and reorganized operations in 1926. Total receipts in 1929-30 amounted to 346,000,000 drachmas (375 drachmas equal a British pound) and total expenditures were 332,000,000. Receipts fell 12,000,000 below the peak year of 1928-29, while expenses increased 27,000,000.—J. H. Parmelee.

9714. MARKUS, GEORG. The nationalisation of the Hungarian regional railways. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 7(3) Sep.-Dec. 1931: 383-384.

9715. MERCIER, GUSTAVE. Les chemins de fer d'Algérie. [The railways of Algeria.] *Afrique Française. Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* (4) Apr. 1931: 238-240.

9716. MIXA, VOJTEČH. Proč nelze zvyšovat železniční tarify nákladní. [Why the railroad transportation rates cannot be raised.] *Obzor Národnospodářský.* 35(4) Apr. 1930: 217-231.—With the exception of coal, Czechoslovak transportation rates are comparable to those of Germany and Austria, and are higher than in Poland and Hungary. Coal transportation is the highest in Europe.—Joseph S. Rouček.

9717. MIXA, VOJTEČH. Revise nákladního tarifu. [Revision of railroad rates.] *Obzor Národnospodářský.* 35(3) Mar. 1930: 153-162.—The Czechoslovak producer paid for a long time the highest transportation rates in central Europe. The unfavorable geographic situation, the longer distances from the markets, and the dependence on railroads for transportation should lead to the definite settlement of rates.—Joseph S. Rouček.

9718. RUNGIS, J. Die lettlandischen Eisenbahnen im Wirtschaftsjahr 1929-30. [The Latvian railroads in the fiscal year 1929-30.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 1505-1525.—The state railway system of Latvia includes 1,600 mi. of line. In addition, two private lines total 109 mi. The fiscal year 1929-30 marked the completion of a new line between Libau and Gluda, a distance of 102 miles. Passengers carried during the fiscal year 1929-30 numbered 12,463,000, compared with 11,579,000 in the preceding year. The average journey per passenger was 31 mi. Freight traffic also increased, being 4,218,500 t. in 1929-30 against 3,818,400 t. in 1928-29. Each ton was hauled an average dis-

tance of 82 mi. Employees numbered 14,051. Operating revenues amounted to \$9,244,700 in 1929-30, compared with \$8,685,000 in the preceding year. Operating expenses totaled \$7,527,000 and \$6,986,600, respectively.—J. H. Parmelee.

9719. SAKOLSKI, A. M. Railroad recovery is on the way. *Mag. Wall Street.* 49(8) Feb. 6, 1932: 462-465, 504.

9720. SALLER, HEINRICH. Die russische Verkehrs politik. [The organization of transportation in Russia.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8(6) Jun. 1931: 466-472.—Two main traffic arteries have developed in post-war Russia: Donbass—Moscow—Leningrad (coal supply line), and the road to Siberia. There are a number of minor traffic lines. The five year plan forecasts the daily number of loaded freight cars and aims to eliminate planless production and distribution of goods. It regulates on a grand scale the relations between raw materials, energy, and the market. The railroads have received 4,700,000 of the 6,000,000 rubles appropriated to transportation. Strict economy must be guaranteed and the construction of roads for a variety of uses is planned. Railroads, waterways, and automobiles will not compete but each has been assigned its own role in the economic development. Other schemes concerning fares, rates, etc. are still theoretical.—Werner Neuse.

9721. SIMON-THOMAS, W. De automotrice en haar evolutie. [The motor railroad and its evolution.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen.* 5(5) Mar. 1, 1932: 109-112.—The first motor railroad using steam power was projected and built in England by the Eastern Railway Company in 1847. Similar means of conveyance came into use in many European countries and in America. In England they are still in existence in the modern shape of the "New Sentinel Cammel Steamcar." Later gas combustion motors were used. Speed is the chief advantage of this type of transportation.—H. J. Donker.

9722. UNSIGNED. Die estlandischen Staatsbahnen 1929-30. [The State Railway of Estonia in the fiscal year 1929-30.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 1526-1546.—The railway system of Estonia embraces 1,175 mi. of line and is owned and operated by the central government. During the fiscal year 1929-30 the railroads carried 9,513,000 passengers and 2,962,000 t. of freight. This was an increase of 13.7% in passenger traffic and of 1.7% in freight traffic as compared with the preceding year. Employees numbered 7,652. Operating revenues in 1929-30 aggregated \$4,120,000, a decrease of 4.4% under 1928-29. Operating expenses totaled \$3,385,000, an increase of 2.5% over the preceding year.—J. H. Parmelee.

9723. UNSIGNED. Gross and net earnings of United States railroads for the calendar year 1931. *Comm'l. & Finan. Chron.* 134(3478) Feb. 20, 1932: 1250-1256.

9724. WILLIAMS, CHARLES STUART. British railroads: present and future. *Engl. Rev.* 53(6) Nov. 1931: 660-669.—If the great English railroad lines are to even partially regain their old position, there must be a definite rationalization of the country's transport facilities, and fair apportionment of all traffic between media available. There must also be secured such management as will examine and deal with the present loss of traffic, endeavoring by simplification, certainty, and effective salesmanship to recover the railroads' old customers by offering them a fair bargain for a reasonable sum.—H. F. Alderfer.

9725. YOUNG, S. R. The role of forest products in railroad revenue. *J. Forestry.* 30(3) Mar. 1932: 318-322.—Transportation of second growth timber earned operating expenses for the Georgia Railroad following the large reduction in cotton tonnage. Revenues from forest products in 1925 were 180% greater than in 1920 but in 1930 fell to 36% of the 1925 figure. Whereas forest products represented 11.5% of the business in

1925, in 1930 they constituted only 6.1%. Southern railroads favor the perpetuation of the forest resource since no other commodity is of so great importance in earning maintenance costs and in producing revenue tonnage to replace that lost through competition and through depletion of the virgin timber supply. Many railroads affected by forest depletion have been revived by shipments of second growth timber. They continue to use wood as the cheapest and most durable material for ties and construction.—*Bernard Frank.*

### MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 9704-9705, 9721, 9781, 10035, 10058, 10062, 10261)

9726. MACDONALD, THOMAS H. Adjusting the highway viewpoint to 1932 conditions. *Highway Engin. & Contractor.* 40 (5) Feb. 1932: 17-24.

9727. MACDONALD, THOMAS H. Adjusting the highway viewpoint to 1932 conditions. *Roads & Streets.* 72 (2) Feb. 1932: 69-72.—The federal aid road program last year included 2,216 projects totalling over 13,000 mi. of road in 1,227 counties, not including work done without federal funds. More than 400,000 men were given work on these projects and at least double this number were employed in allied industries. About 80-90% of the road dollar is eventually distributed back to labor and personnel employment. The emergency appropriation for roads was \$80,000,000. Studies of highway use by the Bureau of Roads have shown that the use of highways by either automobiles or trucks is predominantly local which sometimes amounts to 85-90%; that the predominating use of highways is by privately owned automobiles; that predominating volume of use is for short distances, one-half the trips being less than 30 mi. in length; and that the ownership of both automobiles and trucks is predominantly private. The part of highway usage that is competitive with other transportation agencies is very small and will never affect, to more than a minor extent, highway design. Federal aid is an important coordinating force in road building since it requires that states and other bodies build roads with a definite highway system for the nation as a whole.—*R. R. Shaw.*

9728. FRANKLAND, F. H. Tunnels or bridges—which? *Civil Engin.* 2 (2) Feb. 1932: 85-90.—A study of the relative construction, maintenance, and operation costs of bridges and tunnels can best be made by comparing costs of both in cases where both types have been built or investigated in the same locality as in New York and Detroit. At New Orleans, Staten Island, and New York (38th Street) studies have been made of both types. Factors to be considered are: length, traffic capacity, efficiency, capitalization, unit prices, ratio between construction and maintenance costs, and interest charges. The multi-lane bridge is more flexible in traffic control than is the two-lane tunnel. In tunnels it is necessary to enforce proper spacing between vehicles but on bridges this is less essential, increasing the traffic capacity per lane. Tunnels must be lighted and ventilated 24 hours a day. From data afforded by operating experience on the Holland Tunnel and the Detroit Tunnel and on many bridges it is shown that operation and maintenance costs are eight to twelve times as great per lane in tunnels; also construction costs for tunnels are two and one-third to four times those for bridges per traffic lane. (Table comparing total cost, and cost per lane, for each of six tunnels and for nine bridges.)—*R. R. Shaw.*

9729. MCKEE, KENNETH L. Further expansion of bus operations by electric railways during the past year. *Aera.* 22 (11) Nov. 1931: 644-650.—Two indexes of the extent of motor bus operations by electric railways are: (1) Size of physical plant—i.e., the number of companies operating buses, amount of investment, num-

ber of buses in service, etc., and (2) the extent of use of the bus equipment—i.e., number of bus-miles operated, number of passengers carried, and the amount received in fares. The American Electric Railway Association makes two bus surveys yearly; in September to cover the physical plant, and in the spring to determine the extent of use. In 1931, bus operation by electric railways represents an investment of \$160,000,000. Bus operation increased in the U. S. and in Canada during 1931, however, the rate of increase was less than that in former years. Increase in route miles does not differentiate between urban and interurban routes. The chief types of bus operation are: feeder, auxiliary, and coordinate. During 1931, 95 companies replaced 1,976 mi. of railway with 2,258 mi. of bus route while 78 companies reported no similar substitution. The average life of a bus is between four and five years and the outlook for the future bus market is favorable. (11 tables.)—*R. R. Shaw.*

9730. RÈPACI, F. A. La gestione delle Ferrovie dello Stato nel 1929-1930. [Italian State Railroads in 1929-1930.] *Riforma Soc.* 42 (3-4) 1931: 121-137.—Statistical data on carload-mileage and passengers; receipts and expenses; and the burden on the Treasury. Rèpaci favors a larger economic and financial autonomy for the Italian State Railroads.—*Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.*

### WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 8772, 8790, 8803, 8849, 8864, 8869, 9021, 9373, 9970)

9731. ROSE, M. H. Mouvement de la navigation intérieure de la Belgique en 1929. [Traffic on the inland waterways of Belgium in 1929.] *Ann. d. Travaux Publics de Belgique.* 32 (6) Dec. 1931: 853-913.—The navigation length of inland waterways of Belgium aggregates 1,037 mi. During the year 1929 there were carried over these waterways 36,352,886 t. of freight, a decrease of 3.9% under 1928, but an increase of 10% over 1913. Mineral fuels represented 31.8% of the total waterway traffic in 1929; metals, construction materials, other minerals, earthenware, and glassware comprised 44.2%; products of forests and agriculture, 10.4%; and industrial products and miscellaneous, 13.6%.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

9732. SUMNER, JOHN D. An analysis of Mississippi River traffic: 1918-1930. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 8 (1) Feb. 1932: 11-23.—(See Entry 4: 2544.) This analysis of Mississippi River traffic considers the nature of the commodities which are carried on the river. Examination of the commodities carried shows a sharp rise in the relative importance of manufactured products from 11% of the total volume carried in 1918 to almost 62% in 1930. Comparison of railroad and barge line freight by commodity groups shows that river freight is substantially comparable with railroad freight with respect to volume of manufactured products carried and average value per ton, as well as with respect to relative representation of specific, high-value commodities. Recent developments in Mississippi River and federal barge line traffic thus cast serious doubt on the validity of the commonly accepted assumption that inland waterways are restricted to the transportation of low-value, bulky commodities, leaving more lucrative, high-value traffic to the railroads.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

### TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 9689, 9941, 10045)

9733. UNSIGNED. A year of accomplishment in the telephone field. *Elec. World.* 97 (1) Jun. 3, 1931: 36-40.—There has been a small increase in the number of

telephones and in volume of conversations. Toll wire extensions continued at a greater rate than before. 35,000 miles of telephone circuit is now in use in connecting radio broadcasting stations and almost 200 broadcasting stations receive programs through the chain of wire circuits. A new telephone typewriter with about thirty stations throughout the state, has been installed in New Jersey for the state police and extensions have been made in the telephone typewriter police networks in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and some of the larger cities. Foreign telephone connections to South America, Mexico, Sweden, Lithuania, Australia, and Cuba, as well as ship to shore communication lines, have been extended. The United States continues to lead the world in telephone development with 16.3 telephones per 100 population. (Tables. Map shows main toll routes of the U. S. and Canada.)—R. R. Shaw.

## COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 8795, 8823, 8861, 9040, 9049-9050, 9205, 9222, 9228-9229, 9319, 9334, 9355, 9362, 9375, 9379, 9389, 9394, 9399, 9434, 9448, 9488, 9503, 9511, 9542, 9563, 9594, 9602, 9638-9639, 9653, 9656, 9661, 9708, 9737, 9854, 9856, 9989, 10007, 10037, 10061, 10106, 10121, 10147, 10299, 10307, 10309, 10311-10312, 10325)

9734. AINSCOUGH, THOMAS M. Conditions and prospects of United Kingdom trade in India 1930-1931 (revised to Aug. 1931). *Gt. Brit. Dept. Overseas Trade—Rep.* #503. 1932: pp. 248.

9735. ASMONE, ERCOLE. Il sale e l'India. [Salt and India.] *Oltremare*. 5(3) Mar. 1931: 57-59.—India produces 1,300,000 t. of salt annually and consumes from 500,000 to 600,000. About 85% of the total Indian imports is for Bengal and 13% for Burma. Salt furnishes a useful ballast for India-bound tramps. Eritrea furnishes less than one tenth (55,000 tons) of India's imported salt. The salt trade with India is now suffering a bad depression, aggravated by the boycott of the Nationalists. No matter how the Indian government finally resolves the problem, the salt exporters of East Africa will lose. The opportunity of recouping this loss in the Far East is problematical.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

9736. BRUCE, S. M. The Empire's opportunity. *United Empire*. 13(1) Jan. 1932: 18-22.—By drastic reductions of private and governmental expenditures Australia is moving towards renewed and genuine prosperity. Australians strongly favor inter-empire trade. Empire agreements should be supplemented by negotiations between the countries which have abandoned the gold standard to facilitate commerce by removing some of the current restrictions on exchanges and trade.—Lennox A. Mills.

9737. CABIATI, ATTILIO. Il neoprotezionismo del Prof. Keynes. [The neoprotectionism of Professor Keynes.] *Riforma Soc.* 42(5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 225-240.—Keynes' proposal is to place light duties on the imports of commodities, which he holds will aid in recovery from the crisis. Different investigations show the retarded state of a great part of British industry; and to this now is added the task of rationalization. The proposal of Keynes is suggested by the preoccupation which characterizes the British policy of keeping up the rate of wages. Cabiati does not agree with such a policy. It is an attempt to reconcile two impossible things: rationalization and maintaining the rates of wages, increasing the subsidies for unemployment, to maintain a standard of living which has been affected by the deflation. Keynes' remedy would scarcely suffice. The crisis would end, it is true, when costs fall below the level of prices, but the realization of Keynes' proposal

would produce such an effect only in Britain, and would be in opposition to the deflationist policy looking to the reduction of prices. It is not necessary, furthermore, to entertain any illusions as to the productivity of the duties: nor should one trust in any hope that they would be of short duration, for protection tends to grow.—*Rev. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie*.

9738. FOURNIER, LESLIE T. The purposes and results of the Webb-Pomerene Law. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 22(1) Mar. 1932: 18-33.—The Webb Export Trade Act and the Congressional debates preceding its passage, aimed to legalize export selling associations, leaving the anti-trust laws otherwise unmodified. At the time critics of the act justly feared that the safeguards against domestic restraint of trade would never be effective. In addition to the administration difficulties of enforcing the strict letter of the law, the act has been liberalized by commission interpretation far beyond its original scope. The effect has been to convert the act into a most satisfactory vehicle for "lawfully" violating the Sherman law. Illustrative of this fact is the inactivity of the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice in the face of recent operations and policies of Copper Exporters, Incorporated.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

9739. GIRETTI, EDOARDO. Crisi economica, protezionismo e alti salari. A proposito della "Ford." [Economic depression, protection, and high wages. The example of Ford.] *Riforma Soc.* 42(3-4) 1931: 138-145.—Tariff walls raised by the various states to protect their domestic markets, only succeed in producing the opposite effect because of increased costs. Giretti opposes the proposal advanced by Keynes, visualizing a decrease in real wages through the increase in tariff. He quotes the director of the English Ford plants, who has publicly criticized the views of Keynes.—*Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie*.

9740. GARLAND, J. M. The reports of the sugar enquiry committee. *Econ. Rec.* 7(13) Nov. 1931: 262-268.—The Australian government decided to renew the sugar embargo for 5 years; to maintain present retail sugar prices for 3 years and the present export rebate; and to continue the fruit industry assistance scheme. The perpetuation of the sugar agreement is objected to because the sugar industry is maintaining its income at expense of other industries; because sugar costs are falling; and because the retail sugar price forms an important item in the retail price index used under the arbitration system in determining basic wages. Present conditions do not permit drastic changes and the embargo may be retained but a reduction of retail price should be made and a further reduction threatened unless exports disappear. This would eliminate the surplus sugar burden.—E. Orth Malott.

9741. GLANZ, R. Die Sowjetunion auf dem Weltmarkt. [The USSR and the world market.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8(6) Jun. 1931: 456-461.—Excepting iron, machine, electric, and chemical industries, large industries have been excluded from the Russian market, whereas Soviet export to all countries of the world is encouraged. It cannot be said that Russia sells below operating cost, for raw materials are abundant, and wages admit no comparison with other countries. The USSR has shown willingness to come to an agreement with foreign competitors as regards exports.—Werner Neuse.

9742. CRESIN, R. Posibilitatea prevederii cantităților de cereale disponibile la noi pentru export. [Possibilities of forecasting amounts of grain available for export in Rumania.] *Bul. Institutului Econ. Românesc*. 10(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 692-699.

9743. GRIGG, EDWARD. Some suggestions for an Empire economic policy. *United Empire*. 13(1) Jan. 1932: 27-40.—Success at the Imperial Economic Conference is dependent upon careful preliminary investigation and planning. This should be begun immediately by small dominion and English delegations meeting in

London. While each country should consider its own interests first, none should insist on fostering artificial industries dependent on high tariffs. Britain can supply a large part of the £280,000,000 of manufactures which the dominions buy annually from foreign countries. An assured United Kingdom market for empire livestock is more important than for wheat. While empire migration is at a standstill until prosperity returns, state subsidized and controlled chartered companies should then be formed for this purpose. Government pensioners should be encouraged to settle in Kenya rather than France.—*L. A. Mills.*

9744. **HUDEC, KAREL.** Bilance zahraničního obchodu Německa. [The balance of foreign trade with Germany.] *Obzor Národnostopodářský*. 35 (6) Jun. 1930: 402-408.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

9745. **HUDEC, KAREL.** Německo a Československo na zahraničních trzích. [Germany and Czechoslovakia in foreign markets.] *Obzor Národnostopodářský*. 36 (9) Oct. 1931: 613-627; (10) Nov. 1931: 704-719.—Czechoslovak foreign trade competes with German in nearly every export article. A detailed comparative statistical analysis is presented. Czechoslovakia has the seventh place among the main industrial states. Of 22 industrial and commercial states, Czechoslovakia and Germany are the only two which in 1929-1930 increased their exports by more than 6%. For the last 5 years, Czechoslovakia has been able to maintain its position.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

9746. **JUST, ARTUR W.** Der autarke russische Raum. [The self-sufficiency of Russia.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (6) Jun. 1931: 445-456.—The industrialization of Russia could not be carried out without the participation of the capitalist world. The technical experiences of the most highly developed countries are utilized in the plans for industrialization and 50 to 100 years of slow evolution are avoided. It is an obvious advantage for the USSR that Russian state monopoly meets not the capitalist world but only an individual capitalist who has strong competitors all around him. Relatively speaking, therefore, Russia grants more concessions to countries with state monopolies (Persia, Turkey, and Italy) than to others. Competition is strongest with U.S.A., England, and Germany. The per capita share of foreign trade of Russia is extremely small (1930: 12 marks, Switzerland 950 marks, U.S.A. 320 marks). Autocratic spirit often prompts construction, not the need (motor car factory in Novgorod). The political situation guarantees the continuity of the industrialization. Imports of machinery will soon enable Russia to supply the eastern markets.—*Werner Neuse.*

9747. **LIEBMANN, W.** Deutschlands handelspolitische Lage und der Sowjetmarkt. [Germany's foreign trade policy and the Soviet market.] *Sowjetwirtsch. u. Aussenhandel*. 11 (2-3) Jan. 1932: 14-20.

9748. **MACROSTY, H. W.** The balance of trade. *Lloyds Bank Ltd. Mo. Rev.* 3 (24) Feb. 1932: 50-64. (Gt. Brit.)

9749. **OBERASCHER, LEONHARD.** Grenzen der weltwirtschaftlichen Arbeitsteilung. [Limits of the world division of labor.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (45) Nov. 6, 1931: 1834-1838.—The world-wide division of labor which reached its culmination, in the period between 1880 and the World War was based upon the primacy of economic life over the state. The conflicts of interest of the 20th century have radically altered the bases of trade. Economic life is a means for developing the power of the state. The most important hindrances to the world division of labor are: the agrarian policies of European states, the restrictions on migration, the politicising of international creditor-debtor relationships, and the present credit crisis. The total economic loss to a European wheat-growing state if it were to give up the raising of wheat and import cheaper supplies from abroad would be greater than the gain from the decrease

in the cost of food. The assumption that the displaced labor would be transferred to a more profitable industry no longer holds true. A general stiffening of trade regulations and a shift in trade balances due to: the politicising of debts, the fear of some nations to lend and others to receive capital, the realization that the nations most deeply involved in the world-wide division of labor are most vulnerable to crises, the necessity for controlling foreign exchange, and the narrowing gold reserves behind the weaker currencies. States like Germany are forced to seek to regain their economic autonomy by going without advance of foreign exchange, by currency and credit reforms, by reduction of non-essential imports, and by lowering the standard of living and of public expenditures.—*Eugene Staley.*

9750. **UNSIGNED.** The British tariff. *Lloyds Bank Ltd. Mo. Rev.* 3 (25) Mar. 1932: 94-101.

9751. **SCHAUB, DR.** Die britische Einfuhrsperrre. [The British embargo on imports.] *Chem. Industrie*. 55 (3) Jan. 16, 1932: 53-57.—The significance of the 50% import duty on vine acids, and other chemicals adopted by Great Britain on December 19, 1931 is shown by statistics of the amount and the value of the exports of these chemicals to the United Kingdom in 1928, 1929, and 1930 from Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, and Italy. The British prohibitive duty will have little effect upon the shipments of chemicals to Great Britain from the U. S., as the amount shipped is exceedingly small.—*Simon Litman.*

9752. **UNSIGNED.** The exchange situation. *Canterbury Chamber Commerce Bull.* (85) Feb. 1932: pp. 2.—(New Zealand.)

## MARKETING

(See also Entries 9552, 9694, 9954, 9967, 9996, 10067)

9753. **BOWERS, WALTER A.**, and **MITCHELL, WALTER L., JR.** Hardware distribution in the gulf southwest. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser.* #52. 1932: pp. 290.—The 18,500,000 people who live in the Gulf Southwest (Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, western Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas) are estimated as buying \$185,000,000 of hardware annually from 3,500 retail outlets. These retail hardware stores are classified as downtown and neighborhood stores, in the larger cities, and as town and implement stores in the smaller cities. Serving these groups of retail stores are 100 wholesalers, who, in turn, are classified as wholesale or wholesale-retail establishments. Each classification of hardware retailers and wholesalers is analyzed as to the location of its members, their size, utilization of floor space, trade areas, merchandising methods, advertising and display, efficiency of employees, credit policies, and as to their operating results, including an analysis of both balance sheets and operating statements. "Hardware Distribution in the Gulf Southwest" demonstrates the feasibility of developing a regional approach to national economic planning with present U. S. Department of Commerce research facilities.—*Walter A. Bowers.*

9754. **GABRIEL, H. S.** The marketing of Delaware cantaloupes. II. Consumer demand. *Delaware Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #171. 1931: pp. 43.—See entry 3: 4309.

9755. **LAPLANTE, RODOLPHE.** La publicité. [Advertising.] *Canada Français*. 19 (2) Oct. 1931: 120-123.—Advertising is indispensable especially in Canada where Canadian industry and commerce must compete with American advertising.—*Alison Ewart.*

9756. **LISOWSKY, ARTHUR.** Zur Theorie der Einzelhandelswerbung und ihrer Prüfung. [The theory of retail advertising tested.] *Betriebswirtschaft*. 25 (2) Feb. 1932: 36-39.—The characteristics of retail merchandising are, relative to advertising, threefold: (1) ad-

vertising is essential to retail merchandising; (2) retail merchandising is in a position to apply any and all kinds of commercial advertising since it makes direct appeal to the consumer; in contrast, other kinds of business require special methods of advertising; (3) its advertising is of intensive character. Not all efforts made to reach the consumer are measurable in terms of costs of advertising. Direct advertising which purposes to obtain immediate sales, can be distinguished from general advertising which purposes simply to keep the name of the product or the company before the public. In testing these principles two similar firms may have the same turn-over, yet advertising costs may differ; and since much advertising is indirect it is not possible to include such indirect costs with those of direct advertising. It is impossible to separate immediate from direct results, i.e. a change in the desires of buyers may cause a decline in sales, but this does not prove that the methods followed to obtain business are not sound.—C. D. Bremer.

9757. MCBRIDE, R. S. Does present economy threaten future profits? *Amer. Gas J.* 136(3) Mar. 1932: 31-33; 42.—Gas companies have continued to show profits. Certain gas companies have cut salaries: consequences were slowing down of sales effort and a resultant decline in total business. Effective sales effort is more necessary than ever before because of extremely low prices of competitive fuels. The invention of new gas appliances is a boon to the industry and the gas industry should make a more intensive study of what is really needed in the modern home. Four tasks that deserve immediate attention from the gas industry are: (1) a gas market survey—including a definition of the ideal modern gas equipped home and determination of the future number of homes to be served as well as the prospective gas market in each of the major heat using industries; (2) an appliance survey; (3) development of an adequate advertising program; and (4) building of a properly trained and properly paid sales staff.—R. R. Shaw.

9758. MCNAIR, MALCOLM P. Expenses and profits in the chain grocery business in 1929. *Harvard Univ. Graduate School Business Admin., Bur. Business Res. Bull.* #84. Jun. 1931: pp. 63.—(U. S.)

9759. McNIECE, T. M. Statistical data needed in measuring market demand. *Management Rev.* 81(3) Mar. 1932: 67-76.

9760. PAGNI, CARLO. L'industria moderna e la funzione del grossista. [Modern industry and the function of the wholesaler.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46(6) Jun. 1931: 444-451.—The causes of the decrease of agents between manufacturers and retail dealers (wholesalers) are: (1) connected with the present stage of the development of industry, especially manufacturing, by financial, technical and economic (in the strict sense) factors; (2) attributable to changes in the quality and in the conduct of the wholesalers; (3) dependent upon factors of a general or sociological order such as the decrease of entrepreneurs.—Giuseppe Frisella Vella.

9761. PLANT, ARNOLD. Official Papers: The committee on retail trade practices. *Econ. J.* 42(165) Mar. 1932: 142-146.—(Great Britain.)

9762. S., E. State and collective marketing. I—Wheat. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 25(1) Jan. 1932: 14-23.—A pungent analysis of state monopolies, state supervision, and collective marketing of wheat in the outstanding countries which have tried or are trying those methods of handling their wheat production.—Bertram Benedict.

9763. SCHMALZ, CARL N. Operating results of department and specialty stores in 1930. *Harvard Univ. Graduate School Business Admin., Bur. Business Res. Bull.* #85. 1931: pp. 45.—(U. S.)

9764. SCHMALZ, CARL N. Operating results of shoe chains in 1929. *Harvard Univ. Graduate School*

*Business Admin., Bur. Business Res. Bull.* #86. Oct. 1931: pp. 39.—(U. S.)

9765. UNSIGNED. Market research sources (formerly market research agencies) a guide to information on domestic marketing (1932 edition). *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser.* #55. 1932: pp. 277.

9766. UNSIGNED. How Prof. Seligman would enforce price maintenance. *Advertising & Selling.* 18(5) Jan. 6, 1932: 22-24.—(Summary of Edwin R. A. Seligman's 700-page report on price maintenance.) Seligman favors resale price maintenance and recommends a law which legalizes the right of a manufacturer to refuse to sell to any dealer or distributor.—Fred E. Clark.

9767. WELD, L. D. H. Measuring your market by statistical correlation. *Advertising & Selling.* 18(5) Jan. 6, 1932: 32, 34, 53.—A general buying power index, based on retail sales in Pennsylvania, was constructed through the use of the correlation method. After computing partial correlations for some 20 factors, the four following factors were selected: number of income tax returns; number of domestic lighting customers; bank deposits; combined circulation of four leading magazines. The combination of these four factors by multiple correlation resulted in an index which applied with a high degree of accuracy to the country as a whole. For individual commodities, it is pointed out, there are usually special factors to be considered in combination with the general buying index.—Fred E. Clark.

## STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entries 9391, 9690)

9769. EITEMAN, WILFORD J. The economics of brokers' loans. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 22(1) Mar. 1932: 66-77.—Does stock speculation absorb funds? According to the orthodox theory, brokers pay for stock purchases by borrowing the difference between their customers' margins and the cost of the securities purchased. In actual practice they borrow only to meet adverse clearing house balances and cash withdrawals of customers. Clearing house balances cancel out in the aggregate and tend to cancel out for each individual broker. The total of brokers' loans depends therefore upon the deposits and withdrawals of customers rather than upon the volume of marginal purchases or the level of stock prices. The total of brokers' loans measures the amount of credit withdrawn from speculation and furnished to legitimate business at the risk of speculators.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

9770. TANIGUCHI, KICHIHIKO. Correlations between spot quotations and future quotations of Japanese rice. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 6(2) Dec. 1931: 68-85.—Correlation of spot and futures quotations from rice exchanges in three cities, Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyoto show the highest coefficients for Tokyo and the lowest for Kyoto. Official rice quotations should not only be standard but should lead and forecast futures. Correlating spot quotations with current month deliveries, two month deliveries, and three month deliveries yields progressively lower coefficients. The standard and leading functions of the official quotations are illustrated by the high correlation between spot and current month deliveries. The failure of three month deliveries to show a high correlation would indicate that the official quotation does not function so efficiently as a forecaster.—Janet L. Weston.

## INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

### PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 10270, 10540, 10546-10547)

9771. AUBURTIN, JEAN. *L'assurance de crédits.* [Credit insurance.] *Rev. Critique de Légis. et de Juris.* 50 (7-10) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 496-513.—Before the war credit insurance companies failed because they financed credit. Since the war a better appreciation of the risk to be insured and sound technical organization have enabled a system of credit insurance to be maintained. The development in France is still slow because of the lack of adequate statistical data. The factor of credit surveillance with the attendant organization of services for the acquisition of credit information makes credit insurance of peculiar value in the field of international trade.—*Helen May Cory.*

9772. HAMSTRA, J. van WOUDENBERG. *De gevolgen van de vergoeding einer partiële schade voor de aansprakelijkheid van den verzekeraar tijdens den verderen duur der verzekering.* [The consequences of indemnification for a partial damage to the insurer's liability during the remaining period of insurance.] *Verzekerings-Archief.* 12 (4) 1931: 110-122.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

9773. KEFFER, RALPH. Monetary values for disability benefits; 165% modification of the class 3 experience. *Rec. Amer. Inst. Actuaries.* 20 (2) Nov. 1931: 274-287.—(Ten pages of tables with accompanying formulas covering annuity values for disabled lives, commutation columns, and net premiums for both waiver of premiums and income benefits.)—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

9774. KUSÝ-DÚBRAV, EMANUEL. *Problémy úvěrrevého pojištování.* [The problems of credit insurance.] *Obzor Národnostopodářský.* 35 (10) Nov. 1930: 707-715.—A report on the congress of the International Association for credit insurance, held in Berlin on June 3-4, 1930.—*Joseph S. Rousek.*

9775. MCBRIDE, W. H. Disability claims (select and ultimate) as a particular case in a general method of valuation for diverse contracts. *Rec. Amer. Inst. Actuaries.* 20 (2) Nov. 1931: 229-239.—(Formulas and comparative tables for reserves on disabled lives by the Karup method. Four pages of tables.)—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

9776. MANES, A. *La protection de la propriété scientifique à l'aide de l'assurance.* [Protection of scientific property by means of insurance.] *Coopération Intellectuelle.* 2 (15) Mar. 1930: 97-107.

9777. MANES, ALFRED. Suicide as an insurance problem. *J. Amer. Insur.* 9 (2) Feb. 1932: 23-24.—German experience reveals an increasing death rate due to suicide. From 1913-1918 the rate was 1.2% of all deaths for the entire country while from 1924-1928 it was 3%. The combined experience of all German insurance companies reveals that payments due under policies on lives of suicides in 1929 amounted to 10% of all payments. These figures are increased considerably when accidental deaths are included, many of which were undoubtedly cases of suicide. While the adverse experience suggests changing the suicide clause to lessen the temptation in this direction, it does not seem advisable to do so because of legal difficulties which would undoubtedly be encountered in determining whether cases were or were not the result of suicide.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

9778. PAUWELS, ARN. *Winstverdeeling.* [Distribution of surplus.] *Verzekerings-Archief.* 12 (4) 1931: (160)-(181).—Different distribution methods are described and discussed. The paper is limited to mutual societies where the problem can be studied easier than in a limited society. The "contribution method" is demon-

strated to be not less arbitrary than "mechanical methods." A fair system is worked out, built on the principle that the insured persons share in the company for the excess of their premiums over the minimum premiums, so that dividends must be quoted after these are allowed for. The consequences of this for further questions (surrender values, extra reserves, years with loss, construction of tariffs, etc.) are treated extensively.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

9779. PERREAU, E. H. *Questions d'assurances.* [Questions of insurance.] *Rev. Critique de Légis. et de Juris.* 52 (5-8) May-Aug. 1931: 225-246.—French insurance laws have a retroactive effect. The same broker may represent both parties simultaneously. Clauses in policies which provide for accident insurance forbidding the recognition of responsibility by the insured are invalid. An insurance company in matters of labor accidents may not plead a forfeiture to the victim of an accident when the victim is insured. An insurance agent charged with insuring merchandise against risks incurred in transport is held to insure them against theft.—*Helen May Cory.*

9780. SCHWARTZ, A. F. *Fundamentals of life insurance law.* *Rec. Amer. Inst. Actuaries.* 20 (2) Nov. 1931: 240-273.—(Reviews the fundamental principles of law as related to insurance.)—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

9781. VRIES, P. N. de. *De Road-Traffic Act, 1930, en de verplichte verzekering tegen wettelijke aansprakelijkheid.* [Road Traffic Act, 1930, and the obligatory liability insurance.] *Verzekerings-Archief.* 12 (4) 1931: 97-109.—Summary of the most important regulations of the Road-Traffic Act, 1930 and of the Motor Vehicles Regulations, 1930. The author remarks that automobilists, etc. are obliged to insure themselves, but the insurance companies are nowhere obliged to accept the risk. He fears that further government interference will be unavoidable.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

### SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 9684, 9885, 9887, 9889, 9932, 9938, 9943, 10179, 10471, 10509)

9782. BELCHER, DONALD R. *Industrial pension plans—history and object.* *Amer. Accountant.* 17 (1) Jan. 1932: 11-15.—Retirement plans are a logical and necessary corollary of our present industrial structure and an essential feature of any sound program of industrial relationship. Much experimentation has resulted in numerous and costly mistakes. Two general methods of providing funds for pensions are; (1) cash disbursements method, and (2) actuarial reserve method. The cash disbursements basis provides for meeting all payments through current expense. It costs the organization but little at the start but amounts increase with time. It is relatively unstable. The actuarial reserve basis provides for the setting up of a fund which increases and provides for the meeting of future pension payments. It protects the employees under the plan.—*H. G. Meyer.*

9783. GROENEVELD, H. W. *Gli oneri delle assicurazioni sociali e la loro possibile traslazione in Olanda.* [Burdens of social insurance and their shifting in the Netherlands.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 7 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 60-67.

9784. LEISERSON, WILLIAM M. *Dole or insurance?* *Nation (N. Y.).* 134 (3476) Feb. 17, 1932: 193-194.—Stabilization plans cannot eliminate all unemployment. The unemployed must be taken care of by doles or insurance. Our present method is the dole. Compulsory unemployment insurance is the most economical and just means of establishing reserves for idle labor. The Homestead Act and our public school system are precedents for such legislation.—*Helen Baker.*

9785. McCAGHAN, DAVID. *State funds and their results.* *J. Amer. Insur.* 9 (2) Feb. 1932: 25-27.—Sev-

eral states have created state funds from which all of the compensation insurance of the state is obtained. Other states maintain state funds in competition with private insurance companies. The administration of these state funds joins the same interest as "insurer" and "judge" of all claims,—an undesirable situation. The service rendered by these funds is usually of inferior quality which offsets any advantage they may have over private companies in costs of operation.—*G. Wright Hoffman*.

9786. MAURETTE, FERNAND. Is unemployment insurance a cause of permanent unemployment? *Internat. Labour Rev.* 24(6) Dec. 1931: 663-684.—This is an exposition of the fallacies of Jacques Rueff's thesis that the post-war movements in Great Britain of a curve representing the percentage of unemployment and of another representing the ratio of wages to wholesale prices correspond exactly; that the cause of the movement in the unemployment curve is the stationary level of wages during a period of falling wholesale prices; that this immobility of wages is due to unemployment insurance and that, therefore, unemployment insurance is the cause of the unemployment. The apparent identity in the shape of the two curves is due to the choice of units of the vertical scale. The introduction of wages in the ratio of wages to wholesale prices introduces no new element in the comparison of the movements of wholesale prices and unemployment, due to the unequal movements of wages and prices in the period considered. Moreover, the correlation holds true for three-fourths of the period studied and the corresponding phenomena have not appeared either in Germany or in the United States. Rueff's diagram based on average wage rates for all workers and an unemployment percentage for all industries combined overlooks the diverse rates of wages and of unemployment in different industries, i.e. high wages in industries with least unemployment and low wages in the export industries with heavy unemployment. This suggests the possibility of other causes, such as the known inelasticity of British industry and its failure to adopt improved production methods. (Chart, tables.)—*O. S. Halsey*.

9787. NIKOLOFF, DIMITRI. Le assicurazioni sociali in Bulgaria. [Social insurance in Bulgaria.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 7(4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 39-44.

9788. HANKIN, E. R. Compulsory unemployment insurance. *North Carolina Univ., Extension Bull.* 11(3) Nov. 1931: pp. 91.—(Includes bibliography.)—*W. H. Wandel*.

9789. RÖGIND, SVEN. Danish sickness insurance. *Amer. Scandinav. Rev.* 20(2) Feb. 1932: 71-75.—A description of the sickness insurance plan in force with modifications since 1892 with some statistics on the extent of its use, and an estimate of its social significance.—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

9790. SIEGRIST, AUGUST. L'agricoltura e il lavoro agricolo nell'assicurazione sociale in Germania. [Agriculture and agricultural labor in the social insurance system in Germany.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 7(4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 18-33.

9791. STONE, EDNA L. Public old-age pensions in the United States: references, 1929 to 1931. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(3) Mar. 1932: 738-746.

9792. UNSIGNED. Recommendations of Interstate Commission on Unemployment Insurance. *Mo. Labour Rev.* 34(3) Mar. 1932: 552-554.—The establishment of state wide systems of unemployment reserves, supported by employer contributions of 2% of pay roll, is recommended in the report of the Interstate Commission on Unemployment Insurance made up of representatives of the governors of the states of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Connecticut. Under the plan suggested the maximum rate of benefit would not exceed \$10 a week for a total of 10 weeks in any 12 months and the reserves set up in any state

would be held, invested, and disbursed by the state.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

9793. UNSIGNED. Wisconsin unemployment insurance law. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(3) Mar. 1932: 540-551.—The first work-insurance law adopted by any American state was enacted by the Wisconsin Legislature in January, 1932. A compulsory act will become effective on July 1, 1933, unless prior to that time the employers of the state shall have established some voluntary unemployment insurance plan approved by the state industrial commission. The act covers all employers employing 10 or more persons for 4 or more months during the preceding calendar year, with certain exceptions. The unemployment reserve fund is to be made up of contributions by the employer at the rate of 2% of his annual pay roll, until a reserve amounting to \$55 per employee has been built up, and thereafter the rate of contribution is reduced to 1% until the reserve amounts to \$75. Subject to a waiting period of 2 weeks, benefits are payable at the rate of \$10 a week, or 50% of the average weekly wage, whichever is lower, unless the wage is less than \$5 when a benefit of \$5 is paid. The maximum period of benefit in any one calendar year is limited to 10 weeks. The act is to be administered by the state industrial commission.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

9794. WENDE, DR. Das Gutachten der Britischen Kommission zur Untersuchung der Arbeitslosenversicherung. [Conclusions of the British Commission on Investigation of Unemployment Insurance.] *Reichs-arbeitsblatt.* 11(19) Jul. 5, 1931: II 350-II 353.—The preliminary report of June 1, 1931 made suggestions concerning changes in regard to contributions to the fund, eligibility for unemployed insurance, and duration of unemployment support, so as to avoid unjustified benefits and enable the fund to meet its obligations. Tables.—*Lina Kahn*.

9795. WILBRANDT, ROBERT. La critica alle assicurazioni sociali in Germania. [Criticism of social insurance in Germany.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 7(3) May-Jun. 1931: 68-86.

9796. WITTE, EDWIN E. British unemployment insurance at the crossroads. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 22(1) Mar. 1932: 47-53.

## MONEY, BANKING, AND CREDIT

### MONEY

(See also Entries 9825, 9827, 9830, 9865, 10542)

9797. AGGER, E. E. Silver's threat to itself. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24(7) Jan. 1932: 445-446, 481.—The report on silver by a special committee of the International Chamber of Commerce suggested a selling agreement among producers, so that through controlled selling, the price of silver could be stabilized. The same committee also recommended that governments which find it impossible to secure a sufficient supply of gold might consider the purchase of an amount of silver against which notes of low denomination, covered by silver to almost the full value of the gold coin which it substitutes, would be issued; these notes would circulate concurrently with the paper currency which is partly covered by gold. The establishment of a research institute to devise new uses and expand the present use of silver would be one way to raise the price of silver, the committee maintains.—*Service Bull., Federal Reserve Bank, Cleveland*.

9798. ANDERSON, GEORGE E. India gives up her hoarded gold—a paradox in monetary standards. *Annalist.* 39(992) Jan. 22, 1932: 187-188.—In December and January of this year the rate of shipment of gold from India has been twice the rate of the world's production of new gold. Decision of the Indian government to

inaugurate the gold exchange standard brought about a complicated interplay of silver rupee currency, gold exchange notes, and sale of silver by the government in its efforts to obtain an adequate gold reserve. The abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain in September relieved the government of Delhi from the necessity of maintaining the value of the rupee at par by the sale of silver or otherwise, and this relief came at a time when the international balance of India was adverse, thus necessitating shipments of gold or an increase of India's indebtedness abroad. By the abandonment of gold the rupee value of the bullion, sovereigns, and ornaments which constitute the hoard of gold in India increased so much that the population was unable to resist the taking of profit.—*Service Bull., Federal Reserve Bank, Cleveland.*

9799. BACHI, RICCARDO. *Effetti delle fluttuazioni nel potere d'acquisto dell'oro sulla vita economica delle nazioni.* [Effects of changes in the purchasing power of money on the economic life of the nations.] *Riforma Soc.* 42(5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 241-276.—The most serious of the consequences consists in the unequal repercussions of the variation of the unit of measure on different prices. Accidental fluctuations, seasonal, cyclical, and secular changes in purchasing power are distinguished. Seasonal fluctuations are well neutralized in our monetary system. Cyclical changes in purchasing power may be neutralized by a preventive credit policy, but this would involve giving up stability of the exchanges, since the cycle does not appear at the same time in all countries. Cycles which have destruction or sterilization of wealth as their immediate effects may be considered in their long time aspect as effective instruments of economic progress and revision. Secular variations of purchasing power depend on changes in the supply of gold. Methods of obviating this trend movement would be the regulation of the production of gold, which would be difficult to put into effect and to adjust to effective needs, the tabular standard, which would be realizable only if prices varied uniformly. The most rational and easiest means would be the regulation of banking reserves.—*Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.*

9800. BROUWERS, G. *Enkele beschouwingen over de toepassing van den goudwisselstandaard.* [Reflections on the gold exchange standard, and its application.] *De Economist.* 80(12) Dec. 1931: 861-875.—The objection that the gold exchange standard as now operated leads to inflation, since gold serves as cover for the circulating media in both countries, directly in the country holding the gold, and indirectly in the country purchasing foreign bills against this gold is true as between two countries which are both on the gold exchange standard. But in practice the arrangement is between one gold standard and one gold exchange standard country. In such case, the latter country will maintain a normal relationship between bills and the amount of money in circulation. The maximum is set by the legal coverage required in the gold standard. Below this maximum fluctuations may take place, but central banks in gold exchange standard countries will exert their efforts to keep the amount of bills on a steady level. The free transfer of foreign credits resulting from the purchase of bills does not deprive the gold standard country of control over the money market, since in the gold standard country the amount of money and credit are restricted by legal requirements for cover. If capitalists in gold exchange countries were holding large amounts of banknotes of the gold standard country, then only would the deposit of these bank notes in the foreign banks cause a strengthening of the cash position of these banks, enabling them to increase credit. But such large amounts of bank notes are not held by the central bank in the gold exchange country, nor by the capitalists. Besides, if under a perfect gold exchange

standard they were so held, the central banks would be reluctant to release them to capitalists who were anxious to shift their funds for private profit.—C. D. Bremer.

9801. CHESSA, FEDERICO. *La crisi mondiale e la distribuzione dell'oro.* [The world crisis and the distribution of gold.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 12(12) Dec. 1931: 921-933.—Roberto Bachi.

9802. CROSS, IRA B. *Silver, its present position.* *Proc. Inst. Finan.*, (Occidental College, Los Angeles) 2nd Session. Mar. 18-21, 1931: 9-13.

9803. DAS GUPTA, B. B. *The suspension of the gold standard.* *Ceylon Econ. J.* 3 Dec. 1931: 40-51.—The writer traces the adoption of the gold standard by England in 1816 through the century in which England and the rest of the world were on an automatic gold basis, the war period of inflation, the restoration of a gold bullion standard in 1925, and the suspension of the standard in 1931. Though the gold standard will probably come back, it cannot stabilize prices; it can only give stability of exchange. This standard, because self-working, is better than any alternative. Because of the English suspension, India "left gold and married sterling." India was a debtor country and suffered loss in her export trade. Also her budget deficits destroyed confidence and made this course necessary. The suspension will mean a gain in the reduction of India's debt and an increase in her exports. But she loses from having an uncertain standard and unsteady exchange.—Clyde Olin Fisher.

9804. DEMÉJAN, RENÉ. *Les théories monétaires de la crise mondiale.* [Monetary theories of the world crisis.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 150(447) Feb. 10, 1932: 59-73.—A study of some recent monetary theory in its relation to the problems of economic depression. Included is a review of the ideas in Albert Aftalion's *L'or et sa distribution mondiale* and François Divisia's *L'indice monétaire et la théorie de la monnaie*, and a critical consideration of Irving Fisher's "stabilized dollar," Eisler's plan for the stabilization of the value of paper money through inflation and deflation, and plans for international bimetallism. The piling up of gold in the United States and France is a result of more fundamental factors, and is not a cause of the decline in prices.—F. W. Fetter.

9805. LORIA, ACHILLE. *Keynes sulla moneta.* [Keynes on money.] *Riforma Soc.* 42(3-4) 1931: 113-120.—The crucial idea of Keynes' *Treatise on money* is the distinction between saving and investment. When the two functions do not vary together trouble begins. Hoarding, according to Keynes' view, is the economic plague of the present time; but his contention is disproved by actual facts. Equilibrium between investment and saving ought to be maintained by banks through the rate of interest. When the income resulting from investment is lower than the supply price of saving, it is necessary to decrease the rate of interest. This leads to monetary inflation. But, though it is true that inflation produces compulsory saving, it is equally true that this saving, by reason of its being transferred to the state, is largely wasted. Our money is already a managed currency; the only question, then, is to find if necessary, an instrument of control better than the simple use of the rate of interest. In Loria's opinion abandonment of gold as a monetary basis is unnecessary.—*Riv. Internaz. Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.*

9806. MCKENNA, R. *The gold standard and monetary management. The inescapable choice.* *Midland Bank Mo. Rev.* Jan.-Feb. 1932: 1-4.—The Bank of England, through the bank rate and open market operations, has a high degree of control over the volume of credit and the rates currently charged for its use. McKenna concludes that it is possible for long term stability in the price level to be achieved by the exercise

of monetary policy. This does not necessarily mean that the gold standard should be permanently abandoned.

9807. MADDEN, JOHN T. Monetary status of the present day. *Cert. Pub. Accountant*. 12(1) Jan. 1932: 6-9, 27.—(A digest of the monetary and industrial problems facing the principal nations of the world.) The United States should either allow the price level to continue to decline until it finally stabilizes itself at what proves to be the bottom, or should attempt to stabilize it by some artificial means, that is by inflation. The United States is the only country in a position to adopt a policy of inflation, but inflation is a dangerous instrument.—*H. G. Meyer*.

9808. MONROE, A. E. The standard of value. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46(2) Feb. 1932: 251-280.—The true standard of value "is the most plentiful labor of the community, working without capital and in such a relation to the land supply that no land yields any rent." This statement refers to a closed economy; no attempt is made to deal with its implications for the theory of international trade. All purchasing power may be thought of in terms of labor. It is not just common labor which is the standard, although it is the most "plentiful," but also rent-less, capital-less labor—"basic labor." The stabilization of the value of money in terms of this "basic labor standard" will eliminate the harm inflicted upon business by inflation and deflation. No other kind of stabilization will have this result. According to this standard there is no need for an expansion of currency to parallel an increased output of goods, if this increase is due to greater efficiency of labor.—*Charles S. Tippets*.

9809. NEUBAUER, JULIUS. Eine pseudoexakte Geldtheorie. Kritik des Appendix in D. H. Robertson's "Banking policy and the price level." [A pseudo-exact theory of money. Criticism of the Appendix of D. H. Robertson's "Banking Policy and the Price Level."] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonomie u. Stat.* 135(5) Nov. 1931: (5) 656-702.—A correct appraisal of Robertson's book requires a criticism of the appendix. Such criticism discloses not only an erroneous assumption to begin with, but, also a subsequent assumption equally untenable, which, while tending to counteract the error of the first, does not by that fact strengthen the validity of Robertson's analysis.—*E. E. Agger*.

9810. PORRI, VINCENZO. Tipi aurei e deflazione. [Gold standards and deflation.] *Riforma Soc.* 42(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 545-562.—The fall of sterling is a symptom of the present hard times, which is the consequence of two deflations,—the deflation due to the insufficiency in the production of gold is still continuing. In the chaos of this period the Ricardian system no longer functions, since the sterilization impedes the raising of the level of prices and the epidemic of economic nationalism, shown in the tariff war, upsets the markets and the services of foreign exchange.—*Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie*.

9811. RIST, CHARLES. La question de l'or. [The gold question.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 44(6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 1489-1518.—The League of Nations' subcommittee on gold predicts an insufficiency of gold within a few years for the world's growing commerce, and suggests that a drop in prices can be avoided by mutual agreement among banks of issue to lower their legal ratio of gold reserves to liabilities, thus devaluing gold. Such an agreement would be ineffective to alter the monetary policies of the larger banks, 15 of which control 90% of the world's gold, and would be dangerous for the small ones. The use of an "elasticity clause" as by the U. S. Federal Reserve Banks, would be safer and quite as effective psychologically. However, it is impossible to predict the duration or severity of the current drop in prices, which began in 1927. A slow decrease, with correspondingly falling cost of living, is not to be feared. Many writers tend to confuse this drop in price with

the present financial panic, which, like the maldistribution of gold, is a separate and temporary condition.—*E. S. Brown*.

9812. HUBBARD, JOSEPH B. Hoarding and the expansion of currency in circulation. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 14(1) Feb. 1932: 30-37.—*Ada M. Matthews*.

9813. SNYDER, CARL. Gold, the arbiter of destiny. *Proc. Inst. Finan. (Occidental College, Los Angeles)* 2nd Session. Mar. 18-21, 1931: 14-24.—The practical use of gold is now already limited largely to international exchanges. Experience in and since the war has provided foundations for the scientific control of both gold and credit.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

9814. UNSIGNED. Britain's suspension of the gold standard. *Canterbury Chamber Commerce, Bull.* (84) Jan. 1932: pp. 3.—(From point of view of New Zealand.)

9815. UNSIGNED. The Indian gold exports. Their nature and significance. *Midland Bank Mo. Rev.* Jan.-Feb. 1932: 4-6.—In four months Indian gold exports have amounted to £30,000,000, or equal to more than one-third of the present annual output of newly mined gold.

## BANKING

(See also Entries 9143, 9326, 9799, 9811, 9845, 9866, 9927, 10268)

9816. ANGELESCU, N. C. Raporturile dintre Banca de Emisiune și piața financiară. [The relations between the bank of issue and the financial market.] *Bul. Inst. Econ. Românesc*. 9(5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 290-315.

9817. BEAN, ROBERT H. A review of the bankers acceptance business in 1931. *Acceptance Bull.* 14(2) Feb. 29, 1932: 2-6.

9818. BRISMAN, SVEN. The world's commercial banks 1913-1929. *Index (Svenska Handelsbanken)*. 7(74) Feb. 1932: 43-45.

9819. BROGLIA, GIUSEPPE. Rilievi e considerazioni sulle principali cause dei discessi. [The principal causes of failure.] *Riv. d. Casse di Risparmio*. 19(11) Nov. 1931: 423-436.—Apart from world causes, there are five principal reasons for failures of banking institutions: (1) incapacity, inexperience or negligence of managing directors; (2) lack of prudence in making loans either in the character of persons to whom money is entrusted or insufficient distribution; (3) overimmobilization of capital in mortgages; (4) speculation, especially speculation in currencies; (5) unwise distribution of profits in order to produce a more impressive balance sheet and the maintenance of insufficient reserves proportionate to the risk of the undertaking.—*A. Vidakovic*.

9820. CARTINHOUR, GAINES T. The branch banking problem in the United States. *J. Canad. Bankers' Assn.* 39(1) Oct. 1931: 55-61.—Branch banking on a nation-wide basis is desirable because: (1) it permits greater mobility of capital; (2) it permits uniformity of interest rates; (3) it makes available extensive credits at a particular point when needed, whereas under the unit system only limited credit can be obtained; (4) it makes available to any branch the vast facilities of a nation-wide organization, including investment services, credit department, etc.; (5) it permits efficiency in management. The full strength of branch banking can only be felt on a nation-wide basis.—*Herman Crystal*.

9821. COYLE, EUNICE S. A review of recent bank failures. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 14(1) Feb. 1932: 38-41.—*Ada M. Matthews*.

9822. DOWRIE, GEORGE W. The Bank for International Settlements. *Proc. Inst. Finan. (Occidental College, Los Angeles)* 2nd Session. Mar. 18-21, 1931: 25-30.

9823. EDIE, LIONEL D. Back to commercial banking. *Bankers Mo.* 49(1) Jan. 1932: 19-20, 45.

At present two-thirds of loans and investments of commercial banks are non-commercial. In 1920 commercial loans ("all other loans") of reporting member banks amounted to 56% of total loans and investments, in 1928 this percentage was 43, and at present it is 35. Commercial paper eligible for re-discount has declined from \$4,600,000,000 in 1928 to \$3,198,000,000 in 1931. There has been an increase of time deposits relative to demand deposits, showing the development of the savings bank business. There has been inflation of commercial credit, yet this has recently also been restricted, and a decline is shown of \$7,000,000,000 in the amount of loans. Banking policies of late have shown a turning away from continental practices, and a return to Anglo-Saxon methods of banking. Since 1921 many communities have been denuded of banking facilities, which will necessitate the rebuilding of banking foundations from the ground up. It is unfortunate that banks have started on a policy of liquidating loans, since it has resulted in throwing on the market, at sacrifice prices, all kinds of securities. Some banks boast of a 60, 70, or even 80% liquidity. They have probably turned down 75% of the business which in ordinary times would be considered sound.—C. D. Bremer.

9824. FERNANDO, Sir H. MARCUS. On the banking and other credit facilities in Ceylon. *Ceylon Econ. J.* 3 Dec. 1931: 1-13.—The depression in Ceylon was first felt in rubber and coconuts. Since October, 1931 the island has felt the repercussions from the world and has experienced a decreasing of prices, unemployment and other ills. The banks of Ceylon are designed chiefly to finance international trade and they give inadequate financing to basic industries. Production is hampered even though credit is given middlemen and traders because these involve costs in commissions. Ceylon is almost entirely lacking in the long-term credit facilities provided agriculture in the other lands. To provide needed facilities, the author suggests the creation of a national bank to lend to producers on long-term credit; the creation of an insurance company which would invest half its resources locally; the establishment of building societies; and the setting up of cooperative credit societies.—Clyde Olin Fisher.

9825. GARDNER, WALTER R. Central gold reserves, 1926-1931. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 22(1) Mar. 1932: 56-65.—The increase of central gold reserves during the five years 1926-1930 was unexpectedly large. Several unusual sources from which gold was drawn into central reserves are noted in detail. The bulk of the increase in central gold reserves was absorbed by the Bank of France. French short-term balances abroad made this movement possible; but the active factors behind French gold imports were largely internal. An analysis of these factors emphasizes the difficulty of controlling the amount or duration of the flow. Similar difficulties stood in the way of redistributing the surplus gold with which the United States entered the period. As a result of developments in 1931, however, countries with inadequate reserves have been driven off the gold standard; and this very fact offers them the incentive and the opportunity to return at an exchange level that will promote the acquisition of gold from countries which now have a surplus. The pattern of international movement of gold which seems indicated for the next five years bears little resemblance to that of the period now past.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

9826. KNOBLICH, ARNOLD. Die amerikanischen Banken und die Krise. [American banks and the crisis.] *Mitteil. d. Verbandes Österreich. Banken u. Bankiers.* 14 (1-2) 1932: 11-17.

9827. MARTIN, R. W. Finance and industry: the Macmillan report as a basis for international action. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 24 (6) Dec. 1931: 685-698.—(An evaluation of the proposals made by the Macmillan committee to achieve the better working of the gold

standard and the coordination of purchasing power with production.) The committee's recommendation of long-term lending abroad to correct the present maldistribution of gold is not a completely satisfactory solution, for it results in growing indebtedness of the non-creditor countries, especially when prevented from repaying in both goods and gold. The proposed reduction of gold reserves involves the difficulty of securing an international agreement: if none were effected, the results would be temporary unless accompanied by control of the world price level. To achieve this control, the committee recommends the use of the bank rate and open market operations. But these are dubious measures: their effect on the price level is uncertain; the central banks do not have the power to undertake the task while the application of these measures would have reactions on the gold situation and the security market. These steps should be supplemented by more powerful methods. But the central banks do not desire to assume this responsibility and where they are under private or political control, they are not the appropriate agencies. While finance is not likely to take the initiative, employers and/or workers may set on foot the necessary investigation leading to the establishment of a quasi-governmental organization cooperating with the central banks and maintaining purchasing power.—O. S. Halsey.

9828. MORRISON, JAY. Dangers which inhere in the proposed federal home loan banking system. *Trust Companies.* 54 (2) Feb. 1932: 187-189.

9829. MÜLLER-ARMACK, ALFRED. Aufgaben und Organisationprobleme der öffentlichen Unternehmung im Gebiete der Bankwirtschaft. [The public bank—its work and organization.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozial-pol.* 176 (2) 1931: 389-436.—Banks may be divided according to the character of the public authority under which it operates (state, province, city, etc.) or according to the functions performed. As to function one may distinguish between institutions whose purposes are economic-political (savings, circulation banks, and land mortgage credit banks) and those that are not (the *Staatsbanken* which handle the funds of the states in which they are located, and their bond issues, etc.; special banks, *Siedlungswesen*, building and loan, etc.). These public banks control about one third of all short term credit. The necessity for state regulation: banks are not simple intermediaries, they can overexpand their credit by simply lowering the rate of interest (this holds only for the banking system); to provide banking facilities for those who are not helped by the large private banks. Methods of intervention include: (1) control over charters issued; (2) promulgation of certain conditions which have to be adhered to in regard to the creation of credit (*Kreditformung*); (3) regulation of credit; (4) furthering the establishment of banks to fill the void left by the large banks, thus e.g. savings banks. The problems of state banking policies are of two kinds: (1) maintaining the standard of the currency; (2) smoothing the cycle: this requires that the bank charged with this duty take a definite position in the market. It should also further cooperation between the public banks.—C. D. Bremer.

9830. REED, HAROLD L. Distrust of bank deposits as measured by Federal Reserve note issue. *J. Pol. Econ.* 40 (1) Feb. 1932: 110-117.—A statistical analysis, by Federal Reserve districts, indicates very little correlation between bank failures and the increase in Federal Reserve notes. The increase in note issues has been much greater in those districts which contain large metropolitan areas.—F. W. Fetter.

9831. REUSCH, H. Sparbücher und Konjunktur. [Savings accounts and the business cycle.] *Sparkasse.* 51 (15) Aug. 1, 1931: 301-308.—The demand for capital caused savings to increase only slowly during the upward swing of the cycle, the opposite being the case

during the downward swing. Since the war savings have kept on increasing, but at a less rapid rate. The experience in Westphalia shows that between 1924 and 1929 there was a constant increase in the number of new passbooks issued, and the number cancelled, leaving however an increasing balance. In 1930 however the number of the former decreased considerably, while the latter increased, leaving a balance of only about 110,000 books, as against 185,000 in 1929. During no earlier crisis, not even the 1926 crisis, had this ever happened. The statistics tend to show that all classes of depositors (according to trade or profession) have been equally affected by the depression; that the average life of the laborer's passbook (including his children's) is longer than that of non-laborers; that the number of cancelled books has been relatively higher among the smaller accounts than among the larger (although it should be remembered that probably the account had been slowly drawn down, and at final closing showed only a small balance); that children's books have a longer life than those of adults; but in general that no far reaching changes have taken place. The business cycle affects savings accounts only on the surface.—*C. D. Bremer.*

9832. UNSIGNED. *Les banques ouvrières.* [Labor banks.] *Épargne du Monde.* 1931: 261.—The rapid decline of labor banks is attributed to the class policy followed by them.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

9833. UNSIGNED. Rights of general depositors in assets of insolvent banks. *Yale Law J.* 41(3) Jan. 1932: 432-439.—There has been a material appreciation in recent years in the number and amount of preferred claims allowed against the assets of liquidating banks. This has been due partly to judicial decisions which have relaxed the particularity with which funds on which the claim for preference is based must be traced and identified, but it has been due principally to recent legislation protecting the owner or forwarder of collection items in the event of the failure of the collecting bank—such legislation as the Uniform Bank Collection Code, now adopted in 18 states. There are good reasons supporting this legislation, but it necessarily depreciates the security available to the general depositor, and statutory attempts (such as Depositor's Guaranty Funds) to strengthen the protection to this important class of interests have not been successful. The possibility of improvement by eliminating established priorities is definitely limited. Something may be done by restricting the resources available for preferential payment, but only by reducing the number of bank failures through strengthening the weaker sections of the banking system can deposit interests be accorded a reasonable assurance of safety.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

9834. UNSIGNED. Status of items forwarded for collection and remittance under recent bank collection legislation. *Yale Law J.* 40(3) Jan. 1931: 456-461.—(U. S.)

9835. UNSIGNED. The trust companies of New York and elsewhere. *Comm. & Finan. Chron.* 134 (3479) Feb. 27, 1932: 1435-1441.

9836. WAGENFÜHR, HORST. Bankenkartelle in Deutschland und Deutsch-Österreich. [Bank cartels in Germany and German-Austria.] *Sparkasse.* 51(14) Jul. 15, 1931: 281-286.—The first organization dates from 1894. Since then many organizations of various kinds (among banks, brokers, mortgage banks, etc.) have been formed. One of the most important is the so-called A A in Berlin, organized shortly before the war (July 1, 1913), which regulated among a number of banks conditions for commercial as well as security business, except that of issuing securities, of loans made against securities, etc. Four weeks notice is required if a member wishes to resign. The *Stempelvereinigung* was originally established to assist those who would run foul of the Act of Jul. 1, 1881, but subsequently commenced to regulate the conditions under which its

members should transact business. Noteworthy is the association of mortgage banks: these form a genuine profit pool. There is also the *Börsenvereinigung*, which includes Berlin banks and bankers, the members of the *Stempelvereinigung* and of the *Berliner Bedingungsgemeinschaft für d. Wertpapierverkehr* and also the so-called free or independent brokers. In German Austria similar organizations have been formed, characteristic of which is that no separate societies have been formed for dealing with purely business and employment matters, as has been the case in Germany.—*C. D. Bremer.*

9837. WALB, ERNST. Die Bankkrise von 1931. [The 1931 bank crisis.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 26(1) Jan. 1932: 1-28.—The number of banks increased from 6,000 in 1913 to 7,000 in 1930, notwithstanding the decline of bank capital. Profits were steadily falling, although the decline has been less noticeable since speculative profits were high. While the crisis of 1931 was essentially an economic crisis, considerable blame rests upon the banks and general banking policy. Apart from such causes as have affected the general distribution of capital among all nations (cessation of the automatic operation of the gold standard, fall in world-prices), the lack of capital in Germany has played an important role (capital hunger), which necessitated foreign borrowings, which unfortunately were mainly in the form of short term credits. The fact that this escaped the attention of the Reichsbank is proof of the lack of cooperation among the credit banks and the central bank, which lack of cooperation continued until the *Akzeptbank* was formed. The errors of banking policy are evident from the extensive credits which were extended to large scale industries, and in addition the difficulties attending upon examining balance sheets, etc., enabled many firms to obtain credit from different banks.—*C. D. Bremer.*

9838. WERNETTE, JOHN PHILIP. Branch banking in California and bank failures. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46(2) Feb. 1932: 362-375.—Five California banks operate 729 branches; 406 additional banks operate 100 branches. The five large banks control three-fifths of all the state's banking resources. Only nine states show a smaller proportion of bank failures than California. This favorable record is due probably to California's advantageous economic position, the presence of the large branch systems, the ability of the California unit bankers, and the excellence of the California Bank Act and the state banking department. One noteworthy provision of the state law is that each department of a bank must segregate its assets and liabilities. State banks have a record somewhat better than that of national banks in California, partly because of larger capital requirements for state banks. Branch banking must be given considerable credit for the high degree of banking safety.—*Charles S. Tippett.*

9839. WESTERFIELD, RAY B. Marginal collateral to discounts at the Federal Reserve Banks. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 22(1) Mar. 1932: 34-55.—This article examines the practice of the Federal Reserve Banks in requiring eligible or near-eligible paper as so-called "marginal" or "additional collateral," to paper discounted by them, in contradistinction to advances on member banks' notes payable collateralized by United States securities or eligible paper. In their publications the Federal Reserve authorities fail to acknowledge any difference between (1) rediscounting and (2) allowing advances against eligible paper pledged; nor do they report separately the absolute or relative amount of discounts to which "additional collateral" is required, nor the "margin" required, nor the number of members putting up such margins, nor any other data relative thereto. There are no provisions in the Federal Reserve act or regulations for the practice; and yet it is no mean method of credit control. The reasons offered by the reserve banks for the practice are: (1) to repress ex-

cessive borrowing by the applicant member, or of the system as a whole, using this device as a supplement to credit rationing, discount rate variation, and moral suasion; (2) to increase the protection to the reserve banks themselves for credits granted; (3) to compensate for the less rigid insistence by the reserve banks on technical qualifications in credit granting and thus to make possible greater extensions of credit to members than can be had on the strict merit of the paper offered for discount; and (4) to acquiesce in greater degree to the traditional methods of inter-bank finance and to break down the isolation of the reserve banks from the business and financial world. Each of these reasons is examined and criticized.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

### CREDIT

(See also Entries 9771, 9774, 9854)

9840. COMSTOCK, ALZADA. The hazards of Soviet credit reform—a record of perversion and conflict. *Annalist.* 39 (1993) Jan. 29, 1932: 228-229.—Despite successive decrees for the purpose of placing credit on a more economic basis, credit troubles have continued and have resulted in delayed wage payments and other problems. Credit administration is in need of further reform.—*Q. F. Walker.*

9841. DUBRUL, STEPHEN M. The banking effects of false investment values—real estate mortgages. *Annalist.* 39 (997) Feb. 26, 1932: 389-390.—As an aftermath of the world war, the United States acquired an abnormal share of the world's gold. This gold created surplus bank reserves and led to credit expansion in excess of commercial needs. Excess credit flowed into real estate, foreign and domestic bonds and finally into unprecedented stock speculation. The stimulation of industry resulted in increased wages and profits which led to further credit expansion. Banking credit was diverted from true self-liquidating loans into capital instruments in increasing amounts. The net result was a pyramiding of credit and financial structures which began to crumble in 1929. Since 1929 we have been engaged in serious readjustment of the pyramided prices and values with the inevitable consequences of bank failures. When the new price levels have been tested and confidence restored in credit based thereon, we have the essentials for revival. (Statistics and charts.)—*Q. F. Walker.*

9842. LIEFMANN, ROBERT. *Lehren der deutschen Kreditkrise. [Lessons from the German credit crisis.]* *Sparkasse.* 51 (16) Aug. 15, 1931: 341-348.—Even before the war Germany suffered from an over-expansion of credit for capital purposes. However, the excessive use of consumptive credit was furthered by the establishment of labor banks, employee banks, etc., which gave advances on salaries, which on the long run had the same results as installment selling has had in the U. S. Also, extensive loans by building and loan associations have been uneconomic, since the costs of building have generally been higher than the return on the investment. Germany's credit should be mobilized to pay off its short-term loans. It should not import capital, because in a fully developed land profits cannot be expected to be high enough to pay the costs of obtaining such credits. Until now we have used the foreign credits to pay reparations, and this has caused higher wages and prices, not sanctioned by actual conditions in Germany. The protest against the peace treaty and reparations should be continued.—*C. D. Bremer.*

9843. SCHMIDT, STEFAN. *Zasady rozwiązywania problemu nadmiernego obciążenia zobowiązaniami rolnictwa. [The problem of agricultural short-term credit, and its solution.]* *Rolnictwo.* 2 (1) Jan. 1932: 5-34.

9844. WICKENS, DAVID L. *Farm-mortgage credit.*

*U. S. Dept. Agric., Tech. Bull.* #288. Feb. 1932: pp. 102. —The following subjects are treated: principal features and changes in farm mortgage indebtedness since 1910; sources of farm mortgage funds; percentage of farms mortgaged; ratio of debt to value of farms; interest rates and their relation to farm mortgage financing; and management of farm mortgage credit. (Methods of estimate described in detail. 45 tables, and literature cited.)—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

### FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 9669, 9699, 9752, 9769, 9827, 9835, 9841, 9952, 9972-9973, 9998, 10001, 10545)

9845. DUBRUL, STEPHEN M. The pyramiding of false investment values and its banking consequences. *Annalist.* 39 (995) Feb. 12, 1932: 307-308; (996) Feb. 19, 1932: 350-352.—*Q. F. Walker.*

9846. GARNER, RUSSELL G., and FORSYTHE, ALFRED S. Stock purchase warrants and "rights." *So. California Law Rev.* 4 (4) Apr. 1931: 269-292; (5) Jun. 1931: 375-392.—In 1925, to meet the growing desire of investors in fixed income securities (such as bonds and preferred stocks), to share also in common stock profits, there began to be issued, along with the debenture class of securities, common stock purchase warrants which would afford an opportunity to the purchaser of participating in any speculative profit to be realized in the future without corresponding participation in the speculative risk of loss. The device proved popular and has been widely adopted; its consequences upon the preemptive right of original stockholders and upon the delegated powers of the corporate management are as yet little known. This article attempts an analysis of the financial nature of stock purchase warrants, and "rights," discusses their revocability and irrevocability. Part II is concerned chiefly with the use and abuse of the stock purchase warrant device by promoters in an effort to evade the law regulating their operations and limiting their profits, and with a constructive consideration of the relative rights, powers and responsibilities of stockholders, directors and warrant-holders. The desirability of making the stock option warrants negotiable and the legislative changes needed to bring this about, with numerous court decisions bearing upon the question, are discussed.—*Alfred H. Henry.*

9847. GROSS, LEO. *Bundesstaatliche Kapitalkontrolle in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. [Federal control of foreign loans in the United States.]* *Mitteil. d. Verbandes Österreich. Banken u. Bankiers.* 14 (1-2) 1932: 17-25.

9848. HILLS, GEORGE S. Consolidation of corporations by sale of assets and distribution of shares. *California Law Rev.* 19 (4) May 1931: 349-366.—The object of the reorganization or consolidation being "to enable two or more corporations to unite their business and continue as a unit with the same group of stockholders," it is reasonable to demand that the method of combination which has proved simplest and safest should meet with the approval of the legislature and of the courts. That method is found in a statutory sale of the assets of one corporation, called the seller, in consideration of the transfer to it of equivalent shares in another corporation, called the buyer. The problem has been that the statutory power of a corporation to sell its assets as an entirety does not include the power to distribute the shares, securities or other consideration received among its shareholders. Suggestions offered for curing this defect include a provision for awarding to dissenting stockholders in cash the appraised value of their stock. A bill embodying these suggestions sponsored by the State Bar has been enacted in California.—*Alfred H. Henry.*

9849. PAULAT, VŁAD. *Jak Spojené Státy financují svět.* [How the United States finances the world.] *Obzor Národnostohospodářský.* 36(9) Oct. 1931: 628-639.—American participation in Czechoslovak financial markets is negligible directly and indirectly. (Statistics.)—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

9850. REILLY, EDWARD J. Formulating a sound code governing legal investments for trust funds. *Trust Companies.* 54(2) Feb. 1932: 233-238.

9851. SEIDMAN, J. S. Must a fixed investment trust pay income taxes as a trust or corporation. *Comm. & Finan. Chron.* 134(3478) Feb. 20, 1932: 1256-1258.

9852. SILBERLING, NORMAN J. Investment during business depression. *Proc. Inst. Finan. (Occidental College, Los Angeles).* 2nd Session. Mar. 18-21, 1931: 97-101.—An investment policy must be attentive to indicative warning of impending collapse in values of stocks at the top. An ideal program for the investor who seeks something more than pure interest on his capital and yet a reasonable security for principal, involves investment mainly in the best common stocks during those periods when they can be expected to appreciate in value, and mainly in bonds during those periods when the protection of principal against depression is the primary consideration.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

9853. UNSIGNED. The financial plan of gas companies. *Univ. Illinois, Bur. Business Res., Bull.* #27. 1930: pp. 49.—The key ratios are: ratio of fixed to total assets; investment to total assets; current assets to total assets; other assets to total assets; long-term debt to total assets; current liabilities to total assets; non-voting stock to total assets; voting stock to total assets; surplus and reserves to total assets; and current assets to current liabilities. These ratios are worked out on the basis of 1900 cases covering the years 1920, 1923, 1925 and 1926. The statistical procedure was as follows: selection of natural and manufactured gas companies listed in Moody's Manual of public utilities with assets over two million dollars. Only operating companies were chosen; the financial statements of these companies were made comparable by standardization. The ratios were calculated for each aspect of the financial structure, were sorted and grouped by size, and are then cast into frequency distributions from which frequency curves are calculated and represented graphically. (Discusses property investment, sources of capital, and the current position of the gas industry).—*R. R. Shaw.*

9854. WILLIS, H. PARKER. Roumania and American capital. *Roumania.* 7(1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 27-31.—To continue its export trade the United States must supply capital to her customer nations. Roumania is one of the potentially larger customers, and needs capital equipment and banking credit. Both can readily be furnished by the United States. To secure American confidence and interest there should be created an American corporation with shares held by Rumanians and Americans whose function it would be to furnish credit information and to guarantee credits granted.—*Walter H. C. Laves.*

9855. WINKLER, MAX, and STEWART, M. S. Recent defaults of government loans. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 7(22) Jan. 6, 1932: 395-408.—A tabulation of defaulted bond issues largely held in the U. S. with an analysis of the major causes of default and of remedial proposals. The most fruitful approach to the problem of defaults and repudiations is to create a sense of responsibility in the creditor countries. The following recommendations are suggested: the creation of a council of American holders of foreign bonds (similar to those in various European countries); publication by a responsible organization of reliable economic information regarding borrowing states; cooperation between the American council and similar agencies in

other countries to prevent the flotation of loans in any market by a defaulting government; agreement between borrowing governments and creditors to refer all disputes to the League of Nations or Permanent Court of International Justice, whose decisions would be considered final and binding; adoption of a common investment policy to assure as steady a flow of capital to solvent borrowers as possible with full regard to their capacity for repayment.—*Phillips Bradley.*

## PRICES

(See also Entries 9596, 9621, 9628, 9707, 9766, 9799, 9806, 9808, 9864, 9924, 10068, 10513, 10543-10545)

9856. KREPS, THEODORE J. Export, import, and domestic prices in the United States, 1926-1930. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46(2) Feb. 1932: 195-250.—The object of this study is to ascertain how international prices impinge on domestic prices. To compute any export or import index obviously demands that one distinguish international from domestic commodities. In selection of commodities for study, none was included unless the movement over the boundary exceeded 5% of the value of domestic production. Many which satisfied this test had to be excluded because of lack of homogeneous price data, or information on quality. The problem of weighting was important, since figures on physical quantities were not always available, and weighting by domestic production, marketing, or consumption was unsatisfactory. The so-called unweighted geometric mean of the price relatives was the least unsatisfactory method. The resistance of domestic prices to international prices of the commodities selected, seems to be surprisingly slight and insignificant. But either the international price index or the domestic index may have been too low. Relative to import prices, export prices in general, but particularly those of chemicals, were low. Relative to international prices, domestic prices in general, and especially those of raw materials and finished manufactured goods, remained high. A distinct divergence in level and movement was found to exist between the New York price group and the Chicago domestic aggregate. Relative to New York there was inflation in Chicago.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

9857. MARCHAL, JEAN. *Prix de gros et prix de détail.* [Wholesale and retail prices.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45(4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 1219-1250.—In recent years retail prices have shown a tendency to vary independently with respect to the direction of wholesale price curves. Taxes, rise in wages, use of trained men in fields of advertising, research, etc. in business more than balance the wholesale cost in determining retail price. Wages kept high by unions resist a downward tendency: demand regulated by the state in a period of crisis keeps retail prices at a higher level than would be expected. A variety of retail prices is found to exist simultaneously with a single wholesale price. This may be attributed to rent, taxes, costs of services in different localities, as well as to changes in buying power of customers, competition, cheap transportation, protection of consumer by state or other organizations. If there is to be a closer approximation of retail to wholesale prices there must be closer competition between consumer and seller; to bring this about the consumer must be educated concerning the merchandise he buys and he must buy in larger quantities.—*E. J. Brown.*

9858. PIETRI TONELLI, ALFONSO de. *Prezzi e fallimenti.* [Prices and failures.] *Barometro Econ.* 3(4) Apr. 1931; (5) May 1931.—Statistics of prices and failures show a correlation in the data for 1913-1929 for Italy, Germany, United States, Canada, and Switzerland.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

9859. UNSIGNED. Zwischenbilanz des Preisabbaus. [Trial balance of the lowered prices.] *Gewerkschaftszeitung*. 42(7) Feb. 13, 1932: 97-99.—The first month under the price commissioner showed that prices were lowered only 4.5% while wages had been lowered at once and automatically from 10%—15%. The price commissioner pointed out as one difficulty in an immediate lowering of all prices the fact that 56,000 market articles are manufactured by monopolies with fixed (*gebundene*) prices. There are however a number of powerful economic groups operating under monopolistic conditions which have evidently been able to exercise their power and influence against immediate reductions in sale price of the amount demanded by the commissioner: the breweries for instance lowered prices only 40% of the amount set; cigarette manufacturers have not lowered their prices at all. In addition, the larger agricultural units have so far been able to free themselves of the commissioner's decrees: bread still costs 30% more than it did before the war; sugar 75% more. Higher tariffs on butter raised the price 20M per 100 pounds in two weeks and helps account for the fact that food prices have decreased only 3.5% during the first month under the decree. Enforcement of the decree presents another difficulty. Although bread prices have come down, the size of loaves and rolls is smaller.—*Alice Hanson.*

9860. WARREN, G. F., and PEARSON, F. A. Commodity prices. *Farm Econ.* (New York State College Agric., Dept. Agric. Econ. & Farm Management). (74) Feb. 1932: 1659-1671.—Comparison of the movement of prices in the United States following the War of 1812, Civil War, with those following the World War, indicate that the movements have been similar. From the peak of prices in 1929 to November, 1931, wholesale prices in England have declined 28%; France, 33; Italy, 27; Germany, 22; and in the United States, 26. Declining prices increase the spread between producer and consumer prices. Declining prices increase the burden of international, national, other public and private debts. The public and private debts of the United States aggregated about 203 billion dollars in 1929 or \$1,700 per capita. This represented about half the national wealth in 1929 and since prices have dropped one-third, the debts are probably 75 to 80% of the value of the property at the close of the year 1931. These huge unliquidated debts are the most serious problems in the United States at the present time. The only way to relieve the situation is to continue the price level at which debts, taxes, and other human relationships are adjusted.—*F. A. Pearson.*

## ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 9537, 9799, 9801, 9804, 9826, 9831, 9852, 9858, 9933-9934, 10358)

9861. BRUNSMAN, HOWARD G. Fluctuations of payrolls in Ohio in prosperity and depression (1914-1931). *Ohio State Univ., Bull. Business Res.* 6(12) Jan. 1932: 11-12.—This is a study of the total value of payrolls in the state of Ohio and 8 chief counties, covering both manufacturing and non-manufacturing concerns—the latter including trade, transportation, public utilities, banks, hotels, laundries, construction, and agriculture. Payrolls cover all employees from wage earners to managers. Mines and quarries, governments, interstate railroads—as well as those concerns employing less than 3 persons are omitted. Owing to the latter omission, agriculture is not adequately represented. The 1931 figure was estimated, and probably underestimates 1931 decline. Manufacturing industries account for two-thirds of the total, and consequently dominate the movement of the total figures. The 1930 peak was 308% above 1914; a decline of 37% in 1920-21

was followed by an increase in every year to 1929. In 1927-1929 the 1920 high was exceeded. In 1929-31 there was a 29% decline from the 1929 peak, but still higher than in any years prior to 1923 with the single exception of the 1920 high. The timing of rise and decline in the various counties agreed exactly with the state total, but the extent of fluctuation varied considerably. (Table.)—*M. Keller.*

9862. CLAY, HENRY. Some aspects of the world depression. *J. Inst. Bankers (London)*. 53(2) Feb. 1932: 91-101.—Part IV. See entries 4: 4193 and 4: 5924 for Parts I, and II and III respectively.

9863. DAS GUPTA, B. B. The cycle of booms and depressions. *Ceylon Econ. J.* 3 Dec. 1931: 14-31.—Of various remedies proposed, the writer finds restriction inadequate, as it can, at most, aid only particular industries. Currency stabilization does not insure a complete remedy. Improved statistical services, if properly coordinated, will help. Rationalization is a menace to consumers and cannot protect all industries simultaneously. Something will be gained from diversification of industry and from the proper timing of public capital expenditures. We know too little of the trade cycle as yet to prescribe a complete remedy.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

9864. DIETERLEN, PIERRE. La dépression des prix après 1873 et en 1930. [The price decline after 1873 and in 1930.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 44(6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 1519-1568.—In the short economic cycle in the period 1925-1929 prosperity was due not merely to price rise but to the failure of retail prices to follow the trend of already declining wholesale prices. The crisis in 1929, as in 1873, was due to the stopping of complex inflation. An era of slow and persistent drop in prices comparable to the price decline between 1873-1895 seems to have begun. As the output of gold will become increasingly less with time, we must anticipate a prolonged period of price depression such as that following the crisis of 1873. The gold exchange standard and the credit system established during the past 10 years are particularly responsible for complicating the present crisis. Hope for the future lies in better organization of credit and capital.—*E. J. Brown.*

9865. DONHAM, WALLACE B. This money panic. *Trust Companies*. 54(2) Feb. 1932: 163-169, 240.

9866. DOUGLAS, PAUL H. Money, credit and the depression. *World Tomorrow*. 15(3) Mar. 1932: 78-80.—Methods of dealing with the depression are considered. Open market operations by the Federal Reserve Banks could hardly be expected to reduce the interest rate sufficiently to encourage business men to undertake new commitments. The Federal Reserve System might well be authorized to issue notes against deposits of government bonds. A more direct method of attack would be direct action by government to add to consumer purchasing power. This might be accomplished either by direct Federal appropriations for unemployment relief, or by public works, e.g., slum clearance on a large scale, financed by Federal borrowing.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

9867. FELLNER, WILHELM. Zum Problem der universellen Überproduktion. [Concerning the problem of universal overproduction.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 66(3) 1931: 522-556.—The impossibility of universal overproduction is predicated on the assumptions that human wants, in a physical sense, are insatiable and that the possibility of exchange is practically unlimited. The exchangeability of commodities for one another at a given price level is limited by money and credit conditions. A general decline in prices disturbs the entire economy, including the conversion of savings into investments, and so creates the phenomenon of apparent universal overproduction. Periodically recurring price declines are traceable neither to changes in the velocity of monetary circulation nor

to a diminution of the available supply of gold. They can be traced to periodic contractions of bank credit, due to the development of a pessimistic outlook. The new enterprises created during prosperity can continue to dispose of their products only by lowering prices. Thus periods of prosperity lead to the contraction of bank credit, and the decreased demand for new bank credit inaugurates business depressions. Only a rigorous international control of bank credit can possibly counteract periodically recurring general "overproduction crises."—*Karl Scholz*.

9868. HELLER, FARKAS. *Des causes de la crise économique mondiale.* [Some causes of the world economic crisis.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 9 (2-3) 1931: 248-268.—The market is the center of the economic world. The market is just as much disturbed by too great an abundance of goods as by too great a deficiency of goods. There is a lack of goods when the capacity of absorption of the market increases faster than production. There are too many goods when production increases so fast that all the goods cannot be disposed of. This is called overproduction or underconsumption. The World War speeded up production of goods and greatly decreased the power of consumption by killing and impoverishing many people. The settlements at the end of the war further decreased the consuming power of many nations. The result has been a disturbed market and hence the world economic crisis.

—*George A. Baker*.

9869. LAPLANTE, RODOLPHE. *La crise économique.* [The economic crisis.] *Canada Français.* 19 (3) Nov. 1931: 195-202.—The main causes of the present economic depression are too rapid industrialization, too sudden financial transformation, and over-production of grain, particularly of wheat. In Canada it is also due to competition with Argentine and Russian wheat, to the fall in the demand for nickel, and competition in the asbestos market. The remedies suggested include above all a return to the land and (1) that tariff barriers be abandoned; (2) that the progress of industrialization and mechanization be moderated; (3) that nations cease making expensive armaments; (4) that Canada should not return to the erroneous policy of too-rapid immigration for her capacity of absorption.—*Alison Ewart*.

9870. MAGUENNE, PAUL. *Les finances privées dans la crise.* [Private finances during the crises.] *Écon. Nouvelle.* 29 (1) Jan. 1932: 13-20.—While a number of firms which belonged to consortiums etc. have withstood the crisis better than others, this may be mainly attributed to privileged position. The independence of these firms was not so considerable as might be thought, as there are numerous instances where the assistance of the state was asked (Chile, Germany, and state capitalism in Italy). The number of failures in Germany have nearly equalled that for the U. S., namely 28,275 failures in the U. S. in 1931, and 15,000 failures and 9,500 suspensions in Germany. In France there has been an average monthly increase from 726 in 1926 to 869 in 1931. While naturally many French industries have shown decreased income and profits, others have shown results more favorable than in preceding years (chemical industry, steel, electricity).—*C. D. Bremer*.

9871. ÖIE, ANDREAS. *Den økonomiske depresjon.* [The economic depression.] *Syn og Segn.* 37 (5) 1931: 216-224.—The increase in the gold reserve has not kept pace with the industrial production and the agricultural output. The reasons for the depression are: (1) not enough gold, (2) overproduction, (3) two countries have gathered too much gold in their reserves. The nature of the depression is one of money technique.—*Theo. Huggenvik*.

9872. RICCI, UMBERTO. *Les crises économiques et la dépression présente.* [Economic crises and the present depression.] *Égypte Contemporaine.* (127) Mar.

1931: 249-307.—A discussion of business cycles in general followed by a study of the present crisis. Crises are produced not by overproduction but by production at a loss.—*Agric. Econ. Literature*.

9873. SACERDOTE-JACHIA, G. *Spirito di risparmio e depressione economica.* [The spirit of saving and economic depression.] *Riforma Soc.* 42 (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 298-303.

9874. SALIN, EDGAR. *Von den Wandlungen der Weltwirtschaft in der Nachkriegszeit.* [Concerning the changes in post-war world economy.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 35 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-33.—The present crisis is unlike any other that has preceded; particularly, it is unlike the one following the Napoleonic wars. The spirit of the times does not accept the consequences of crises as inevitable. There is no longer a prevailing faith in capitalism. On the contrary, the existence of an adaptable and functioning communism in Russia supplies ideas that are taking shape as the goal for the future of increasing numbers. Liberalism and socialism have collaborated in spreading the idea that business maladjustment is unnecessary, and that responsibility for stable prosperity must rest with the government in control. All classes, except perhaps the capitalist, turn to the state for security, not upon a level of what the economic conditions will afford, but upon the level of highest well-being experienced. The foundations of capitalism are crumbling. Technological progress continues, but is of declining importance. Competition is being more and more abandoned. Free movement of population, capital and merchandise has virtually ceased, and insuperable tariff walls restrict exchange. Population itself is checked in its growth and thereby becomes ineffective in taking up the slack of recurrent overproduction.—*Jens P. Jensen*.

9875. TAKATA, YASUMA. *Keiki-hendo-to zen-shin-undo: shihonshugi-shakai-no tenbo.* [Economic cycle and progressive movement: A future prospect of capitalistic society.] *Keizai-Ronso.* 33 (6) Dec. 1931: 20-39.—Economic changes are of two kinds: changes due to economic cycles and those due to a progressive movement. Progressive changes are qualitative (or developing) or quantitative (or growing): the former includes (1) opening of new markets and (2) changes in productive methods, while the latter is represented by (1) increase in population and (2) increase in capital. Lack of equilibrium among the parts that constitute these progressive changes, gives rise to economic cycles. The increase in population and the increase in capital are, to some extent, independent variables, but conditioning each other, they progress parallel. The increase in capital usually goes ahead of the increase in population, thereby giving birth to surplus of capital, which, however, is neutralized by quantitative changes, particularly in the form of the increase in fixed capital. On the other hand, the improvement in productive methods causes relative decrease in floating capital, particularly in wages, and brings about surplus population.—*S. Koizumi*.

## LABOR AND WAGES

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 9146, 9201, 9408, 9640, 9677, 9790, 9832, 10258, 10393)

9876. BURGESS, MAY AYRES. *Nurses and the census.* *Amer. J. Nursing.* 32 (3) Mar. 1932: 291-296.—The 1930 census shows that while the total population has increased 7% the total number of trained nurses has increased 78% (18 states). The number of untrained nurses has remained about stationary. (Three tables.) *M. P. Holmstedt*.

9877. DORF, W. Zusammenarbeit von Berufsberatung und Berufsschule zur Förderung der Berufs-unentschlossenen und noch nicht Berufsfreien. [Co-operation of vocational guidance and of technical training schools.] *Arbeit u. Beruf.* 11(4) Feb. 25, 1932: 45-47.—It is of great importance to give boys and girls advice on the choice of a career. In establishing supplementary courses of instruction for young people who are not yet fit for employment either physically or intellectually, the technical training school at Essen obtained good results. In addition, their qualifications for particular kinds of employment are being tested by putting them to practical work. The courses are carried out in close cooperation with vocational guidance officers. Of the young persons who had participated in the supplementary instruction course during the last term, about 50% were successfully placed.—H. Fehlinger.

9878. MILLER, FRIEDA S. Industrial homework during business depression. *Indus. Bull.* 11(5) Feb. 1932: 132-134.—Homework in New York shows a decrease during the depression.

9879. SOMOGYI, ISTVAN. Le condizioni del lavoro nell' U. R. S. S. [The conditions of labor in the USSR.] *Economia.* 8(3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 299-326.

9880. UNSIGNED. Changes in productivity of anthracite and bituminous coal mine workers. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(2) Feb. 1932: 292-293.—(U. S.)

9881. UNSIGNED. Compulsory labour in U. S. S. R. *Univ. Birmingham (Russian Dept.) Bur. Res. Russian Econ. Conditions, Memo.* #1. May 1931: 13-19.—Despite denial, compulsory labor is practiced in various form in the USSR. In its direct form it is used as a punishment inflicted by the courts and various administrative bodies, and some figures are given showing the increase of this, in lieu of other, types of punishment. Compulsory labor is also concealed under the cloak of "self imposed" obligations, undertaken by the majority of the villagers in a community, who can compel the minority to work with them for the obligation. There is, thirdly, indirect compulsory labor exercised through limitation in free choice of work, and restriction with regard to changing of occupation and the right to refuse work of a certain character.—C. D. Campbell.

9882. UNSIGNED. Gliederung der Belegschaft im Ruhrbergbau nach dem Familienstand. [The labor force in the Ruhr mining district according to marital condition.] *Glückauf.* 67(33) Aug. 15, 1931: 1073.—In June 1931, per 100 employed workers, 72.75 were married, 27.25 single. Of the married 19.57% were childless, 22.84 had 1 child, 16.83, 2 children, 7.95 3 children and 5.56% had 4 or more children.—E. Friederichs.

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 9363, 9385, 9902, 9961, 9992, 10164, 10323)

9883. ANDERSON, GEORGE. Trade unions. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 158 Nov. 1931: 148-155.—(Australia.)—Carter Goodrich.

9884. HATCH, JAMES H. A unique experiment—work for the men; contracts for the employer. *Amer. Federationist.* 39(2) Feb. 1932: 178-179.—By employing four additional business representatives, the Carpet and Linoleum Layers' Local Union No. 70 of New York City unearthed numerous operations which should have been union, and succeeded in transferring many of these jobs to union auspices. This effort gave employment to union men, and brought work to the firms which are upholding union standards.—Helen Baker.

## LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 9177, 9545, 9782, 9959, 10036, 10041, 10077, 10083, 10262)

9885. EPSTEIN, ABRAHAM. Employés' welfare: an autopsy. *Amer. Mercury.* 25(99) Mar. 1932: 335-342.—The major welfare programs prevailing in American industry today are the following: (1) Industrial pensions, which before the depression covered only 4,000,000 of the 31,000,000 workers in industry and commerce, and are estimated now to cover about 110,000 or 1.7% of the persons over 65 years of age. (2) Mutual benefit plans, rarely soundly financed, and with very inadequate benefits. (3) Group insurance, covering in 1931 more than 6,000,000 employees, with a usual premium of \$500. (4) Employee stock ownership, in which, in its heyday, only 1 out of every 31 workers participated, and these were largely among the higher paid employees. (5) Unemployment benefits, which are carried by but 15 of the 300,000 establishments in the United States and cover 50,000 employees. A study revealed that 514 corporations, employing 3,075,034 workers, expended \$17.04 per worker on all welfare work, from insurance to recreation, part of the cost of which was shifted to the workers. Protection is afforded only to workers in the more prosperous or monopolistic industries, all benefits enumerated above are contingent upon length of service, and benefits are rarely guaranteed.—M. Keller.

9886. REY, FERNAND. Rapport sur le dixième exercice de l'Association familiale de l'Industrie du Haut-Rhin. [Tenth annual report of the family relations association of the Upper Rhine industries.] *Bull. de la Soc. Indus. de Mulhouse.* 97(5) May 1931: 297-314.—R. R. Shaw.

9887. UNSIGNED. Standard Oil of New Jersey's benefit plan. *Indus. Relations.* 3(1) Jan. 1932: 28-32.—Provides accident, sickness, and death benefits.

9888. UNSIGNED. Die Tarifverträge im Ersten Halbjahr 1931. [Wage agreements during the first half of 1931.] *Gewerkschaftszeitung.* 42(7) Feb. 13, 1932: 104-107.—On January 1, 1931, 1,209 wage agreements had to be taken up as compared with 201 for January 1, 1930. Not counting the seasonal trades which come up especially at this time, there were 2,000,000 workers in January, 1931, as compared with 200,000 in January, 1930, for whom wage agreements had to be made on a new basis. The fall of 1930 saw a general movement on the part of employers to give notice for a new agreement in the trades where the agreements were running out. In only two cases did trade unions make requests for changes in the agreements. During the first half of 1931 this movement continued unabated. In all, 5,960,000 persons were affected and accepted wage cuts running from 3% to over 8%; the average wage cut was 6%. Out of a total of 3,701 new wage agreements only 273 were continued on the old basis; the remainder were rewritten downward.—Alice Hanson.

9889. UNSIGNED. Unemployment insurance and savings plan of J. I. Case Co. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(3) Mar. 1932: 554-555.—The unemployment insurance and savings plan of the J. I. Case Co., Racine Wis., put into effect in November, 1931, covers all employees on an hourly or piecework basis who have been employed by the company continuously for a period of six months. The company and the employees contribute equal amounts to the fund until a reserve equivalent to one year's average full-time earnings has been accumulated. Withdrawals from the fund are allowed only during periods of business depression when the company cannot furnish sufficient employment and the employee is unable to secure employment elsewhere.—Mo. Labor Rev.

## PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 10172, 10177, 10180-10181, 10562)

9890. BRADSHAW, FRANCIS F. **Revising rating techniques.** *Personnel J.* 10 Dec. 1931: 232-245.—Although a few years ago the rating of human nature appeared impracticable, recent research suggests the need of revising that view. The Committee on Personnel Methods of the American Council on Education has summarized all the methods for sound scale construction and use discovered in the last ten years and has greatly improved the form of the rating scales. By the inclusion of "behavior grams," i.e., significant instances illustrating the trait being rated, the scale becomes not only a means of gathering material but also improves as a measuring device—provided it is carefully and critically used. Industrial personnel workers should shoulder their share of the burden for further research and improvement of the rating scale.—*Murray W. Latimer.*

9891. FARMER, ERIC. **Present tendencies in vocational selection.** *Brit. J. Educ. Psychol.* 1 (3) Nov. 1931: 246-256.—Vocational selection is one of the most promising developments in applied psychology, but it has difficulties and limitations in its application. Many inconsistent results appear to be due to the small number of cases tested. Even with larger groups it has been shown that the correlations between psychological tests and industrial proficiency are lower than those usually found between intelligence tests and scholastic performances. A number of reasons are suggested. Complex tests involving more than one function in their performance have been found to yield higher correlations with industrial proficiency than those yielded by the combined score of the tests measuring in isolation the functions involved in the complex tests. The tendency now is to use "sample" and "analogous" tests and tests for special abilities involving several functions rather than tests involving only simple and isolated functions.—*Walter C. Eells.*

9892. MERIAM, R. S. **Employee interviewing and employee representation.** *Personnel J.* 10 (2) Aug. 1931: 95-101.—Employee representation and systematic employee interviewing are both used as an aid to management to discover "What's on the worker's mind." The former deals with group attitudes and is involved with the political machinery of the representation plan. The employee interview is personal, it secures suggestions, ideas as well as grievances. As a scientific tool it is far superior to the employee representation method. In no instances are both methods employed in the same establishment. The interview is most highly developed at the Hawthorne Plant of the Western Electric Company.—*Wm. Haber.*

9893. MILES, G. H. **Effectiveness of labour incentives.** *Human Factor.* 6 (2) Feb. 1932: 53-58.—Piece-rates are generally preferable to time-rates since the former combat monotony and appeal to the innate tendencies of acquisition and self-assertion. They are operable over a wider range of occupations than is commonly supposed. Hope of promotion may also act as a powerful incentive. Boredom, suggestion, and various types of hindrances which, when the worker feels them to be avoidable, produce an effect out of all proportion to their magnitude, affect efficiency as powerfully as do wages.—*Helen Herrmann.*

9894. THURSTONE, L. L. **A multiple factor study of vocational interests.** *Personnel J.* 10 (3) Oct. 1931: 198-205.—An analysis is made of the intercorrelations of interests of 18 professions as recorded on the "Interest Blank" devised by E. K. Strong of Stanford University. By applying a new multiple factor method to these interest correlations, these intercorrelations can be accounted for by assuming four factors which

may be indicated as (1) interest in science, (2) interest in language, (3) interest in people, and (4) interest in business. Each profession is described in terms of these four factors. The occupations considered are advertising, art, certified public accountant, chemistry, engineering, law, ministry, psychology, teaching, life insurance, architecture, Y.M.C.A. secretary, farming, purchasing agent, journalism, personnel, real estate, and medicine.—*Walter C. Eells.*

9895. **UNSIGNED.** **The selection of salesmen.** *Human Factor.* 6 (1) Jan. 1932: 26-29.—The successful selection of salesmen may be promoted by the use of records of previous work, if the previous work has been of a nature similar to the proposed work; by personal interview, if the exact abilities needed in salesmen have been determined; and by selection tests. They may be of assistance in determining general intelligence and information, tact, and the ability to make ready and pertinent replies.—*Helen Herrmann.*

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 10059, 10482)

9896. ADAMS, W. W., and CHENOWETH, L. **Coke-oven accidents in the United States.** *U. S. Bur. Mines, Tech. Paper* #508. 1931: pp. 33.

9897. BENJAMIN, PAUL L. **Some economic aspects of illness.** *Soc. Forces.* 10 (2) Dec. 1931: 216-222.—*Everett D. Hawkins.*

9898. CHARBONNIER, J. **Einiges aus der landwirtschaftlichen Unfallverhütung.** [Notes on agricultural accident prevention.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 12 (5) Feb. 15, 1932: III 25-33.

9899. JONES, DURWARD R. **Industrial diseases due to metals and their compounds.** *Indus. Relations.* 3 (2) Feb. 1932: 73-75.

9900. KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. **Die amtliche Unfallstatistik.** [The official accident statistics.] *Finanzpol. Korrespondenz.* 13 (5) Feb. 10, 1932: 1-2.—Contrary to the apparent evidence of the figures given in the official German statistics for 1930, the accident frequency in German industries has increased. The official figures count short time workers as "full time" workers.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

9901. SORRENTINI, EMILA. **Le cause di invalidità nei marittimi della marina mercantile.** [Causes of sickness among sailors in the merchant marine.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 7 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 84-107.—A statistical study of the distribution of cases examined for cause of sickness, occupation, years of service, and age.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

## WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entry 9564)

9902. **UNSIGNED.** **Die Frauen in den Gewerkschaften.** [Women in the trade unions.] *Gewerkschaftszeitung.* 42 (5) Jan. 30, 1932: 69-71.—In the year 1929-30 the German trade union federation suffered a loss for the first time since 1926 of 4.7% of its membership. Among women the loss was proportionally even greater: a drop from 718,007 to 669,285 or a loss of 6.9%. This follows a declining trend in female membership which had sunk from 19% of total membership within the federation in 1924 to 14.5% by the end of 1929 and at the end of 1930 represented only 14.2%. The general trend toward lower percentages of organized women within the trades runs contrary to the general trend of an increased percentage of women within certain trades such as shoemaking and metal work. This is not the case in textiles. The reason is probably that when dismissals become necessary the more skilled workers are kept; i.e. the men. The argument against married women working during the depression has probably also

had some effect. Wages for women have suffered in the depression and are often 25%–30% less than men's for the same work.—Alice Hanson.

### CHILD LABOR

(See also Entry 10241)

9903. MILLER, FRIEDA S. The trend of child labor in New York State. *Indus. Bull.* 11(4) Jan. 1932: 100–102.—Each of three indices of the trend of child labor—employment certificates, school attendance and inspection records—has indicated a decrease in child labor during the depression years.—R. M. Woodbury.

9904. UNSIGNED. Child labor in the tenements. *Amer. Child.* 14(1) Jan. 1932: 1, 8.—Helen Baker.

9905. UNSIGNED. Type of jobs held by a group of continuation school children. *Indus. Bull.* 11(3) Dec. 1931: 70.—A study of the work histories of 50 boys and 50 girls whose first employment certificates or vacation work permits were issued during 1928 and 1929 in one of the 10 continuation schools in New York City. Only children who had held at least two jobs were included in the study, and the group was made up largely of children who were 14 and 15 years old when they received their first certificates and went to work. The jobs open to children of this age group are almost entirely of a kind not requiring skill and offering no future.—U. S. Children's Bureau News Summary.

### WAGES

(See also Entries 9545, 9739, 9861, 9893, 9928, 10259)

9906. ANDERSON, GEORGE. Wage rates and the standard of living. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 158 Nov. 1931: 166–175.—The basic wage is still the outstanding problem in Australian industrial regulation, and the fundamental difficulties in the concept are so great that it is no wonder that the various wage-fixing authorities have failed to find a common standard. They do not even agree on the size of the average family on the basis of whose needs it is to be computed, and New South Wales has abandoned this attempt altogether by calculating it for a man, wife and one child and endowing additional dependent children. The male basic wages provide for over 2,000,000 non-existent children and for over 500,000 non-existent wives; but the 1928 Royal Commission reported against the general adoption of family endowment. For a highly skilled worker the usual margin is 24 s. above a basic wage now averaging close to £4; and women's basic wages are much lower than men's except in occupations defined as "men's work."—Carter Goodrich.

9907. BLISS, ELISHA F. Earnings of machine tenders and of bench workers. *Personnel J.* 10(2) Aug. 1931: 102–107.—Distributions of piecework earnings of (1) machine tenders and (2) bench workers are given. The curve of the former group is very definitely skewed toward the high-earning end and is abruptly terminated at this end. With the bench workers, who use machines only as incidental tools, skewness is in the opposite direction and the upper end of the distribution tails out. Machinery is seen to limit earnings, and yet on the other hand to be an important source of motivation. It acts as a pace-maker. Methods of controlling skewness of wage distributions are discussed.—Wm. Haber.

9908. BREUNIG, L. Die Arbeitszeit bei der Reichsbahn. [Working hours on the German National Railways.] *Gewerkschaftszeitung.* 42(4) Jan. 23, 1932: 53–55.—The National Railways have an exceptional position in relation to other industries in their right to regulate working hours for two-thirds of its employees outside the agreements. The result is that while in private industry working hours for 53.5% of the workers

were 48 per week; 17.2% worked between 48 and 54 hours; and 2% over 54 hours, workers on the national railways on the average worked 53 hours per week. The railways employ 660,000 officials and workers. If work hours were shortened to 48 per week, 35,000 workers could immediately find permanent employment.—Alice Hanson.

9909. CHILDS, L. L., and CROTTET, A. A. Wages policy in Soviet Russia. *Econ. Hist.* 2(7) Jan. 1932: 442–460.—During the early periods of Bolshevik wages were fixed by collective agreements between employers and employees. With nationalization of industry the government attempted to fix wages under the guiding principle of equalization. The basis of calculating wages in this period was time alone—the hour or the day. When the New Economic Policy was inaugurated at the close of 1921, with the temporary reappearance of private employers, the state fixed only minimum requirements, letting the amounts above this to be fixed by collective agreement. After the adoption of the five year plan in 1928 the pressure for greater labor output increased. To accomplish this various methods were used including, use of piece work, appeal to competitive spirit, and even compulsion. A policy of adjusting wages to individual output was adopted in order to carry out the national program.—H. La Rue Frain.

9910. COMMAN, E. A. Are industrial wages deflated in proportion to general drop in values? *N.A.C.A. Bull.* Feb. 1, 1932: 729–743.—This paper presents the result of a survey of 246 organizations covering 156,915 employees. Analysis is made by industry groups, geographical districts, and wage level groups. While wage rate may not show proportionate deflation, the shorter working week has materially decreased total wages earned.—J. C. Gibson.

9911. FEHLINGER, H. Ferien mit Lohnzahlung. [Vacations with pay.] *Gewerkschaftl. Rundsch. f. d. Schweiz.* 24(3) Mar. 1932: 87–90.—According to the calculations of the International Labour Office from the figures available, 40% of the workers in Europe are granted vacations with pay either legally or by agreement. In a number of European countries and in Brazil the right extends to all workers; in others only to certain groups. In all existing legislation, the vacation is dependent on a certain length of service with the same employer, and, with a few unimportant exceptions the rate of pay is according to the wage. In Germany about 98% of the workers and salaried employees covered by agreements receive vacations with pay. In England in 1928 this system only applied to 1,500,000 manual workers, but with many firms it has become the custom to grant vacations to employees, and even to workers.—M. E. Liddall.

9912. FRAIN, H. LA RUE. Base rates vs. bonus payments in wage comparisons for standard machine-tool operations. *Personnel J.* 10(3) Oct. 1931: 189–197.—Hourly base rates are frequently used in wage comparisons designed to show earning capacity. Whatever merit such comparisons may have where a straight time method of wage payment is involved does not logically carry over to comparisons involving earnings under incentive methods, unless certain assumptions with regard to actual results and experience under these methods are valid. An examination of such assumptions is made, in the light of two wage surveys covering seven standard machine tool occupations in metal manufacturing firms of Philadelphia. These data tend to disqualify base rates as evidence of earning capacity.—Wm. Haber.

9913. FRAZIER, BENJAMIN WEST. Settling salaries by case work. *Survey.* 67(10) Feb. 15, 1932: 521–524.—In December, 1931, Philadelphia social agencies, weighing the question of salary reduction, undertook to evaluate the salary and wage scales of

social workers and others of their employees. The executive committee of the Council of Social Agencies, and a special sub-committee, studied the problem from the angles of: cost of living; standards of service and qualifications of workers; comparison with compensation of other groups; supply and demand; comparison with other communities; action on salaries in other cities. The committee reached the decision that no general reduction in salaries or wages was wise or necessary; that the question must be decided by each agency, and that the results of the study be made available to all member agencies in determining salaries for this year.—*Helen Baker.*

9914. GESCHELIN, JOSEPH. Non-productive workers share Norton wage plan. *Automotive Indus.* 66 (6) Feb. 6, 1932: 190-193.—*Everett D. Hawkins.*

9915. "IBYKUS." Wie wird die Wirtschaft gesund? [How may our economy be made healthy?] *Metallarbeiter Ztg.* 49 (49) Dec. 5, 1931: 344.—Minister of Labor Stegerwald recently estimated that wage cuts in the last year had reduced earnings by \$500,000,000. This sum corresponds to 5% on the total national wage bill, which is estimated at \$10,000,000,000. The number of stock companies in Germany on Dec. 31, 1930, was 10,790. Assuming that each company had on the average two directors receiving not less than \$25,000 each, it is estimated that the sum paid in a year to stock company directors was \$540,000,000, or more than the loss from wage cuts. Reduction of this \$540,000,000 is a suitable way to try to render our economy healthy.—*Horace B. Davis.*

9916. McGRADY, EDWARD F. Wage cuts pay dividends. *Amer. Federationist.* 39 (2) Feb. 1932: 145-152.—*Everett D. Hawkins.*

9917. McNEELY, JOHN H. Salaries of college teachers: comparisons. *School Life.* 17 (6) Feb. 1932: 111, 117.

9918. SCHMID, JOSEPH. Die Lohntheorie der christlichen Gewerkschaften und die gegenwärtige Wirtschaftslage; insbesondere Brauers regulative und spekulative Lohnerhöhung. [The wage theory of the Christian labor unions and the present economic situation; especially Brauer's regulative and speculative wage rise.] *Ann. d. Deutschen Reichs.* 64 (1) 1931: 112-162.—According to Brauer and other labor leaders there is a definite correlation between the increase in production and the increase in wages. One is followed by the other. The present economic crisis in Germany is due to the fact that wages have not kept pace with production. The remedy would therefore be an increase in wages, leading to increase in production, reducing the cost of production, with absorption of unemployment, greater purchasing power, larger markets, and lower prices. However, Schmid maintains that on the contrary, these can be attained by a reduction in wages. (Bibliography; statistics).—*Lina Kahn.*

9919. SCHULZ, PAUL. Lohn und Lebenshaltung. [Wages and cost of living.] *Gewerkschaftsztg.* 42 (4) Jan. 23, 1932: 58-59.—The Fourth Emergency Decree (issued December, 1931) has reduced wages automatically to the level of January 1927 or to an average of 83.6 pf. per hour. At that time the cost of living index stood at 144.6 (1914 = 100). Reckoning deductions for taxes and social insurance at 11% of wages the real wage index for January 1927 was 80.4 (1914 = 100). But since 1927 social insurance and tax deductions have increased to 14% of wages. Cost of living has however decreased and at the end of January 1932 stood at 122. The index for real wages works out therefore for January 1932 to 92.7, or a loss of 7.3% as compared with 1914.—*Alice Hanson.*

9920. UNSIGNED. Arbeitsverdienste in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. [Earnings of labor in the United States.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 12 (4) Feb. 1932: 112-114.

9921. UNSIGNED. Hours and earnings in the furniture industry, 1931. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34 (3) Mar. 1932: 644-648.—Earnings per hour of workers in the furniture industry in 1931 averaged 41.1 cents and full-time earnings per week averaged \$21.29, while full-time working hours per week averaged 51.8, according to a study made by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Hourly earnings in 1931 were 7.9 cents less than in 1929 but 19.7 cents more than in 1915, the date of the last similar study for this industry prior to 1929. Full-time weekly earnings in 1931 averaged \$4.14 less than in 1929 and \$9.05 more than in 1915. Average full-time working hours were one-tenth of an hour less per week in 1931 than in 1929 and 5.6 hours less than in 1915.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

9922. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1910-1930. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #551. Feb. 1932: pp. 87.

9923. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in the men's clothing industry 1911 to 1930. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #557. Jan. 1932: pp. 59.

9924. VERRIJN STUART, G. M. Loondaling en algemeen prijsniveau. [Wages and general price level.] *De Economist.* 80 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 539-547.—Holding that a reduction in the wage-level would facilitate recovery, the writer criticizes a recent memorandum of the League of Nations, and argues against the view that a reduction of wages would lead to "un affaiblissement général de toute la série des valeurs." Wages represent only one price, and it is argued that the remoter effects would be in the direction of a raising rather than a lowering of the general price level. The memorandum also ignores the point that the problem of wages is different in different industries; in particular there is the question of sheltered and unsheltered industries. In some countries (e.g. Australia) all wages are presumably too high; in others (e.g. the Netherlands), while there is no question of a universal reduction of all wages, the knife should be drastically applied in the case of sheltered industries. Lastly, the article discusses the question of the practicability of wage-reductions.—*Econ. J.*

9925. WOLMAN, LEO. American wages. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46 (2) Feb. 1932: 398-406.—Despite the work done thus far in measuring wages a great deal must yet be done with basic materials before wage statistics lend themselves to definite summary. In computing Douglas' final averages for real wages too much emphasis was placed on union wage rates. Not only are these averages weighted too heavily by such rates, but the significance of the rates themselves is uncertain, especially in periods of depression. Questions are also raised as to the method used in computing the index of unemployment and the use to which it is put. Some of Douglas' conclusions as to the trend of real wages may require modification since the depression of 1930 has shattered the previously prevailing assumption that post-war conditions were normal developments of a long time trend.—*H. La Rue Frain.*

9926. ZAHN, FRIEDRICH. Der Preis der menschlichen Arbeit in seiner Bedeutung für Produktion und Verbrauch. [The price of human labor in its meaning for production and consumption.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (3) 1931: 835-876.—The rates of labor wages are always higher when production is particularly intensive. The greater the price of a unit of labor (wage rate), the less is the share of the total production value that goes for wages. The higher real labor wages are found in the countries having more intensive economic life and they are more the result than the cause of greater productiveness. (French summary).—*G. A. Nicholayeff.*

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 9786, 9861, 9908, 9922-9923, 10254)

9927. ALTOA, COUNT de. The regulation of conditions of employment by the Spanish Banking Corporation. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22(6) Dec. 1930: 790-806.

9928. ANDERSON, GEORGE. Unemployment and its amelioration. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 158 Nov. 1931: 176-182.—Australian spending power declined between 15 and 20% during the two years ending in January, 1931, and 30% of the employable population was completely or partially unemployed. The Commonwealth Court of Arbitration reduced wages 10%, in addition to the automatic reductions in money wages brought about by the fall in the cost of living; and state tribunals are following this example. New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria have each imposed special income taxation, assessed directly upon payrolls as well as upon other sources, in order to obtain funds to be used both in providing work and in direct relief for the unemployed.—*Carter Goodrich*.

9929. ANDERSON, ROY N. What may the college woman expect by way of a job. *Personnel J.* 10(2) Aug. 1931: 125-132.—Data regarding the placement of 891 college women have been gathered from seven placement bureaus located in cities from coast to coast. These women took their training in 225 colleges representing the entire country. They entered 28 different vocations. The median salary, as well as the first and third quartiles, for certain occupations and various age levels are presented and comparisons made with the University of Michigan study, *Earnings of women in business and the professions*. An attempt is made to find out whether or not business school training in addition to the regular four-year college course is an advantage. In clerical occupations women with this additional business school training received on the average \$100 per year more than those without it. College women are not in very great numbers encroaching upon the occupational domains of men but are more or less following the traditional occupations for women.—*Walter C. Eells*.

9930. CAREY, W. N. Employment stabilization studied in Minnesota. *Civil Engin.* 2(3) Mar. 1932: 158-159.

9931. CROXTON, FREDERICK E., and CROXTON, FRED C. Fluctuation of employment in Ohio in 1930, and comparisons with previous years. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(3) Mar. 1932: 516-528.—Fluctuations in employment in Ohio in 1930 were greater among males than among females in the wage-earning group but greater among females in the clerical and sales groups. A complete analysis of the employment fluctuations in the various industries in Ohio in 1930, with comparisons with earlier years, is given.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

9932. DRAPER, ERNEST G. Industry needs unemployment reserves. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 22(1) Mar. 1932: 29-32.

9933. ENGLIŠ, KAREL. Deflační a racionalizační teorie krize. [The deflation and rationalizing theory of crisis.] *Obzor Národnostopodářský*. 37(1) Jan. 1932: 1-24.—Rationalization creates a social but not a production crisis. Deflation creates a crisis of the debtors and producers, from which originates unemployment. The solution in each case is different. The social crisis of rationalization can be solved either by the shortening of working hours or by the other employment of the surplus of workers. The attempt to meet the deflation crisis by shortening of working hours results only in making the crisis more serious.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

9934. KLOTSCH, CH., and KÜBLER, R. Der absolute Beschäftigungsgrad. [An absolute measure of employment.] *Technik u. Wirtsch.* 24(10) Oct. 1931: 241-244.—Employment statistics have become of in-

creasing interest to students of production efficiency and scientific management, as well as those attracted chiefly by their social aspects. However, these statistics in their usual form of "number employed" cannot be directly compared with volume of production to give productive efficiency because of variations in working hours, numbers of shifts per day, holidays, etc. In order to make valid comparisons of plant with plant, or industry with industry, it is necessary to compute the "absolute" degree of employment, i.e., to adjust the reported statistics for the above variables. The final figure may be expressed in index form, with maximum possible employment = 100 (at full capacity). Tables and graphs are shown to facilitate the computations.—*Vic tor von Szeliski*.

9935. MAKEPEACE, ROGER S. Stabilizing factory employment. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10(2) Jan. 1932: 241-256.—The question of stabilizing employment is considered as a social problem, present at all times to a considerable degree. It may be handled in one of three ways—charitable institutions, business organization or government activity. The first is dismissed as limited and uncertain as to funds, localized as to activity and unacceptable to many. Government aid is likewise dismissed for this country; European examples are cited and lack of a complete analogy is shown. The lack of any adequate union organization as a basis for relief plans is noted. Hence, the burden is left to business organization. The consensus of opinion is in favor of organization within each industry, not merely each plant. Possible expedients such as coordination of production and sales; the transfer of workers between departments; stimulating orders and a guarantee of a minimum wage or other compensation through unemployment funds are discussed. (Analysis and evaluation of plans already in use such as Dennison Manufacturing Co., Procter and Gamble and Walworth Co.)—*Elizabeth Morrissey*.

9936. METHORST, H. W. Statistique des fonctionnaires. [Civil service statistics.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25(3) 1931: 808-817.—It would be very desirable to have international statistics for the purpose of making comparisons between various countries, but the difficulties cannot be overlooked, since in some countries the government operates telegraph and telephone plants, railroads, etc. A first requirement is to define the term "civil servant." Whether it should include the employees of states, provinces, cities, etc. or be limited to federal employees, whether it should include post-office employees, employees engaged on state enterprises, etc. or be limited to those engaged in administrative duties. Information to be compiled should include age, sex, civil state, length of service, duties, salary, etc.—*C. D. Bremer*.

9937. PERRY, J. P. H. Professional engineers committee on unemployment. *Civil Engin.* 2(2) Feb. 1932: 119-123.—The first step was registration of unemployed engineers to get an accurate estimate of the size of the problem. Two basic policies were stated at the outset: (1) that no distinction was to be made between engineers who were members or non-members of the four founder engineering societies, and (2) that no money received for relief was to be spent for administration, administration expenses being received from other sources. A special problem has been the men who are not in financial distress but who are mentally depressed due to loss of occupation. Arrangements have been made for these men to be admitted to lecture courses on engineering and allied subjects at Columbia University without fees. The vast majority of men placed are working on "made work." A special committee is maintained for finding "made work" for engineers that will not conflict with the "made work" of other agencies. Employed engineers have contributed generously, and the total dollar benefits of the com-

mittee on unemployment have been \$163,510. Immediate loans have been made in special cases and 696 men have been placed.—*R. R. Shaw.*

9938. SCHWENNING, G. T. Dismissal compensation: a list of references. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(2) Feb. 1932: 478-492.

9939. SLETBÅK, NILS. *Arbeidslösa*. [Unemployment.] *Syn og Segn*. 37(5) 1931: 205-215.—In Norway about 200,000 were without employment at the opening of 1931. Norway created governmental employment bureaus as early as 1898. From 1915 on federal and state aid for the unemployed was made use of. Emergency jobs were created, and 145,000,000 crowns were used in Norway for such emergency work from 1920 to 1925.—*Theo. Huggenvik.*

9940. TUGWELL, REXFORD G. The theory of occupational obsolescence. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 46(2) Jun. 1931: 171-227.—Occupational obsolescence is technological unemployment plus. It is an all embracing term designed to cover the ways by which workers become separated from characteristic jobs. This is a matter which has always troubled industrial civilization. The situation calls for a reexamination of the economic doctrine that improved efficiency increases rather than decreases economic activity; that it benefits, rather than injures, the laboring classes. It becomes increasingly difficult to accept the thesis embodied in the reasoning, for instance, that reduced costs are always, or even generally, translated into reduced prices, or that an improved technique does not displace more workers than is compensated by an increased demand for the product. Technical gains create occupational obsolescence. The task is not that of discouraging improvements in industrial technique, but the double one of speeding the process and at the same time, preventing undue personal and family loss and suffering. Such prevention requires a series of modifications in our social institutions.—*Asher Hobson.*

9941. UNSIGNED. Displacement of Morse operators in commercial telegraph offices. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(3) Mar. 1932: 501-515.—The printer telegraph has reduced the proportion of Morse telegraphers in commercial telegraph offices to 21.5% of all operators, according to a study by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. By 1931 printer circuits accounted for nearly 90% of all commercial message handlings of one large company. The proportion of male operators has been reduced from about 80% to about 40% of all operators. In the principal telegraph offices the productivity of printer operators averages about twice that of Morse operators, with a resulting technological displacement amounting to about 50%.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

9942. UNSIGNED. Factors affecting shorter work schedules. *Service Letter (Natl. Indus. Conf. Board)*. (86) Feb. 29, 1932: 387-400.—The average work week in manufacturing industries was around 48 hours in 1929, and is now about 37 hours. Popular agitation for shorter hours is based on the assumption that more jobs will be created. Practically, the increase of employment in this way under normal operating conditions seems to be limited to continuous process industries. During the emergency, hourly wage rates have not usually been changed; during normal conditions some compromise must be expected between a uniform hourly rate and a uniform daily pay after a shortening of the time schedule. The effect on output would be to reduce it perhaps in proportion to the shortening of hours; this would tend to increase costs and lead to increased prices.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

9943. UNSIGNED. Industrial guarantee and relief plans. *Indus. Relations*. 3(1) Jan. 1932: 17-19.—A summary of unemployment relief and job guarantee plans in use in American industries. They cover plants employing 160,000, of whom nearly 150,000 are within the

classes to which benefits apply. These do not include labor organization plans.—*M. Keller.*

9944. WOYTINSKY, VLADIMIR. International measures to create employment: a remedy for the depression. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25(1) Jan. 1932: 1-22.—Total losses in the world depression up to the end of 1931 among the countries of Western civilization exceeding \$35,000,000,000 require correspondingly vast means to combat its economic effects. In a theoretic closed economic system, creation of employment adds new purchasing power, thereby stimulates production of consumers' goods and tends to stabilize wages and prices. With rising prices, the entire economic process is speeded up. But in a free economic system, in which raw materials are imported and products exported, public works involve expenditures which cannot be made good by increasing the purchasing power of the country as a whole. In such a system, financing public works by taxation involves merely a transfer of employment, no extension: financing public works on any large scale by foreign loans is problematical. When a country has sufficient reserves of its own, use of internal credit is possible, although this tends to raise prices with its resulting restriction of exports and encouragement of imports. To use this method, a poor country must resort to credit or note inflation with all its dangers and uncertainties. To avoid these difficulties, it is proposed that public works on an international scale be undertaken and financed by cheap credit obtained as the result of an international agreement among the chief banks of issue to lower the minimum permissible gold cover by 20%. The gold thus released would form the basis for new credits, distributed by a central body. Loans bearing a small rate of interest would then be granted to various countries on the basis of their need for the creation of employment. The employment in this way of some four to five million workers at a cost of between 2,000 and 2,400 million dollars would give the world economic system the needed stimulus to recover from the depression.—*O. S. Halsey.*

9945. WOYTINSKY, VLADIMIR. Das Gebot der Stunde: Arbeitsbeschaffung. [The need of the hour: creating employment.] *Arbeit u. Wirtsch.* 10(5) Mar. 1, 1932: 161-167.—Woytinsky proposes the creation of employment by undertaking extensive public works.—*H. Fehlinger.*

## COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entries 9566, 9590, 9687, 9906, 9919, 9965)

9946. OYLER, MERTON. The standard of living of farm families in Grayson County, Kentucky. *Kentucky Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #316. 1931: 127-160.—(The area chosen for this study was a region of low incomes and diversified farming.)

9947. UNSIGNED. Lebenshaltung der Bauarbeiter. [Cost of living standards of the building trades workers.] *Gewerkschaftszeitung*. 42(7) Feb. 13, 1932: 110.—The German Building Trades Workers Federation gathered budgets covering income and expenditures over one year (1929) for 896 households of building trades workers. They showed an average yearly income of 2,978.50 marks of which only 68.7% represented the earnings of the family head. In comparison the average yearly worker's income as reckoned by the Statistischen Reichsamt is 3,325.12 marks, of which the family head supplies 80.7%. Expenditures for each member of the family of a building trades worker stands thus at 1.92 marks per day.—*Alice Hanson.*

9948. UNSIGNED. The standard of living. *Conf. Board Bull. (Natl. Indus. Conf. Board)*. (63) Mar. 20, 1932: 501-503.—(U. S.)

## WEALTH, PROPERTY, AND INCOME

(See also Entries 9873, 10226, 10537)

9949. BRÜCKNER, CHRISTIAN. *Einkommensteuerstatistik und Wohlstandsverteilung.* [Income tax statistics and distribution of welfare.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentralbl.* 24 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 1-6.

9950. KARNOWSKY, MORRIS. Rights of minority preferred shareholders upon a sale of corporate assets for shares in another corporation. *Cornell Law Quart.* 17 (2) Feb. 1932: 269-274.—Business necessity demanded a change of the common law rule which required the unanimous consent of the shareholders to authorize the transfer of the assets of a corporation; statutory provisions now give certain proportions of the shareholders the broad powers of sale, merger, and alteration of the corporate organization, and any shareholder now purchases his shares subject to this power in the majority. As compensation, the minority, upon giving notice of their dissent, are given the right to receive in cash the appraised value of their shares. And even if the shareholder has assented to the sale of the corporate assets for stock, it is held that he cannot be compelled to exchange his shares for the shares of the vendee corporation. However, the right of appraisal is not a completely satisfactory solution of the problem; it rests upon expediency. It does not give the dissenter a true choice, since he must either accept the stock and enter a new enterprise or allow himself to be bought out and compelled to find another safe investment; it is really the exercise of eminent domain by a private corporation.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

9951. UNSIGNED. National wealth and national income. *Conf. Board Bull.* (Nat. Indus. Conf. Board). (62) Feb. 20, 1932: 493-500.—The national wealth of the United States for 1930 was 329.7 billion dollars and national income 71 billion dollars; per capita wealth was \$2,677, and per capita income \$578; per family wealth \$10,961, and per family income \$2,366.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

9952. WILSON, H. F., Jr. Trends in trust investments. Some important lessons taught by experience of past two years. *Trust Companies.* 54 (2) Feb. 1932: 223-229.

## COOPERATION

(See also Entries 9625, 9762, 10293)

9953. BUGNON, EMILE. *L'enseignement de la coopération.* [The teaching of cooperation.] *État Moderne.* 5 (2) Feb. 1932: 132-145.

9954. CLEUET, A. J. *Le magasin de gros des coopératives de France.* [The wholesale house of the cooperatives in France.] *État Moderne.* 5 (2) Feb. 1932: 122-131.

9955. DAUDÉ-BANCEL, A. "Le Familistère" of Guise and Brussels. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 24 (10) Oct. 1931: 371-374.—*Le Familistère* is one of the most flourishing of the French cooperative productive societies. It was created and developed by the effort of J. B. Godin, who brilliantly succeeded in carrying out the ideas of Fourier. The latter himself, who advocated the combination of capital, labor, and talent in cooperative productive societies, never succeeded in embodying his ideas in existing enterprise. *Le Familistère*, i.e. "The House for Monogamous Families," is different from the community systems of Anabaptists, Robert Owen, Charles Fourier, etc. The working capital of *Le Familistère* is in the hands of its members, who are employees and stockholders simultaneously. In this way, every member gets his wages and his share of profits. The payment for the labor is by piecework. The high standard

of the work is controlled by fines levied for breaking the rules, bad work, etc., on the one hand, and by the requirement of a preliminary period in which one has to show his capabilities before becoming a full-fledged member of the organization. The administration of *Le Familistère* is entrusted to a managing director, assisted by a committee of management and a supervisory council. The success of the organization can be seen from the following. In 50 years, the turnover of the two factories of *Le Familistère* amounted to over 640,000,000 francs, with the net profit of over 80,000,000 francs, and wages amounted to more than 285,000,000 francs. The number of employees increased, in 50 years, from two scores to 2,500. *Le Familistère* has funds for mutual aid, a sick fund, mutual pension, subsistence assurance, assurance against illness and old age, healthy dwellings for workmen, workers' gardens and children's gardens, laundries, drying rooms, schools, model nurseries, a theatre, a library, a museum, societies for mutual education, choral and musical societies, etc.—*George Nicholayeff.*

9956. DAUDÉ-BANCEL, A. *Une solution coopérative en matière de blé, de farine et de pain.* [A cooperative solution for wheat, flour, and bread.] *État Moderne.* 5 (2) Feb. 1932: 200-209.

9957. FAUQUET, G. Cooperation of organized producers and consumers—general survey. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 24 (9) Sep. 1931: 321-328.—In the present period of a cooperative movement, the problem of cooperative relations between the producer and consumer of agricultural produce presents itself as a problem of relations between consumers' and agricultural cooperative societies existing in the same country or in different countries. The difficulties to be overcome in order gradually to replace the existing separate relations which each of these two large branches of the cooperative movement have with the market by mutual and direct relations between themselves.—*George Nicholayeff.*

9958. FAUQUET, G. *Les relations économiques entre coopératives de consommation et coopératives agricoles.* [Economic relations between consumers' cooperation and agricultural cooperatives.] *État Moderne.* 5 (2) Feb. 1932: 166-177.

9959. MAULDON, F. R. E. Cooperation and welfare in industry. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 158 Nov. 1931: 183-192.—Australian reliance upon state regulation has narrowed the field for voluntary cooperation in industry. Thus the number of companies offering organized welfare arrangements to their employees is surprisingly small—under 100; and 76 cases examined showed only six instances of employee stock purchase plans and only two of employee representation. Cooperative societies organized by rural producers, however, own nearly half of the butter and cheese factories and do a considerable part of the farmers' marketing, receiving a total income in 1928 of nearly £25,000,000. Cooperatives of urban consumers did a business of about £8,000,000 in the same year, but showed neither the vigor nor the idealism of the British movement from which their methods were derived.—*Carter Goodrich.*

9960. POISSON, E. *Le mouvement coopératif de consommation en France.* [The consumers' cooperative movement in France.] *État Moderne.* 5 (2) Feb. 1932: 102-121.

9961. RIGUZZI, BIAGIO. *Sindacati e cooperazione.* [Labor unions and cooperation.] *Riforma Soc.* 42 (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 277-286.—Critical exposition of the changes of workers' cooperation in Italy which have come from the syndicalist and reformist movement. In spite of the opposition of the syndicalists, producers and consumers cooperation has developed until it finally won recognition as compatible with the class struggle (1914); on the other hand supported by the reformist

movement, it was urged as the ideal instrument for the solution of the social problem, especially in the field of production; in the post-war period, however, its final form (collaboration of workers with the directors of the establishment) ended practically with the failure of the seizure of the factories.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

9962. STERN, J. K. *Membership problems in farmers' cooperative purchasing associations.* *Pennsylvania Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #268. 1931: pp. 38.—This bulletin is based on data secured by interviews with 192 members and 353 non-members of 6 cooperative purchasing associations in the eastern half of Pennsylvania. 58% talked to neighbors about their organization, 43% inquired about prices before buying through the cooperative, 92% believed the cooperative had lowered farm supply prices, 81% that the abandonment of the organization would result in a rise of such prices, 3% that an injustice was done dealers by buying through the cooperative, 92% liked the cash-at-cash-door method of selling, 3% thought the cooperative should extend more credit, and 72% were satisfied with the service of the association.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

9963. TVRDOŇ, ANTONÍN. *Družstevnictví u nás a veřejná péče o ně.* [Cooperatives and public care of them.] *Obzor Národnohospodářský.* 35 (7) Jul. 1930: 452-468.—The first cooperative in Bohemia was founded in 1847—the *Prager Víktualien- und Spaarverein*. In 1861 the first labor consumers' cooperative, *Včela* (Bee) was formed in Stašov. F. L. Chleborád initiated the founding of consumers' cooperatives, the so-called *Ouly*; about 500 were established. After 1875, with the failure of some cooperatives, only the credit cooperatives survived. Only since 1896 have production and consumption cooperatives been founded. In 1873 a law of cooperatives was passed. In 1900 there were 3,607 cooperatives. At the end of the 19th century agricultural cooperatives according to the German and Danish examples were formed. In 1928 Czechoslovakia had 15,517 cooperatives and 8,727 cooperatives giving no credits. Agricultural cooperatives increased in ten years by 2,306, and the greatest expansion was enjoyed by the building and apartment cooperatives (150%). Consumers' cooperatives are declining.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

## CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

(See also Entries 9590, 9622)

9964. BIEHAHN, GERTRUD. *Wandlungen des Konsums in der Krise.* [Changes in consumption during the crisis.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 10 (4) Jan. 1932: 397-408.—Consumption of principal food stuffs per capita for each year 1924-1930, Germany.

9965. KLIGLER, I. J.; GEIGER, A.; BROMBERG, S.; GUREVICH, D. *An inquiry into the diets of various sections of the urban and rural population of Palestine.* *Bull. Palestine Econ. Soc.* 5 (3) Nov. 1931: pp. 72.—Data were collected for 6 to 12 months from 74 urban Jewish families of different communities, 4 collective agricultural groups, and 4 groups of Arab peasant and Bedouin families. Rural Jewish groups eat more than the urban groups; the children's food is particularly abundant but not well balanced. Rural adults consume an average of 3,500 calories and the children an average of 3,400 calories per man per day. The character of the urban diet depends on the per unit income. Seasonal variation marks the diets of all the groups and is most marked among the Arabs. (23 tables and a vocabulary.)—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

9966. MORTARA, GIORGIO. *Sulle modificazioni dei consumi.* [Modification of consumption.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (3) 1931: 490-500.—The data on consumption for the period of the last hundred years reveal the incessant and general expansion and

diversification of wants and continuous growth of complexity and exquisiteness of commodities. While, in America and Europe, the continually increasing, during the last 50 years, per capita consumption of the fundamental food—wheat—becomes, lately, stationary or is even decreasing,—there is evidenced an increase of consumption of meat, milk, vegetables, fruits, fish, sugar, chocolate, coffee, tea. (There are two significant exceptions in America now: (1) the per capita consumption of meat has a tendency to decrease, and (2) the total per capita consumption of food shows no increase either in weight or in calories.) The same progress of diversification and exquisiteness is observed in textile, metal and chemical products, shoes, hats, etc. Simultaneously with the increase of the complexity of economic life, statistical research is continuously getting more complicated and difficult. (French summary 501-504.)—*G. A. Nicholayeff.*

9967. TAGLIACARNE, GUGLIELMO. *La spesa per l'alimentazione in una grande città.* [The cost of food in large cities.] *Commercio.* 4 (11) Nov. 1931: 703-706.—A study in Milan showing that each citizen spends on the average about 4½ lira per day for food stuffs. 80.3% of the sales are made by dealers, 6.5% by food cooperatives, 4.9% by peddlers (in particular of fruit and green vegetables) 4.4% by markets, and the remainder by special arrangements.—*Roberto Bachi.*

9968. WINKLER, W. *Statistik der Verschiebungen in der Ernährung der Erdbevölkerung.* [Statistics of shifts in the food consumption of the world population.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (3) 1931: 505-535.—(French summary 536.) Bibliography.—*G. A. Nicholayeff.*

## STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See also Entries 9659, 9674, 9681, 9683, 9994)

9969. GROSS, HERBERT. *Die Organisationsformen des Finanzmonopols in Europa.* [Forms of organization of European fiscal monopolies.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 176 (3) 1931: 1-56.—The administration of a fiscal monopoly involves both industrial activity and taxation. The technical organization of the first element is expressed in the production apparatus and that of the second in the financial administration of the monopoly. Forms of monopoly organization vary according to whether or not the monopolized commodity is owned completely by the state. Typical forms are the purely administrative enterprise, illustrated by the old French tobacco monopoly and the Italian tobacco monopoly; the independent public enterprise, illustrated by the German monopoly of alcoholic spirits, the modern French tobacco monopoly, and the Austrian tobacco monopoly; and the public enterprise organized under private law, as in the Swedish tobacco monopoly, the Danzig tobacco monopoly, and the Spanish tobacco monopoly.—*Eugene Staley.*

9970. SAUGSTAD, JESSE E. *Shipping and shipbuilding subsidies: A study of state aid to the shipping and shipbuilding industries in various countries of the world.* *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser.* #129. 1932: pp. 611.

9971. TREBITZ, OTTO. *Rationalisation of the municipal undertakings of Neusalz.* *Ann. Collective Econ.* 7 (3) Sep.-Dec. 1931: 375-382.—(Prussia.)

## PUBLIC FINANCE

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 10184, 10186-10188, 10190, 10195-10198)

9972. DOBBERT, GERHARD. Il sistema finanziario bolscevico. [The Bolshevik financial system.] *Economia*. 8 (3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 283-297.

9973. MACEK, JOSEF. Peníze, bankéři a stát. [Money, bankers and the state.] *Naše Doba*. 39 (5) Feb. 1932: 268-276.—The Czechoslovak Republic is borrowing 600 million gold francs. The Czechoslovak Republic really needs no French money, but Czechoslovak money, borrowed internally.—*J. S. Rouček*.

9974. SCHNEIDER, SALOME. Rationale und traditionale Finanzwirtschaft in der Schweiz. [Rational and traditional finance in Switzerland.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 67 (3) 1931: 349-370.

### TAXATION AND REVENUE

(See also Entries 9047, 9207, 9442, 9851, 9969, 10038, 10042, 10046, 10048, 10057, 10060, 10069, 10182, 10185, 10189, 10191, 10199)

9975. BALÁS, KARL von. Preissteuern und Residualsteuern. [Sales taxes and residual taxes.] *Finanz-Archiv*. 48 (2) 1931: 1-17.—Should taxes be incorporated in the final prices of goods and services, as tends to be the case in consumption taxes, or should they be imposed on the residual elements of the gross sales proceeds, such as is the case with an income tax? The emphasis on each of these stages of imposition will properly vary with the economic conjuncture of any state. The needs of the state must be met, and the residual bases may not possess sufficient revenue capacity. In such cases sales taxes must be increasingly used. The productivity of sales taxes, in comparison with that of residual taxes, is affected by the price level, the volume of exchange transactions, and the percentage of the gross exchange value that is residual. The attainment of the optimum combination of sales taxes and residual taxes requires familiarity on the part of the finance minister with the current favorable or unfavorable economic conditions of the state. While it is true that in recent decades residual taxes have been in the ascendance, it is also true that the present unfavorable conjuncture is compelling reliance upon sales taxes, the residual taxes being inadequate.—*Jens P. Jensen*.

9976. BALLINGER, R. S. The taxation system of Virginia. *Virginia Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #279. 1931: pp. 29.—The sources of tax revenue, constitutional provisions regarding taxation, and the provisions of the different tax laws of the state are described.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

9977. DAUGHERTY, M. M. Studies in taxation in Delaware highway finance. *Delaware Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #169. 1931: pp. 72.—This study, covering the period 1911-1930, gives the sources of receipts and the expenditures, by purposes, for highway construction, and the taxes per \$100 of assessed value for maintenance and construction of roads and bond and interest payments. The provisions of the highway act of 1917 creating the State Highway Department and the amendments thereto and the operations under these acts are discussed. The sinking fund of the state is analyzed. The future expansion of the state highway system is discussed.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

9978. FASIANI, MAURO. A proposito degli effetti dell'esenzione dall'imposta delle case di nuova costruzione. [On the effect of the exemption of new buildings from tax.] *Riforma Soc.* 42 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 337-363.—(1) If the increase in price of production factors more than counterbalances the rent reduction due to the tax exemption, this implies that at least a part of the

tax falls upon those factors. There may be considered various cases: (1) rent may diminish in an amount equal to the exemption, supposing that the tax burden falls entirely upon the householders; (2) if some of the production factors are under the law of diminishing costs, the diminution in rent may be larger than the amount of the exemption; (3) rent may remain unchanged if the tax falls only upon the factors of production. The problem does not arise for those types of houses that were no longer being built before the tax exemption went into effect. Except for the case of inelastic demand, it is impossible to deny that the exemption provides a stimulus to the building industry.—*Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie*.

9979. FUNK, VILÉM. Právo berni. [Tax law.] *Obzor Národnostopodářský*. 37 (2) Feb. 1932: 81-96.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

9980. GIBLIN, L. F. A note on taxable capacity. *Econ. Rec.* (Melbourne). 7 (13) Nov. 1931: 310-311.—The author measures the taxable capacity of individuals in each of the six Australian states by means of per capita income tax assessments under the federal act. These data are presented for the years 1928-29, 1929-30, 1930-31. They are then compared by means of an index in which the base is the per capita assessment for the Commonwealth as a whole. The amount of tax outstanding at the end of each of the last three fiscal years is also shown, with the expected increase revealed for 1930-31.—*Simeon E. Leland*.

9981. GROVES, HAROLD M. Ability to pay and the tax system in Dane County, Wisconsin. *Univ. Wisconsin, Bur. Business & Econ. Res., Bull.* #2. 1930: pp. 33.—In Wisconsin, the tax system shows little evidence of the application of the ability to pay or any other tax principle. Tangible property is still the all important element in the tax base, and while this is true, the ability to pay principle will find little application. Assuming a net income of \$2,500 in 1927 in each case, the apartment house owner in Madison would pay to all governments \$976, and in Marinette, \$1,754. The farm owner in Verona would pay \$993.69 and in Oulu township \$1,917.54. A merchant in Madison would pay \$200.40; a lawyer, \$16.18; and a security holder, \$6.50. (Tables.)—*T. F. Haygood*.

9982. KAMBE, MASAO. Merits and demerits of the stoppage-at-source system in the income tax on corporate dividends. *Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev.* 6 (2) Dec. 1931: 1-15.—Under the present Japanese income tax law corporate dividends are taxed by a system of lump sum progression on individual incomes. It is suggested that this be replaced by the method of stoppage-at-source, that is, taxing dividends before they are paid by the corporation to the stockholder. This latter scheme is advantageous in that it is cheaper to collect, more difficult to evade, and yields a larger and more certain revenue than the lump sum system, and avoids the possibility of double taxation. Its chief defects are its lack of justice, since it cannot be subjected to the principles of progression and individual exemption, and the possibility of shifting the burden to the consumer by adding it to business expenses.—*Janet L. Weston*.

9983. KLEMMEDSON, G. S. Reading references for the study of taxation. *Colorado Agric. College, Bull.* #382. Nov. 1931: pp. 26.

9984. LEFFLER, GEORGE LELAND. Wisconsin industry and the Wisconsin tax system. *Univ. Wisconsin, Bur. Business & Econ. Res., Bull.* #1. 1930: pp. 85.—A summary of industrial development in Wisconsin from 1925 to 1930 shows that business failures have been few and per capita life insurance sales have been low, but manufacturing has progressed and both the number of wage earners and the absolute gain in monetary wages have increased. Wisconsin's tax collections have steadily grown during the period to \$62.65 per capita in 1930—which figure is lower than those for New

York, Michigan, Ohio, or Illinois. The tax burden has taken 7.5% of every citizen's income for the five years, and the ratio of per capita taxes to per capita wealth is 1.9%. Wisconsin has a smaller per capita state and local bonded debt than has any competing state, and the tax burden on its corporations is below that of the average for all corporations in the country. The notion that Wisconsin's government has been reckless and extravagant in its expenditures is without foundation. (Charts.) —T. F. Haygood.

9985. LEFFLER, GEORGE LELAND. Wisconsin industry and the Wisconsin tax system. *Univ. Wisconsin, Bur. Business & Econ. Res., Bull.* (3) 1931: pp. 124.—(New edition)

9986. NIELSEN, AXEL. Ist der Scheckstempel eine "Vermögenverkehrsteuer"? [Is the stamp tax on checks a property transfer tax?] *Finanz-Archiv.* 48(2) 1931: 44-46.—Instead of being regarded as property transfer taxes, which are difficult to justify on exchange media, stamp taxes on checks may be regarded as a species of regalia, as revenue from the sovereign privilege of coinage. For if checks are not money, they take the place of money and thus reduce the possible revenue from the coinage. Besides, from the standpoint of the taxpaying depositor, the deposits transferable by means of checks yield interest or service conveniences, which may justify a tax, whether in the form of a stamp tax or otherwise.—Jens P. Jensen.

9987. TAGGART, H. F. Real property leases and the federal income tax. *Michigan Business Studies.* 4(2) Feb. 1932: 81-223.—Real property leases give rise to problems of income and deductions both of the lessee and the lessor. Specifically, the problems are those of the cost and valuation of the lease from the standpoint of each party, the exhaustion or amortization of such cost or value, the effect of lessee's improvements on lessor's income, depreciation of improvements, lessor's income in the form of rents, and lessee's deductions for rentals and other items. All of these matters have been the subject of numerous rulings by the Treasury department and its agencies, by the Board of Tax Appeals, and by the federal courts. In some of these questions have appeared defects in the revenue acts or their administration, part of which have been remedied and some of which still call for action by Congress or more liberal interpretation by the courts.—O. W. Blackett.

## BUDGETS AND EXPENDITURES

(See also Entries 8267-8268, 8277-8278, 8456, 10183, 10192-10194)

9988. ALTMAN, GEORGE T. Our growing tax burden. *Nation (N. Y.).* 134(3480) Mar. 16, 1932: 304-306.—Although common defense, in times of peace as well as war, represents the largest single item in federal government expenditure, it is not an increasing factor. The great increase in government expenditure—at present (including all taxes) over \$100 per capita, more than 18% of the national income—has been in police and fire protection, health, recreation, sanitation, charities, hospitals and penal institutions; and in the newer groups of governmental activity—internal regulation, promotion and protection of trade and industry, construction and maintenance of highways, and education. Not only are these items increasing, but their centralization in the federal government is growing.—M. Keller.

## INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

9989. CABIATI, ATILIO. Considerazione sui debiti della Germania e la bilancia dei pagamenti. [Reflections on the debts of Germany and the balance of payments.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46(6) Jun. 1931: 409-422.—From an examination of loans contracted by Germany

and the German commercial balance, it appears clearly that, up to 1930, the export of reparations found ample counterpart in the imports of savings. After an extended theoretical analysis of the situation the author concludes: Germany has but two paths open: (1) to renew the loans continually, perhaps substituting one debtor for another; (2) to cede to the debtors a part of her national patrimony.—Giuseppe Frisella Vella.

9990. CUMBERLAND, WILLIAM W. Inter-allied debts. *Proc. Inst. Finan. (Occidental College, Los Angeles).* 2nd Session, Mar. 18-21, 1931: 85-89.—The war debts and reparations are not a serious economic burden. The countries concerned spend eight times as much on armaments as on war debts. On the basis of foreign trade the payments amount to 1.1% of the total foreign trade of the respective countries. Per capita each Englishman transfers \$3.60, each Frenchman \$.80, and Italian \$ .92 per year. For Germany the burden is relatively heavier, equaling 4% of German income, 17% of exports, 18% of the budget, and \$7.30 per capita per year.—R. M. Woodbury.

9991. LACHAPELLE, GEORGES. La crise des réparations. [The reparations crisis.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 39(447) Feb. 10, 1932: 12-27.—Germany is in large part responsible for the losses which its creditors are suffering today. German governmental expenditures have increased at an alarming rate since the adoption of the Dawes plan, and private business has followed the bad example of government. Many foreign loans have not been of productive character. The American attitude at present makes impossible a readjustment of the war debts, and there seems little likelihood of an immediate settlement of the reparations problem.—F. W. Fetter.

9992. LEIPART, THEODOR. Stellung der Deutschen Gewerkschaften zur Reparationsfrage. [The position of the German trade unions on the reparations question.] *Gewerkschaftszeitung.* 42(3) Jan. 16, 1932: 33-35.—Estimates the amount of German payments on reparations account at between 25 and 58 billion RM. These payments were not made out of an active trade balance since over the post-war period the trade balance shows a passive surplus of 3,100,000,000 RM. It was paid out of foreign loans. Germany has paid a sum sufficient to cover the cost of reconstruction of destroyed areas in France and Belgium, though the German trade unions originally offered to do the work necessary for reconstruction and were refused.—Alice Hanson.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 9658, 9664, 9733, 9757, 9853, 10273-10275)

9993. BLACK, E. B. Present status of valuation procedure. *Civil Engin.* 2(3) Mar. 1932: 173-175.—Court and commission proceedings have shown that while consideration should be given to investment, historical cost, and to other matters pertaining to the value of the property, cost of reproduction is the item of greatest importance. To assist utilities in making proper charges to capital account the Interstate Commerce Commission and practically all of the state public service commissions have drawn up standard classifications of accounts. In making an inventory of the property for reproduction cost valuation, these classifications of accounts are valuable guides. The valuation should be based on unit prices, but the unit prices used should not be distress or peak prices existing at the time of valuation. Depreciation is usually treated as lowered capacity for service, and is not the equivalent of deferred maintenance charges. Going value is a proper item for inclusion in valuation; it has been defined in the courts as an element of value in an assembled and established plant as compared with one not thus ad-

vanced. Going value should include the costs for securing business which a utility incurs before it becomes a going concern. There is no formula for the exact calculation of going value.—*R. R. Shaw.*

9994. ELSAS, FRITZ. *Die deutsche Gaswirtschaft.* [German gas economy.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 176 (2) 1931: 1-74.—The German gas industry has had two major stages in its development, (1) local private and public plants, and (2) the period of intersectional supply. Over 80% of the gas plants in Germany are now owned and operated by communities; the privately owned plants are found only in the smaller towns. Most recent developments have been in the field of long distance transmission and distribution of gas. The rate systems are developed in such a manner as to permit the widest possible distribution of gas. The use of coin gas meters has increased rapidly and it has increased the amount of gas use. 50% of the total cost of gas production is represented by the cost of coal; labor charges amount to only 12% of the production cost. The cities of Germany have had large deficits and the gas plant surplus helps to meet these. (Bibliography.)—*R. R. Shaw.*

9995. GIESELER, FRIEDRICH. *Die Elektrotrusts in Belgien.* [Electric power trusts in Belgium.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 10 (4) Jan. 1932: 423-431.

9996. HARVILL, RICHARD A. Regulation of public utility appliance merchandising. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 8 (1) Feb. 1932: 74-86.—In the absence of statutory prohibition to the contrary appliance merchandising seems to be a function legally recognized as properly incidental to the main function of gas and electric companies. State commissions have always regarded the merchandising operations of utility companies as non-utility activities which the commissions can regulate only as these activities are incidentally related to the main duty of furnishing gas and electricity. Though the commissions have exercised no direct power over selling policies and practices of public service companies, they may influence them through their control over the accounting systems and rates. The tendency is distinctly in the direction of requiring a segregation of merchandising and operating accounts for the purpose of apportionment of property and revenues and expenses, so that appliances and property used in the merchandising business, and the expenses and revenues of the merchandise department, will not be considered in arriving at rates to be charged for utility service. Assuming the utilities continue to sell appliances, a part of the expenses of the "new business" or commercial departments which are of a promotional character should be allocated to operating expenses and recovered in the rates charged for service to customers. However, the companies should not be allowed to overload operating accounts with promotional charges incurred in trying to add additional service load to the lines. The prevailing widespread dealer-opposition to utility appliance merchandising is becoming better organized. As dealer-utility cooperative plans prove successful and become more widely accepted, further public control of utility merchandising activities may be foreshadowed.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

9997. LILIENTHAL, DAVID E. Wisconsin's latest steps in utility regulation. *Electr. World.* 99 (11) Mar. 12, 1932: 486-488.—In utility regulation the Wisconsin state legislature has followed three major courses: (1) provision of an adequate commission staff; (2) passage of statutes to keep step with recent changes, both industrial and social; (3) emphasis of the commission's work to be placed on its administrative and inquisitorial powers rather than on its judicial powers. The provision of adequate appropriation and competent staff is vital to successful regulation. The 1931 Wisconsin legislature passed a considerable number of new laws and amended many others respecting the regulation of public utili-

ties. The measures included a new financing policy. Heretofore the commission's requirements had been met out of the general funds by means of a flat appropriation. The new policy imposes the cost of regulation on the utilities, with a residual appropriation from general funds for costs not properly chargeable to the utilities. This statute has been sustained by the supreme court of the state. Frequent conferences are held in which business problems are discussed and have resulted in a better understanding of the trials of the management by the commission as well as in a better comprehension by the public utilities representatives of the duties owing to the public.—*R. R. Shaw.*

9998. ROSENBAUM, IRWIN S. Financial planning—a management and regulatory tool. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 8 (1) Feb. 1932: 55-73.—Utility commissions have relied in the main too heavily upon "arbitrary standards of the cost or value of property as a criterion of reasonable financing." Such reliance does not give due consideration to the complex industrial facts which surround public utility operation and financing. In place of the various cost and value theories, commissions should review the reasonableness of the operator's judgment in his proposed financing. Such a review should embrace the economic and financial history of the utility, including its place in and relation to the industry as a whole, and a survey of its market and corporate organization; an analysis of the earnings, expenses, and profits; an estimate of the capital needs of the utility; a study of its capital structure and marketing methods. In short, financial regulation should result in a comprehensive financial plan, which would serve at once the purposes of the management and of the regulatory body.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

9999. RYAN, PAUL. Annual statistics of the manufactured gas industry in the United States. *Amer. Gas Assn., Stat. Bull.* #8. Oct. 1930: pp. 31.—No appraisal of development of the manufactured gas industry is adequate unless some consideration is given the general factors underlying the entire field of fuel economics. Of the various competitive fuels, production of bituminous coal increased while prices decreased, production and prices of anthracite coal showed no appreciable change, production of crude petroleum increased while average prices gained about 10%, fuel oil production increased and prices fell, and coke production and prices both increased. Despite the generally lower price levels of competitive fuels, sales of manufactured gas aggregated 524,000,000,000 cubic feet in 1929, an increase of 6% over the preceding year. (11 charts and curves and 17 tables.)—*R. R. Shaw.*

10000. RYAN, PAUL. Annual statistics of the manufactured gas industry in the United States. *Amer. Gas Assn., Stat. Bull.* #9. Oct. 1931: pp. 33.—The basic competitive fuels—bituminous coal, anthracite coal, crude petroleum, fuel oil, and beehive and by-product coke—all showed decided drops both in production and prices during 1930. Sales of manufactured gas during the year amounted to 522,900,000,000 cubic feet; or substantially the same as for 1929. Sales of gas for house heating showed a gain of 28%. The essential stability of the industry is shown by increase in customers, sales, and revenues during the last few years. The operating revenue in 1930 was less than 10% under that of the peak year 1929. Operating expenses decreased from \$299,872,000 in 1929 to \$298,557,000 in 1930; while the taxes paid by the industry have increased to 9.6% of the operating revenue. (13 curves and charts and 19 tables.)—*R. R. Shaw.*

10001. UNSIGNED. The operating and earning power ratios of gas companies. *Univ. Illinois, Bur. Business Res., Bull.* #37. Aug. 1931: pp. 53.—The operating ratio expresses the relation between gross operating revenues and operation costs. It shows cost per dollar of gross revenue, although it does not pro-

vide comparisons for the various companies as to cost per unit of service or per unit gas. Average prices of manufactured gas in 1930 was \$1.06 per *M* cubic feet while for natural gas it was only about \$0.45 although natural gas has a greater fuel value, but the relation of production and distribution costs to revenue is almost the same for both natural and manufactured gas companies. Turnover ratio is the index to the volume of business. Three ratios that show the profitableness of the company are: ratio of net earnings to total assets; ratio of net income to net worth; and net profit to common stock interest. The relationships of the various financial ratios are intimate. The ratios presented in this bulletin: (1) analyze the profit and loss statement; (2) show turnover of capital; and (3) show net return for 135 gas companies of which 42 handle natural gas and 93 manufacture artificial gas. (43 tables and 12 charts.)—R. R. Shaw.

**10002. WITTIG, G. F.** Light and power gains. *Electr. World.* 97(1) Jan. 3, 1931: 26-32.—Electric light and power is now supplied to 24,700,000 customers in the United States. The aggregate capacity of steam and hydro plants is 31,836,000 kilowatts. The total investment represented is approximately \$12,000,000,000 and annual revenue is \$2,155,000,000. During 1930 domestic revenue increased even though rates fell. Marketing holds a paramount position in increasing consumption of electricity. (Statistical summary of the industry.)—R. R. Shaw.

**10003. WYLER, EDWIN.** Die schweizerische Gas-industrie und ihre volkswirtschaftliche Bedeutung. [The Swiss gas industry and its economic significance.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 67(4) 1931: 489-542.—It was not until 1842 that the first gas plant in the country, that at Berne, was placed in operation. There are now 81 independent gas plants in Switzerland and gas production has increased from 5,000,000 cu. m. in 1860 to 227,000,000 cu. m. in 1930; in the period 1913 to 1930 the number of installed gas meters increased from 306,000 to 522,000. Although gas lighting was in extensive use up to the end of the World War, domestic electric lighting is now the rule and use of gas for street lighting is rapidly decreasing. The loss of lighting load, in the domestic field at least, has been made up by increased use of gas in cooking. The structure of the gas market has changed and now the chief uses of gas are heating, cooking, and in the gas engine. The most important raw material in the gas industry is coal. The by-products are coke, tar and tar products, ammonia, and ammonium sulphate. Long distance transmission of gas is being developed and the longest gas pipe line in Switzerland at the present time is 700 meters long.—R. R. Shaw.

## CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 9393, 9874, 9909, 9955, 9961, 10094, 10121, 10146, 10242, 10243, 10245-10247)

**10004. DUPRAT, G. L.** Physiologie du socialisme. [Physiology of socialism.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 37(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 521-568.—Socialism should be studied by sociologists as a social fact which consists not merely in theories or ideas more or less divergent, but in various aspirations and aims, and group attributes and actions. Socialism may be defined as a total of collective beliefs and social movements activated by faith in the efficacy of a revolution in the sense of a whole democracy with exclusion of capitalism either sudden or progressive, and of economic or political sub-

jection of men to other men. The principal factors of socialism are (1) an emotional-rational reaction against capitalism, which had its origin in an ethical-religious aversion to the inequities of the unequal distribution of wealth; (2) an increasing density of the working masses and their aggregation in large collective groups; (3) the human need of positive "justice" seeking to establish workers' rights as opposed to those of privilege; (4) the progress of technique, more and more scientific, which gives workers an idea of their growing power in the economic world; (5) unionism and cooperation, which organize labor into powerful groups; (6) public education and the means of spread of ideas of liberty of the press, free speech, free assemblage, and freedom of association. Forms of socialism include communism, and collectivism. Radicalism is as normal as conservatism, and the excesses of either which gives to certain conflicts the appearance of a class struggle will not prevent syntheses which are superior either to capitalism or to socialism as they exist today.—G. L. Duprat.

**10005. FISCHER, LOUIS.** Can capitalism plan? *Nation* (N. Y.) 133(3459) Oct. 21, 1931: 424-426.—Planning and capitalism are incompatible. The extent of ownership is decisive—the ownership of all industry must be in the hands of the state to make planning feasible. If capitalistic planning were carried on by private industry, interests must conflict, and who would enforce the plan and punish offenders? No state machinery would be adequate to the task. Suppose the state were the owner, gaining its ownership by compensating former owners with money or bonds, there would remain state capitalism and private capitalism, government industry controlled by large stock holders.—M. Keller.

**10006. GENTZ, KURT.** Der Begriff der Klasse bei Marx. [Marx's concept of class.] *Gesellschaft*. 8(7) 1931: 68-82.—The concept of class in Marx's works is reviewed. The contents of *Das Kapital* may be considered as a representation of the relations of the three great classes which are characteristic of capitalist society. Nevertheless a special treatment of this problem was never completed by Marx, for the last chapter of *Das Kapital* entitled *Die Klassen* is but a fragment. The author attempts to show the structure of the Marxian concept of class from the methodical and economic presuppositions of his work. This concept is based on the notions of value and surplus value and it is an antiviolent notion. Marx was aware that his theory of classes had only approximate value but that it none the less for the first time in history represented the consciousness of a class about its own economic and social position. Of course the proof of the theory would only come about through the historical action of the proletariat—and at the same time its transcendence for by that historical action the class-less society will have been called into being.—Ephraim Fischoff.

**10007. KRALOID, HERMAN.** Der Schutzzoll im sozialistischen System. [The protective tariff in the socialistic system.] *Sozialistische Monatsh.* (1) Jan. 1932: 33-45.—Socialism aims at the international division of labor. For, in the long run, we may expect from it the most advantageous economy because it permits the full development of regional natural resources. The belief, that a removal of protective tariff barriers will accelerate such favorable distribution, is erroneous. For Europe, at this time, enjoys no industrial advantages. Its industry is built upon now obsolete and depreciated equipment, which offers none of the modern economies of production. To move the industries, however, to more favorable locations would involve not only migration of masses of labor but also complete abolition of old plants, settlements, roads, etc., and erection of modern structures and facilities. For Europe, cooperation is a necessity. In a united European con-

tinent steps and measures may be introduced gradually that will diminish and eventually eliminate the booty of foreign powers and insure Europe's industrial life. Thus, finally, socialism may see its purpose, a just international economy, fulfilled.—*O. Helmut Werner*.

10008. MORREAU, G. De economische structuur eener socialistische volkshuishouding II & III. [Economic structure of a socialist state.] *De Economist*. 8 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 566-585; (9) Sep. 1931: 645-665.—A continuation of the discussion of the price policy

proper to a socialistic state. The writer discusses at length, with reference to the laws of constant, increasing, and diminishing cost, the question whether sale of all commodities at cost price, or the sale of some things at a profit and others at a loss, leads to the greatest general satisfaction. The third section deals in particular with the choice between various methods of round-about production and with foreign trade. In principle "a satisfactorily functioning socialist organization of production is possible." (See entry 4: 6075.)—*Econ. J.*

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

### POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entry 8885)

#### HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 9045, 9139, 9206, 9500, 10006)

10009. BRUNI, GERARDO. The "de differentia rhetoricae, ethicae et politicae" of Aegidius Romanus. *New Scholast.* 6 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-18.—The main feature of this treatise is the metaphysical point of view from which Aegidius points out the problem of the relations between ethics and politics. The text is in the form of a letter to the Dominican friar, Oliverius. How rhetoric differs from politics and ethics is stated, as well as three differences between politics and ethics. Aegidius is entirely Aristotelian. Politics and ethics are essentially identical, but three secondary differences are cited: quantity, means, method. The theocratic theory had its origin chiefly in St. Augustine. Aegidius became the most representative defender of the school. He affirms that royal power exists for the benefit of ecclesiastical power, and that it proceeds directly from it. It is the church's right to appoint the civil ruler. Private property is under the direct power of the church. The unbeliever has no rightful possessions. Such surprising theories were the logical result of the confusion of politics with ethics. Machiavelli's *Principe* was written in opposition to these theories. The *Principe* was reactionary, but it was as useful as that of Aegidius; neither of them embraced the whole truth, neither of them had a scientific value. Modern political science aims at avoiding both the excesses by which progress always has been delayed, that is, pietism and pure technicality. (Bibliog.)—*Bruce Birch*.

10010. BUCHHEIM, KARL. Heinrich von Sybel und der Staatsgedanke. [The political ideas of Heinrich von Sybel.] *Hist. Vierteljahrsschr.* 26 (1) Apr. 1, 1931: 96-116.—The article deals with a number of essays, editorials, and reviews published in the *Kölnische Zeitung* between 1844 and 1851. By birth and tradition Sybel belonged to the liberal bourgeoisie of the Rhine Provinces; his liberalism was dominated by the political or constitutional ideal of the state as a public authority. As compared with the existing tendency toward romantic nationalism, he was a rationalist; he was not, however, an ethical rationalist after the fashion of the enlightenment but a political rationalist. Personally he was not an enemy either to the church or to the nobility, but he opposed both on the political ground that they were feudal competitors of the public authority of the state. Sybel was in no sense a democrat; he regarded sovereignty as an attribute of the state, not of the people. Sybel's articles deal chiefly with the "autonomy" granted in 1836 by Friedrich Wilhelm III to the nobility of the Rhine Provinces and with the controversy of the liberals with the Hassenpflug Ministry in Electoral Hesse. They end with the failure of Prussia to intervene in the latter case, which in Sybel's opinion

portended a triumph in Prussia of feudal and hierarchical principles over the political power of the state.—*George H. Sabine*.

10011. HORVATH, B. Die Gerechtigkeitslehre des Sokrates und des Platon. [Socrates' and Plato's idea of justice.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 10 (2) Sep. 15, 1930: 258-280.—According to Xenophon's tradition, Socrates considers those things just which are lawful. Human enactments and unwritten divine commands alike are law. Natural or divine law differs from human laws in that the transgression of the former is attended by natural punishment. Contrary to present opinion, Socrates was not exclusively a positivist, but held that the validity of positive law should be demonstrated by reference to his formal ideal of natural justice. Thus he becomes the advocate of a synthesis between positivism and natural law, between legitimistic and revolutionary theory. Justice, according to Plato requires every man to do his own work and not to be busy with many things. In a formal sense, he identifies justice with order, in man's soul as well as in society. Justice assigns to each man his place and becomes the universal virtue to which all others refer. Plato's definition, however, makes sense only if considered in the light of his ideal of the true state. It is just, then, that the wise should govern; it is unjust that the same man cultivate the soil, coin money, and make war. Plato does not consider laws as significant as general concepts otherwise, because laws never state what is just and best for all alike. The substantial content of his formal idea of justice is reason. Reason in turn is subordinated to the idea of the good, the capstone of Plato's system.—*Jean Wunderlich*.

10012. LU YEN-YING. Confucianism, democracy and nationalism. *J. No. China Branch Royal Asiat. Soc.* 62 1931: 148-152.—Confucius advocated freedom of action for the individual insofar as compatible with the harmony and general good of society. He held that good government is more concerned with the morals of the people than with their wealth. Government therefore should maintain order and morality without interfering with private concerns. Confucius had little faith in democracy in his own time, but great faith in the results of education. He was in reality an internationalist because for him, China, then divided into separate kingdoms, was the universe, and he advocated the securing of order and peace in the universe.—*M. Ayearst*.

10013. MOTTA FILHO, CANDIDO. Introdução à política moderna. O fundamento da autoridade através dos tempos e a sua realização. [Introduction to modern politics. The basis of authority through the ages and its realization.] *Rev. de Estudos Jurid. e Soc.* 2 (4) Aug. 1931: 118-124.—The development of politics is traced from primitive totemism and tabu up to modern times, with special reference to its manifestations in

pre-Columbian Mexico and Peru, and in the Orient.—  
*Paul Popenoë.*

**10014. DU PASQUIER, CLAUDE.** *Idée de droit: catholicisme, protestantisme.* [The doctrine of natural rights: Catholicism, Protestantism.] *Rev. de Théol. et de Philos.* 19 (79) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 109-129.—Luther and Calvin, far from throwing a bomb of individualism into the existing order, dealt with the relation of man to society in a manner consistent with the teachings of St. Thomas Aquinas and contemporary Catholicism. Although the Puritan movement lit the torch of individualism in England, the preponderant part played by the two English revolutions in the elaboration of the doctrine of natural rights is to be attributed to the spirit of individualism that pervades all English history. The Declaration of Rights of Man and the Citizen of 1789 cannot be understood without recalling the admiration of Montesquieu and the Encyclopedists for English institutions. However, in crossing the Channel, English liberalism lost its religious guise. Its French apostles were free-thinkers. Thenceforth the sense of rights has been exalted and that of duty effaced. We must restore the idea of law imposed not by the state but by the conscience.—*Margaret Spahr.*

**10015. WEBER, KATHARINA.** *Staats- und Bildungsziele in den Utopien des 16. und 17. Jahrhunderts.* [Political and educational ideals of the 16th and 17th century utopias.] *Hist. Jahrb.* 51 (3) 1931: 307-338.—The writer examines More, Campanella, Andrea, and Bacon in the light of an activist reform and revolutionary interpretation, noting differences but particularly the thread of similarities. Even in their revolutionary plans these writers were always children of their time, tied to its *Weltanschauung*. Their view was unhistorical; their state was a dead, mechanical, intellectualist construction; an organic orientation was essentially foreign to their very being. Common to them further was their naive faith in cultural progress and in the fundamental role of science,—indeed, the latter they regarded as the only path to happiness. Hence, the common emphasis on fostering the *Kulturstaat* rather than the *Machtstaat*.—*Major L. Younce.*

**10016. WINTER, E. K.** *Der paternale Staat.* [The paternal state.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 10 (2) Sep. 15, 1930: 213-257.—The paternal theory of state is capable of transcendental scientific treatment, irrespective of political faith. It goes back to Plato's idea of an arch-king and arch-father and the unity of family and state in prehistoric society. Plato's view becomes enriched with Christian elements through St. Paul and St. Augustine. The sociology of the baroque period, realizing that the paternal principle holds not only in prehistoric groups, transforms the theory into the doctrine of the sovereignty of kings; and romanticism expands this dogma further, considering sovereignty typical and symbolic only of the dignity of every man in his sphere. Aristotle interpreted Plato's theory physiologically and opposed it by the theory of the manifold Adam and the dualism of origin and right of the state and the family. Scholastics follow Aristotle; some of them incorporate Platonic thoughts in their system. The social contract and natural law theories of Hobbes and Rousseau are a sublimation of the ideas which started with Aristotle. His democratic ideology thus absorbs autocratic elements, while Plato's theory is modified by democratic views at the age of romanticism. In their dynamic development both ideologies approach each other gradually. Plato's system is of greater inherent consistency, and in psychoanalysis, and in Kelsen's *Staatslehre*, as well as in the movement toward political absolutism in Europe, there seems to appear a new era of emphasis on the paternal theory in its sublimated form.—*Jean Wunderlich.*

## GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 8764-8765, 8794, 9216, 10029, 10279)

**10017. FERLAND, JOSEPH.** *L'église et l'état.* [Church and state.] *Canada Français.* 19 (1) Sep. 1931: 34-45; (2) Oct. 1931: 107-114.—A general discussion of the relations which should exist between church and state, followed by a discussion of the civil and ecclesiastical legislation of the Province of Quebec, Canada.—*Alison Ewart.*

**10018. GRUNTZEL, JOSEF.** *Wirtschaft und Politik.* [Economics and politics.] *Jahrb. f. National-Ökon. u. Stat.* 133 (5) Nov. 1930: 641-657.—Economic activity may be defined as purposeful activity directed toward the satisfaction of human needs, so far as this depends upon the use of external means. The economic refers also to a totality of objects through which such activities are carried on. Politics in the broadest sense means the setting up of policies to be pursued in purposeful activity. In a society this requires the eliciting of a communal will, or wills, for the state and for various groups within society. Politics differs, therefore, from a structural or constitutional theory of the state. Economics and politics have sometimes been combined and sometimes contrasted. By combination one arrives at the concept of a political economy, or the setting up of a policy for directing economic activity toward the best interests of the community as a whole. More recently the tendency has been to separate the economic and the political, especially by creating planning agencies of an economic sort apart from political agencies. Economists who regarded the consideration of ends as non-scientific denied the existence of a science of political economy, considering economics to be an instrument of pure conceptual analysis and political economy to be an art or a theory of administration. More recently, however, the fact that no theory of economic processes could be entirely divorced from considerations of policy and of specific circumstances has tended to create the view that political economy is itself a science. There is some similarity between different communities and therefore some empirical rules for their guidance, the formulation and logical organization of which is the work of science.—*George H. Sabine.*

**10019. TSAI YUEN-PEI.** *The Chinese nation and the doctrine of the golden mean.* *J. No. China Branch Royal Asiat. Soc.* 62 1931: 131-147.—Aristotle's doctrine of the golden mean has not proved acceptable to the western temperament but has always accorded with the best Chinese thought and practice. It is characteristic of the two most popular theories in China, the Chung-yung (moderation) ideal of Confucius and the Sanmin doctrine of Sun Yat-sen. The latter advocates a course that Confucius would have approved, steering between the extremes of narrow nationalism and the internationalism that ignores the facts of national barriers and distinctions. It stands for Chinese national independence and also for the equality of nations, for political democracy together with a strong efficient administration endowed with "governmental rights," for a happy medium between the demands of capital and labor, for the maintenance of the best in Chinese culture and tradition and the acceptance of the best that the West has to offer.—*M. Ayearst.*

## CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 10140, 10161)

**10020. LABRIOLA, ARTURO.** *Eine Exhumierung—Die "Theorie" des italienischen Faschismus.* [An exhumation—the "theory" of Italian fascism.] *Gesellschaft.* 8 (7) 1931: 9-23.—Fascist theory as set forth in *La civiltà fascista illustrata nella dottrina e nelle opere*,

a composite work by leading fascists published at Turin in 1928, is merely a rationalization of the actual functioning of the Italian fascist state. The latter is simply an autocratic Catholic restoration in which all the power is concentrated in an unimpeachable government. The author first considers the history of fascism. He then examines in detail the political theory formulated by Alfredo Rocco, the minister of justice, which can be summarized as follows: the individual has no rights, only powers which the state, the bearer of sovereignty, has granted to him; the state does not belong to the totality but to a privileged minority which is composed of the leaders of the fascist party; the perfect state is one which is controlled by an oligarchy within the fascist party. Giovanni Gentile's political theory seems to give more leeway to democracy, but in the final analysis it, too, results in a theory of rule by an armed élite which is headed and symbolized by a chosen leader, a sort of superman. The four concepts of all fascist theories are in the order of their importance, leader, party (there can be but one), state, and individual—who is the passive or refractory being who is unable to comprehend the vision of the leader and must be coerced or terrified until force becomes unnecessary.—*Ephraim Fischoff*.

10021. PÉRIGORD, PAUL; MUNRO, WILLIAM B.; and MARTIN, CHARLES E. (Mears, Eliot G., round table leader.) Europe: Europe in 1930. The German political crisis. The United States of Europe. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations, Mission Inn, Riverside, California, Dec. 7-12, 1930.* 7 1931: 15-44.—The European federation idea will undoubtedly grow but its progress may be slow. Advantages are summarized. It may be

questioned whether or not democracy has been outgrown. Events indicate that in the process of political evolution it will give way to another form of government, but that form is unpredictable. At present the strength of fascism in Germany, as well as in Italy, is significant, for its philosophy teaches the sacrifice of private interests to those of society.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

10022. UNSIGNED. Democracy versus dictatorship. *Modern Quart.* 5 (4) Winter 1930-1931: 397-406.—Dictatorship will be regarded by future historians as characteristic of the 20th century, democracy, now in its death throes, as symbolic of the modern individualism resulting from the decay of feudalism and the growth of machine production. The doctrine of *laissez-faire* has been dominant in politics as well as in economics, a reformed parliamentarism being its expression in government. Today parliamentarism is for the middle class not a means of liberation from oligarchy, but rather a possible implement of subjugation at the hands of a more numerous proletariat; hence the evolution toward a concealed or open dictatorship in the modern state. The proletariat is driven to the same tactics, and communist dictatorship matches fascist. Economic *laissez-faire* is bankrupt; individualism passing. Democracy cannot, dictatorship can, integrate economic and political factors and adequately centralize control; technologists by themselves lack the social vision. Democracy again seems detrimental to true civilization and is clearly unsuited to times of crisis; nor can it bridge serious class cleavages. A communistic culture is perhaps the remedy for these and other basic weaknesses.—*D. M. Amacker*.

## JURISPRUDENCE

### DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 10014, 10107, 10571)

10023. DOWDALL, H. C. The psychological origins of law. *Man (London)*. 32 Jan. 1932: 4-7.—The psychological origins of law in the larger sense of social organization are to be found in the adjustments made in a small society fighting against hunger. A system emerges by which a living is found for each through the coordinated efforts of all. The process resembles that whereby animals by subjective selection adapt themselves to their environment. Law in the narrower Austinian sense seems to result from the effort to settle private differences. When the parties have been brought before a tribunal a decision becomes necessary. This occasions a subjective selection not automatically based on hereditary disposition or tradition but founding a new tradition. Thus we get judicial legislation. Lastly comes statutory legislation which makes general provisions for events which are apt to recur. The selection here is highly intellectual. It is effective because its makers are effective, and later because individual interests vest in accordance with the established usage.—*Margaret Spahr*.

10024. DRATH, MARTIN. Das Gebiet des öffentlichen und des privaten Rechtes. [The realm of public and private law.] *Z. f. Soz. Recht.* 3 (4) Sep. 1931: 229-235.—The legal differentia that distinguish public law from private law are in general traceable to the desire to secure a greater degree of definitive finality in the field of public acts. The field of public law is primarily concerned with the rules employed by the state in asserting and enforcing its authority as the ultimate arbiter of its own aims and policies. It is, accordingly, possible to obtain a picture of the relative importance attached by the state to the various spheres of human activity by considering the extent to which it has brought the control thereof within the principles of public law.

An analysis of state activity from this point of view shows the close relation between the sphere of public law and the interests of the dominant group in the state.—*Henry Rottschaefer*.

10025. GUTTMANN, FRITZ. Krise des Wirtschaftsrechtes. [Crisis in economic law.] *Z. f. Soz. Recht.* 3 (4) Sep. 1931: 214-228.—Central Europe is suffering from a severe economic crisis originating in that part of the economic system in which individual initiative has been least subjected to social control. During the entire period in which the doctrines of liberalism prevailed the state and law interfered at numerous points to prevent carrying the principles of private property, freedom of trade, and liberty of contract to their logical conclusions. The advocates of liberalism were frequently actively demanding state activity to promote their own private interests. All these matters are copiously illustrated by references to German and Austrian legal history. It is because experience has shown the inevitable tendency of these doctrines to result in practise in a monopolistic concentration of economic power that a new legal framework is required for the newer institutions of an industrial democracy. The state should delegate a considerable part of the task of controlling economic activity for the common welfare to functionally organized groups exercising wide powers of self-determination in a democracy of industry.—*Henry Rottschaefer*.

10026. HUG, WALTHER, and IRELAND, GORDON. The progress of comparative law. *Tulane Law Rev.* 6 (1) Dec. 1931: 68-74.—The subject of comparative law, which has received considerable study and achieved considerable importance on the continent, has thus far received but little recognition in the U. S., but there are various indications that its value is beginning to be understood. The authors indicate the various senses in which the term is used, and the problems with which it is concerned. It offers a valuable oppor-

tunity if pursued for the purpose of a comparative study of particular legal rules and institutions from the point of their development, growth, and functioning in the legal systems taken for comparative study.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

**10027. MASON, ALPHEUS T.** Mr. Justice Brandeis: a student of social and economic science. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 79(6) Apr. 1931: 665-706.—Long before his appointment to the supreme court Brandeis realized that the function of a court in deciding questions involving the constitution was one of making law. In fulfilling this function the judge must needs have the knowledge and training of the statesman-legislator. As constitutional cases involve social problems, the judge must be a social scientist. As well, the attorneys arguing before the court must be thoroughly versed in the social implications of competing principles of policy. Brandeis, as lawyer and judge, has shown himself to be one approaching this ideal in legal statesmanship. He has amassed a tremendous store of knowledge of the problems that have confronted him, in the realms of industrial management, labor, trusts, insurance, railways and utilities, conservation, and others. It is not too much to say that no man in our generation has come to the supreme court so well versed in the many-sided, technical, and complicated problems of today, no man came understanding so well the actual relations between persons in concrete situations, their behavior and interest and conduct.—*Charles Aikin.*

**10028. SQUIRES, PAUL CHATHAM.** The law as a major field for psychological research. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 26(3) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 314-323.—The civil law, not being historically committed to the doctrine of *stare decisis*, is more inclined than the common law to friendly cooperation with neighboring departments of thought. In Germany law courts accord serious consideration to the testimony of scientific experts including psychologists. Where there has been interaction between law and psychology abnormal types of behavior have been accentuated, but the unspectacular manifestations of normal and near normal behavior are the prime sources of difficulty to most legal practitioners.

Scientific investigation of the psychology of legal situations is much needed. There is required an exhaustive analysis of what courts have held in respect to things psychological with a corresponding investigation of the psychological aspects of continental law. There should also be provision for observation of behavior as it occurs under diversified conditions on the legal stage. And finally there is need for the experimental mode of attack.—*Margaret Spahr.*

**10029. VECCHIO, GIORGIO** del. Stato e società degli stati. [State and league of states.] *Riv. Internaz. di Filos. d. Diritto.* 12(1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 1-17.—The science of international law is greatly preoccupied with the problem of reconciling the idea of autonomous state with that of a league of states having binding power upon its component members. The existence and validity of international law has been expressly and solemnly recognized by the Covenant of the League of Nations, the effect of which is to limit seriously the previously accepted doctrine that no obligation to which a state had not consented could be imposed upon it. While juridical systems interfere with one another, they do not all have the same degree of "positivity" (meaning the actual efficacy possessed by a rule or system of rules at a given time). State refers to the juridical system having, as compared with others, the greater relative degree of positivity. In this way it is possible to resolve the problem of the relation between the international juridical system, embodied by the League of Nations, and the sovereignty of the state, without necessarily asserting that a super-state exists. While there are abstractly logical conflicts between different juridical systems, one of which is logically bound to predominate, it is also necessary to examine the degree of positivity of each. And this is a relative, concrete, and historical matter. Due to the existence of the League of Nations there is a conspicuous degree of positivity in the field of international relations. The initial problem can be clearly resolved only if law and state are clearly defined; this in turn requires the introduction of a third concept, positivity, which makes it possible to distinguish law from positive law.—*George H. Jaffin.*

## MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 10027, 10072, 10078-10079, 10081-10085, 10087, 10092, 10098, 10100, 10106, 10157, 10162, 10199, 10225-10226, 10283)

### GENERAL

**10030. MÉNDEZ CALZADA, LUIS.** El controlor de constitucionalidad de las leyes. [The control of constitutionality of laws.] *Rev. de Facul. de Derecho y Ciencias Soc. (Univ. Nacional de Buenos Aires).* 8(26) Jan. 1929: 60-74.—The U. S. Supreme Court is the most powerful political organ in the world. Since the middle of the past century a court passes upon the constitutionality of legislation in Argentina. Rumania had a court with power to pass on constitutionality even before the war. Since 1922 Ireland has possessed a similar court. The Greek constitution of 1927 states in a negative way the same power. Czechoslovakia also has provision for judicial review. The high court of Austria is a special court with jurisdiction over unconstitutionality, while that of Argentina is a court of justice with this added to other duties. The Austrian court has jurisdiction over impeachment cases which in Argentina are dealt with by the senate or provincial legislature. When the Austrian court declares a law unconstitutional it is annulled. In Argentina it is merely not applied to the particular case in question. Argentina's experiment has been happy since this court has been able to preserve the constitution at the same time interpreting it in accordance with changing conditions.—*Hope Henderson.*

### ARGENTINA

**10031. GARCÍA, EDUARDO AUGUSTO.** El código penal de 1922 ante a la constitución. [The penal code of 1922 as opposed to the constitution.] *Rev. de Facul. de Derecho y Ciencias Soc. (Univ. Nacional de Buenos Aires).* 8(26) Jan. 1929: 74-86.—The case in question is that of Alexander Orfila accused of appropriating public funds, negotiations not consonant with his office, and violation of official duties as attorney for the province of Mendoza. According to the Argentinian constitution the federal government legislates concerning private and some public matters. Each individual state retains the right to make and execute laws concerning public crimes. These cannot be included in the national penal code because that is expressly forbidden by the constitution. The penal code of 1922 is unconstitutional as regards crimes of a public nature. The state legislatures may make its provisions valid by incorporating them into their own laws; otherwise public officials cannot be punished for public crimes.—*Hope Henderson.*

### AUSTRALIA

**10032. BEECROFT, ERIC ARMOUR.** Courts of specialized jurisdiction in Australia. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 79(8) Jun. 1931: 1021-1051.—Aus-

tralia has created a great number of courts to deal with specialized cases. Where these have been created as an arm of the legislative or administrative branch of the government and provisions made for appeal to the courts for redress, they have been sustained by the courts. But where they have been constituted as a court with power to determine legal rights and enforce penalties the supreme court has insisted that they be constituted as regular courts under the judiciary section of the constitution. When they have not been so constituted the acts creating them have been uniformly declared unconstitutional when tested before the courts, even when the constitution gave parliament power to create an interstate commission "for the adjudication and administration" of trade and commerce. This rule applies only to Australia and not to the courts of the territories. The right of judicial review of administrative acts has thus been preserved, and there is no serious protest against executive justice.—*Frank Paddock.*

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

10033. **UNSIGNED.** State employment and lingual knowledge in the Czechoslovak republic. *Central Europ. Observer.* 10 (4) Jan. 22, 1932: 55-56.—According to a decision of the Czechoslovak high court of justice of 1931, the Czechoslovak constitutional language law of 1920 provides implicitly that state employees must know the Czechoslovak language. The intention was not to demand full knowledge from all state employees, but to leave to the executive the grading of this knowledge according to the needs of the state service. Authority was given whereby those administering the law were given sanctions for dealing with cases in which the stipulations of the order were not fulfilled.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

### FRANCE

10034. **PUPEYROUX, HENRI.** Du système français de révision constitutionnelle. [On the French system of constitutional revision.] *Rev. du Droit. Pub.* 48 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 445-472.—Does the national assembly for the revision of the constitution possess all constituent power, or is it limited by the previous discussions of the legislative chambers? Despite impressive arguments to the contrary, there is no doubt that such discussions are incapable of binding the actions of the assembly. There is no way in which the people can participate directly in constitutional revision. The French, in the midst of a democratic world, are still living upon the ideas of the end of the 18th century.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

### ITALY

10035. **SALVATORI, DOMENICO.** Responsabilità dell' amministrazione militare negli infortuni automobilistici. [Responsibility of the military administration in automobile accidents.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Ammin. in Ital.* 23 (7) Jul. 1931: 377-381.—From the point of view of the general principles of law and of positive law, the author upholds the possibility of using the law of damages against military automobile drivers on the part of the military administration, when this administration has had to pay damages to private individuals because of automobile accidents caused solely by the negligence of the chauffeurs.—*Mario Comba.*

### UNITED STATES

10036. **B., W. H., Jr.** Right of members of labor union to sue on union's contract with employer. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18 (2) Dec. 1931: 182-187.—A recent case held that a contract between a union and an employer was merely an agreement between them and did not constitute a contract between the company and a

member-employee. This conflicts with recent tendencies, courts having tended to give effect to collective bargaining as a substitute for forcible conflict. Generally suits by the union as such against the employer have been upheld. But where the member sues, the courts are divided. Recovery is sometimes permitted on the following grounds: (1) the collective agreement is held to be a usage incorporated in later individual contracts; (2) the union is considered to be the agent of the employee; (3) members are held to be beneficiaries of the contract. In some cases the benefit of the contract has even been extended to employees not members of the union; but the courts are not at all in accord on the whole question.—*J. H. Leek.*

10037. **BAUM, HARRY, and PRESSMAN, LEON.** The enforcement of commercial arbitration agreements in the federal courts. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 8 (2) Dec. 1930: 238-256; (3) Mar. 1931: 428-460.—This article examines a few of the jurisdictional and procedural problems which may arise for federal courts to determine under recent state and federal laws providing for the enforcement of commercial arbitration agreements by the courts. These problems arise in connection with the nature of the arbitration proceeding, the distribution of power between state and federal courts, and the origin and operation of the Federal Arbitration Act.—*C. Edwin Davis.*

10038. **BROWN, TRAVIS.** Exemptions of state governmental instrumentalities from federal taxation. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10 (1) Dec. 1931: 106-108.—Courts sometimes hold to an absolute rule that no interference, however slight, may be tolerated; and sometimes that the interference must be material and appreciable before exemption will be upheld. The present decision, exempting the sale of a motorcycle to a municipality from tax is a reversion to a more verbal, technical distinction than has been customary lately.—*J. H. Leek.*

10039. **CALDWELL, HARMON.** Injunctions against crime. *Illinois Law Rev.* 26 (3) Nov. 1931: 259-281.—The courts of equity of the U. S. are tending toward a complete recognition of their power to grant injunctions against all acts which threaten to interfere with the security, the general welfare, or the property of the community. This tendency is supported by statutes in many states. Opinion differs as to the wisdom of using injunctions against crime, but the constitutionality of equity's action in this field is not open to serious question.—*C. Edwin Davis.*

10040. **CAMPBELL, HUGH BROWN.** Tests of legality of searches and seizures in North Carolina and federal courts. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10 (1) Dec. 1931: 79-82.—Search warrants were unknown to the common law, and have been a gradual development. Where a lawful arrest is made, the person and property in his possession at the time may be searched. But where a search is necessary to secure evidence the offense must be detected through the senses. Where probable cause is established, a search may be made without a warrant. Freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures is a personal one, and may be waived, but waiver must be clear and positive.—*J. H. Leek.*

10041. **CHRIST, JAY FINLEY.** The federal anti-injunction bill. *Illinois Law Rev.* 26 (5) Jan. 1932: 516-539.—This is a critical analysis of the bill, section by section. There is also running comment indicating the probable effect of certain clauses upon the law as at present determined by court decisions, many of which are cited. Because the author foresees the burden of interpretation sure to be placed upon the courts by the use in the bill of such vague terms as *property*, *lawful*, *peaceably*, he suggests various additions and changes in phraseology to the end that legislative intent may be clarified and that fewer important questions may be left for judicial determination. A final summary lists 6

positive and 9 negative results of the bill in its present form, and tabulates also 8 predicted effects of the suggested alterations and omissions. An amended text of the bill incorporating these changes is appended.—*B. G. Whitmore.*

**10042. DALY, CHARLES E. Obsolescence—Federal income tax—National Prohibition Act.** *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 11 (4) Nov. 1931: 591-593.—The Revenue Act of 1918 allowed the taxpayer in computing net income to deduct "a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property used in the trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence." The returns made by the brewing company for obsolescence of its buildings, machinery, and equipment were disallowed by the commissioner. The supreme court decided that the deductions were proper, notwithstanding it had previously disallowed deductions made on account of obsolescence of good will on the grounds that congress did not intend partially to compensate the owners of a business extinguished as noxious under the constitution. The assertion that the rents received were "mere salvage" seems to have been a rather loose use of the term salvage.—*Horace A. Bacus.*

**10043. DYCHE, W. E., Jr. Oil and gas-rule of railroad commission as affecting private rights in the absence of waste.** *Texas Law Rev.* 10 (2) Feb. 1932: 207-216.—A recent decision of the Texas court of civil appeals allowing recovery to one producer against an adjoining producer who violated an order of the railroad commission prohibiting the use of vacuum pumps does violence to a common law principle. Although the order of the railroad commission was predicated on a statute which the court held to change the common law rule as to private rights in oil and gas, an examination of the statute suggests that the legislature intended only to protect the public against the waste of a natural resource. As to whether the statute and order of the commission offend due process of law, if the use of vacuum pumps ordinarily injures the reservoir, the cases indicate that the order is a mere regulation of the manner of reducing oil and gas to possession and not an "arbitrary taking of property." If, however, there exists no such relation between waste and vacuum pumps, the order appears to be an arbitrary interference with the common law property right of taking all the oil and gas capable of reduction to possession by non-negligent means. It remains for the Texas supreme court to finally decide the issues.—*J. H. Marshall.*

**10044. EBWBANK, ERNEST W., Jr. Former jeopardy—tests for identity of offense.** *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10 (1) Dec. 1931: 73-75.—Three principal tests are applied: (1) whether the defendant could have been convicted on the first indictment on the evidence used in the second; (2) whether the crimes grew out of a single transaction; and (3) whether the first prosecuting was for any essential part, or the whole, of the crime prosecuted in the second indictment. All of these tests are flexible, leaving much discretion to the courts.—*J. H. Leek.*

**10045. F., T. J. Copyright—Radio broadcasting and reception of copyrighted music.** *Georgetown Law J.* 20 (2) Jan. 1932: 215-222.—So far only five cases have been decided on radio broadcasting under the Copyright Act. Although an analysis of them makes generalization hazardous, the following observations are submitted: 1. Radio broadcasting of a musical composition from an ordinary commercial station either from a studio or by remote control constitutes a public performance for profit. 2. Radio reception in itself constitutes a performance and needs only to be public and for profit to render the receiver an infringer if he has not permission of the copyright owners. Hence a public receiver for profit (e.g. hotel, café, etc.) is an infringer if he makes available to his guests unauthorized broad-

casts; and, unless permission can be implied for him, he may possibly be regarded as an infringer if he receives authorized broadcasts. The confusion of the whole situation can best be remedied by revision of the Copyright Act. The Vestal Bill would have at least clarified the matter, but the same result may be reached by judicial decisions if the trend of *Buck v. Jewell-La Salle Realty Co.*, (283 U. S. 191) is followed by the courts.—*E. A. Helms.*

**10046. FIELD, OLIVER P. The recovery of illegal and unconstitutional taxes.** *Harvard Law Rev.* 45 (3) Jan. 1932: 501-532.—One section is devoted to the rules governing attempts to prevent the collection of illegal taxes and relates to the use of the injunction and the declaratory judgment. Another section is given over to a discussion of legislation pertaining to the recovery of money paid. The third section deals with the legal rule that "illegally collected taxes may not be recovered unless they are paid under compulsion and under protest." The author shows what the courts have considered as protests and as involuntary payments. Six lines of reasoning for denying recovery of taxes paid voluntarily and without protest are identified, viz: the plaintiff should have resisted payment; ignorance of law does not constitute ground for relief; repayment requires act of legislature; taxpayer has received benefits from government's expenditure of tax money; refund denied because taxpayer shifted tax to others who cannot be reimbursed if refund is made; recovery would disrupt governmental finance. The concluding section contains pertinent suggestions for improving the relation between government and taxpayers when the latter have paid or may be forced to pay illegal taxes. More liberal use of injunctions to test the validity of taxes before collection or a proper system of refunds for recovery after payment are suggested.—*Simeon E. Leland.*

**10047. FREUND, ERNST. Zoning—power of board to vary.** *Illinois Law Rev.* 26 (5) Jan. 1932: 575-577.—Adverse criticism of the grounds upon which the supreme court of Illinois decided the case of *Welton v. Hamilton* (1931). It is contended that illegal exercise of authority by the board of appeals should have been the basis of the decision, rather than the discretionary power granted to the board. An ordinance of the Chicago city council, however, has since prescribed such safeguarding procedure for the board that no further objection on constitutional grounds is likely, and the local zoning law is now regarded as being in a more satisfactory condition than before.—*B. G. Whitmore.*

**10048. GALLAND, BENJAMIN S. Jurisdiction for the taxation of shares of stock.** *Rocky Mountain Law Rev.* 4 (1) Nov. 1931: 20-28.—With certain classes of intangibles it is now established that only one state, that of the domicile of a decedent, may impose inheritance taxes. In the case of *State v. First National Bank of Boston* the supreme court of Maine pointed out that, "Jurisdiction for the purpose of imposing a succession tax exists when the exercise of some essential privilege incident to the transfer of the title depends for its legality upon the law of the state levying the tax." There would seem to be a good basis for maintaining that corporate shares might be subject to inheritance taxes only at the domicile of the shareholder where there was no business situs elsewhere.—*Horace A. Bacus.*

**10049. GAVIT, BERNARD C. Jurisdiction of the subject matter and res judicata.** *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80 (3) Jan. 1932: 386-396.—One of our oldest dogmas is that if a court has no jurisdiction of the subject matter of an action its pretended judgment or decree is a nullity. However, whenever the law refuses to give effect to a judgment or decree of a court because it was rendered without jurisdiction of the subject matter, it is denying the sole interest it has in the case, namely,

that of a peaceable settlement. This forms the most substantial basis of the doctrine of *res judicata*. Once the parties have litigated their legal rights before a disinterested tribunal, good policy requires that the result reached be final. This may be explained on the basis of arbitration and award; the effect of such an explanation on the law of writs or execution and the full faith and credit clause must be examined. The court could accept the judgment as a nullity, and sustain it as an award, and still allow the issuance of a writ of execution upon it. Ordinary principles of the conflict of laws would compel a second state to recognize the award, for *res judicata* is substantive law. If the second state refused to accept the award arbitrarily the complaint is merely that the full faith and credit clause is not broad enough.—*E. A. Helms.*

10050. GERMAN, W. P. Z. **Compulsory unit operation of oil pools.** *California Law Rev.* 20(2) Jan. 1932: 111-131.—Complete unit operation of an oil field entails requiring all lessors and lessees to submit to a common plan of development and operation. The state is interested in the conservation and production without waste of irreplaceable oil and gas deposits and equally interested in protecting each oil proprietor against the extraction or dissipation of a disproportionate part of the oil and gas within the reservoir. These two interests have long served as the constitutional bases of the older oil conservation statutes. Similarly they may serve as grounds for the exercise of the police power to compel scientific unit operation which is calculated both to prevent waste by efficiently utilizing native reservoir pressure and to insure each landowner his fair share of the underlying oil and gas. Certain court decisions in effect sustaining forms of compulsory unit operation within narrow territorial limits point in this direction and the judicial approval accorded compulsory unit development of drainage districts stands as a persuasive analogy. If further support be needed, resort may be had to decisions declaring that the police power extends to legislative measures designed to promote general prosperity.—*J. H. Marshall.*

10051. GRANT, J. A. C. **Waiver of jury trial in felony cases.** *California Law Rev.* 20(2) Jan. 1932: 132-161.—Although innumerable *dicta* have cast serious doubts upon the constitutionality of statutes authorizing the waiver of a jury in a felony trial, there does not seem to be a single reported decision in which such a law has been held unconstitutional. The only real clash on the part of actual holdings is as to the validity of a waiver in the absence of statutory authorization. Here the courts are in hopeless disagreement. A *dictum* in *Patton v. United States* (281 U. S. 276 (1930)), intimates that such a waiver would be legal in a federal court, but as the opinion makes several unsound assumptions regarding both previous supreme court decisions and the provisions of the federal criminal code, the statement is not entitled to much weight. The Illinois supreme court, in a test case arranged by the Cook County Judicial Advisory Council, has sustained a conviction before a judge sitting without a jury. Although there are sound reasons for holding that such a fundamental change should be made by the legislature rather than by the courts, it is to be hoped that these decisions have eliminated the previous doubt as to the legality of a waiver statute, and will enable the non-jury trial to be considered solely upon its merits.—*J. A. C. Grant.*

10052. GREEN, FREDERICK. **Constitutional law—waiver of indictment—election to be tried on information.** *Illinois Law Rev.* 24(3) Nov. 1929: 319-325.—The New York constitution provides that no person shall be made to answer for crime unless indicted by a grand jury. The history of statutory changes has reduced an indictment from a series of findings of fact to a statement of a conclusion. The present system of

criminal prosecution needs change amounting to revolution.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

10053. H., D. F. **Constitutionality of statute conferring on the executive power to remove officers for cause.** *Virginia Law Rev.* 18(2) Dec. 1931: 207-210.—A provision of the Virginian tax code authorizing the governor to remove county or city treasurers for misconduct in collection of revenues was declared unconstitutional, on the ground that office-holders have a property right in the office, and that the statute was an infringement of the principle of separation of powers. The first ground runs counter to the usual American concept of office. As for the second the removal of officers for cause is generally held to be an executive rather than a judicial power. There are some dissenting decisions where no provision for notice and hearing is provided, but the court did not consider the point in this case.—*J. H. Leek.*

10054. HOLLAND, R. PAUL. **Should a corporation be considered a citizen under the privileges and immunities clause of the federal constitution?** *West Virginia Law Quart.* 36(3) Apr. 1930: 245-262; (4) Jun. 1930: 330-342.—The privileges and immunities clause does not extend to the foreign corporation. Now, more than ever, there is need for oneness in the vital matters of commerce and industry. A judicial recognition of the real citizenship behind the corporate entity and more uniform regulations for commerce and industry are needed. The corporation representing the associated stockholders should be given the protection of the privileges and immunities clause.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

10055. IRELAND, GORDON. **Constitutional amendments—power of conventions.** *Tulane Law Rev.* 6(1) Dec. 1931: 75-82.—This is a brief discussion of the constitutional problem that arises when a convention, summoned to propose amendments to an existing constitution, transcends the powers conferred upon it and makes proposals not in accord with such powers. The authorities on this question are collected and briefly discussed. The general tendency of the courts of the states of the U. S. has been to treat the amendments thus proposed as not invalid merely because such conventions have acted beyond their powers. Attention is directed to the more logical contrary doctrine followed by the supreme court of Cuba in a recent decision.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

10056. LANGSTON, ALLEN. **Power to enjoin an extraterritorial nuisance.** *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10(1) Dec. 1931: 82-84.—Four lines of decisions exist: (1) injunctions against a foreign tort; (2) abatement of a foreign nuisance, when compliance will necessitate affirmative action; (3) court order to perform some positive act in a foreign jurisdiction; (4) injunctions against going into a foreign jurisdiction to commit a tort.—*J. H. Leek.*

10057. M., J. C. **The supreme court.** *Georgetown Law J.* 20(2) Jan. 1932: 197-214.—Reconvening on Nov. 23, 1931, this session of the supreme court was devoted principally to the reading of opinions handed down in cases under advisement. Hughes stated for the court in a state tax case that a deliberately adopted system under which all coal in the same taxing district is assessed at the same valuation, regardless of its remoteness or accessibility to market, cost of operation, or means of transportation and regardless of differences in value, is violative of the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment. In another case the Wisconsin income tax law under which the income of the wife is said to be that of the husband, so that a larger tax may be put upon it than if the two incomes were separately taxed, was also held invalid. In another case the court construed an internal revenue statute to give the federal government power to have forfeited to it all property associated with the sales of intoxicating

liquor upon which the tax has not been paid. A Minnesota statute requiring arbitration methods in appraising loss in standard fire insurance policies was held not to infringe the due process and equal protection clauses. The tax commission of Mississippi is permanently enjoined from enforcing a privilege tax upon a foreign corporation operating a gas pipe in interstate commerce, although some gas was drawn off by distributing companies in Mississippi. The right of the I. C. C. to prescribe rates for the transportation of certain materials, applicable alike to intrastate and interstate commerce, was upheld. A contract whereby a salesman agreed not to pursue similar employment in a certain territory for one year after the termination of the contract of employment was held invalid. A supplemental charge to a jury in a criminal case that a juror "should listen with deference to the arguments" of the other jurors, and "with distrust of his own judgment," was upheld. The operation of a miniature golf course in Virginia is not "work of necessity or charity" under the Sunday closing law.—*E. A. Helms.*

10058. **McDONALD, ROY W.** Automobile forfeitures and the eighteenth amendment. *Texas Law Rev.* 10(2) Feb. 1932: 140-162.—The concept of *deodand* lingers with remarkable tenacity in the modern law of forfeitures. It finds its most recent expression in the Tariff Act of 1930 and in Section 3450 of the Internal Revenue Statute of 1866. While the National Prohibition Act gives judicial protection to the innocent owner and lienholder, the Internal Revenue and Tariff Acts afford no effective relief to such innocent interests. The theory of *deodand* should be forever stricken from our law, and the principles of justice to the innocent and of punishment to the guilty should find expression and reaffirmance in our revenue statutes.—*C. W. Schutter.*

10059. **MALONEY, BERNARD C.** Workmen's compensation acts—occupational disease—industrial dermatitis. *Georgetown Law J.* 20(2) Jan. 1932: 226-229.—For the most part, compensation for occupational diseases is limited to a certain group which is specifically set forth in the statute along with the occupations out of which they are most likely to arise. Workers who are unable to point to an accident or unusual occurrence out of which the injury arose cannot get compensation. The constant trend is toward liberalization of restrictions, however. The suffering occasioned by an occupational disease is in many cases far greater and of a more permanent character than that arising from an accident. It seems probable that as soon as the states are able to overcome the difficulties of administration there will be a removal of this discrepancy.—*E. A. Helms.*

10060. **MEDFORD, WILLIAM.** Exemption of property bought with federal war risk insurance or compensation money. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10(1) Dec. 1931: 103-106.—Congress attempts to exempt such moneys from taxation, but state courts have reached different conclusions. Kansas and North Carolina courts respectively have decided that corporate securities, and land and an automobile, could not escape taxation, though bought with such money; Georgia held that land so bought was exempt. The former decision seems preferable, as the possible extensions of the latter principle are infinite.—*J. H. Leek.*

10061. **PERKINS, E. M.** Discriminatory license classifications—limitations of equal protection and commerce clauses. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10(1) Dec. 1931: 99-103.—*J. H. Leek.*

10062. **SEMBOWER, J. H.** Sufficiency of indictment under National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10(1) Dec. 1931: 77-79.—An indictment concerning theft of a car was held insufficient because it did not specify that the car was moving in interstate commerce. Most courts, however, are more liberal, and will accept an indictment provided it

enables the accused to make a good defense. —*J. H. Leek.*

10063. **UNSIGNED.** Aesthetic regulation under the police power. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80(3) Jan. 1932: 428-435.—Many courts hold that esthetics does not fall within the scope of the police power. They think that the terms "health," "safety," and "morals" are divisible things and together comprise the whole scope of police regulation. It remained for the comprehensive zoning ordinance to show clearly the interrelation of the various elements. It is now fairly apparent that the courts will uphold an attempt to combat esthetic causes of blighted areas as well as the health and safety causes of the same blight, as long as a reasonable causal connection can be shown. It would be preferable to concede esthetic regulation to be within the inherent scope of the police power, but hold that under the present state of the decisions, such regulation will be permitted where no definite test, social or otherwise, is applicable.—*E. A. Helms.*

10064. **UNSIGNED.** The constitutionality of the Oklahoma oil proration orders. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45 (3) Jan. 1932: 557-565.—Established precedents seem inadequate to sustain the present proration orders actually aimed to secure for producers a "reasonable price" by "stabilizing" the industry. If proration is admitted to be price fixing and oil production cannot be brought within the category of a business clothed with "a public interest," the decisions of the supreme court from 1923 to 1929 point to the unconstitutionality of proration. The persistent dissents of Holmes, Brandeis, and Stone indicate that the question of public interest may still be open. Furthermore, proration orders may not be regarded as "price fixing" but only as increasing the seller's bargaining power by decreasing the total supply. The supreme court has already so regarded the anti-trust laws and legislation designed to further unionization of employees. If this distinction is adopted, there is ample authority for sustaining legislative economic improvement of a class as a valid exercise of police power.—*J. H. Marshall.*

10065. **UNSIGNED.** Identity of offenses: A study in judicial method. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(3) Jan. 1932: 535-541.—This article is limited to a discussion of cases in the federal courts dealing with the prohibition and narcotics laws. In order to comprehend all possible violations, the statutes have defined the separate steps in a single transaction as distinct offenses. Thus, when the evidence is sufficient to convict for more than one the prosecutor recommends whether the sentences on separate counts shall run consecutively or concurrently. Since the trial judge has absolute discretion in the imposition of consecutive sentences, the double jeopardy clause affords the only basis for review. In general the supreme court decisions have borne out the principle that offenses are distinct in law whenever conviction for one requires proof of a fact technically not essential to conviction under the minimum statutory requirements of the other. Inquiries to federal prosecutors and trial courts indicate that punishment has been made to fit the criminal.—*Floyd E. McCaffree.*

10066. **UNSIGNED.** The judicial history of the anthracite monopoly. *Yale Law J.* 41(3) Jan. 1932: 439-444.—The first step in the government's attack was the incorporation in the Hepburn Act of 1906 of the commodities clause, which prohibited the transportation in interstate commerce by any railroad of goods which it had manufactured, mined, or produced; which it owned in whole or in part; or in which it had any interest, direct or indirect. The first test of the clause came in 1908 in *United States v. Delaware & Hudson Co.* and the supreme court greatly limited the force of the clause. Since then the court has retreated somewhat from its narrow stand and on the whole the government has been consistently victorious. In the

first and second *Reading* cases combinations were broken up. But the connection between railroads and coal companies is now effected through the medium of large banking firms and free competition is still nothing but an ideal. Furthermore, after a brief survey of the situation in the bituminous field, it is to be doubted whether the introduction into anthracite of free competition would solve the problems of wages, profits, and price.—*Floyd E. McCaffree*.

10067. **UNSIGNED.** The legality of basing-point systems. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(3) Jan. 1932: 548-556.—Under the famous basing-point system, known as Pittsburgh-plus, steel products were sold at any destination for a price equivalent to the price at Pittsburgh plus the cost of freight from Pittsburgh to the destination, whether or not the steel was actually shipped from Pittsburgh. In 1924, on grounds that this practice was a violation of the Clayton Act, the Federal Trade Commission ordered the United States Steel Corporation to cease and desist the practice and also not to use any similar system. Although the steel industry adopted practices modifying the mechanics of Pittsburgh-plus, prices persisted at levels progressively higher as the distance from Pittsburgh increased. It has been argued that any basing-point system is in conflict with the purpose of the anti-trust laws, but the supreme court has not adopted such a broad thesis since it failed to condemn similar systems in the flooring and cement industries.—*Floyd E. McCaffree*.

10068. **UNSIGNED.** Price discrimination. *Business Law J.* 17 (4) Apr. 1931: 229-238.

10069. **UNSIGNED.** Validity of a state tax on gasoline sold to or used by interstate airplane traffic. *Iowa Law Rev.* 17 (2) Jan. 1932: 242-244.—Court decisions indicate that state statutes which purport to tax the use of gasoline will be declared unconstitutional burden on interstate commerce when levied either on gasoline used exclusively in interstate commerce or upon gasoline whose use in intrastate commerce is inextricably mingled with interstate uses. A state revenue measure which purports to tax the sale of gasoline is valid irrespective of the ultimate use to which the fuel is destined and even a tax upon the use of gasoline destined for interstate commercial traffic may be sustained if the proceeds of the tax represent a reasonable charge for furnishing local facilities like airports or landing fields.—*J. H. Marshall*.

10070. **WELTZIN, J. FREDERICK.** The power of boards of control to change normal schools to teachers colleges. *Dakota Law Rev.* 3 (7) Jun. 1931: 365-371.—Administrative boards are divided into two classes, namely, those created by and deriving at least their general powers from the state constitution, and those created by and dependent for power upon the state legislature. The first, a constitutional corporation, is the highest form of juristic person known to law, but still is somewhat dependent upon the legislature. The latter, a legislative creation, is frequently lower in its position than a private corporation. The question of whether a legislature may delegate legislative powers seems to apply here. In general, the power to make drastic changes, such as the creation of new schools, abolition of institutions, re-location of departments, etc., must be expressly delegated or clearly implied. The power to change a two-year non-degree-granting normal school to a four-year degree-granting college would be classed with the above.—*Marshall Rust Beard*.

10071. **WIGMORE, JOHN H.; SEARS, KENNETH C.; FREUND, ERNST; GREEN, FREDERICK.** *United States vs. Macintosh—a symposium.* *Illinois Law Rev.* 26 (4) Dec. 1931: 375-396.—Wigmore believes the decision in the Macintosh case indisputably right. Congress has traditionally exempted from combatant service members of a well recognized religious sect or organization whose principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form, but this is no authority for regarding as consonant with good citizenship the refusal of one who is not a member of such a sect to participate in any manner, even non-combatant. Sears finds the oath a poor method of testing the likelihood of good citizenship; it should not be emphasized. Freund points out that the terms of the oath prescribed by the Naturalization Act are admittedly vague. The statute as a whole adopts a criterion of behavior but the decisions unjustifiably inject subjective elements which produce uncertainty and inconsistency. Green argues that the real question in the case is whether it is a principle of American political theory, included within the terms of the required oath, that a good citizen will, against his own conscience, engage in any war in which the government orders him to do so. Such an oath a scrupulous and thoughtful man would not willingly take. Unqualified submission to every valid law may be immoral as well as impossible.—*H. Wechsler*.

## GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

### NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 9353, 10032, 10112, 10115-10116, 10119, 10175, 10559)

### AUSTRIA

10072. **MERKL, A.** Der rechtliche Gehalt der österreichischen Verfassungsreform vom 7. Dezember 1929. [Legal contents of the amended Austrian constitution of Dec. 7, 1929.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 10 (2) Sep. 15, 1930: 161-212.—By the latest reform of the Austrian constitution the powers of the president are materially increased at the expense of the *Nationalrat*. He may now dissolve that body. In conjunction with the cabinet and a newly created sub-committee of the *Hauptausschuss* of the *Nationalrat*, he promulgates emergency decrees. He is commander-in-chief of the army. He forms the government which must have his confidence as well as that of the *Nationalrat*. There is to be a *Ständerat*, a third parliamentary body, composed of representatives of economic groups. The power of the states, especially of Vienna, which is to assume gradually the nature of a federal district, has been curtailed, affecting, in some cases, strictly state matters.

A trend toward the "police state" is evidenced by the decree-making power of the president and the police, and by the provision for military intervention. The emergency decrees of the president may not change the constitution, nor laws in execution thereof, nor specified matters of social legislation. For tactical reasons, the decree-making power of the safety police is authorized by a transitional law. Their ordinances are to concern measures necessary for the safety of persons and property. They may not be in derogation of existing law. An independent intervention of military powers is in order if the civil authorities are prevented from calling on their help. There are also provisions for a special court for constitutional disputes, for a central administrative court, and for the auditing of public accounts.—*Jean Wunderlich*.

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

10073. **ADLER, FRANZ.** Zur Frage des Oktroi-Charakters der tschechoslowakischen Verfassung. [The minorities question in the Czechoslovak constitution.] *Časopis Svobodné Skoly Politických Nauk.* 3 (2) Nov. 1930: 46-49; (3) Dec. 1930: 82-87.—The Czechoslovak constitution of Feb. 29, 1920, was debated and

voted without the participation of the German and other minorities. It does not guarantee sufficiently the unchangeability of the minorities treaty of Sept. 10, 1919. (An answer to these arguments by Joachim appears at the end of the article.)—Joseph S. Rouček.

10074. FRITZ, JOSEF. *Ministerstvo pro sjednocení v letech 1931 a 1932.* [Ministry for unification in 1931 and 1932.] *Právny Obzor.* 15 (1) Jan. 1, 1932: 34-40.—This Czechoslovak ministry was established primarily to inform other state offices about the legal system valid in Slovakia and Carpathian Russia, as well as to inform on the legal system adopted from Austria-Hungary. Requests for advice are increasing so rapidly that the present small staff cannot satisfactorily answer them. The laws prepared by this ministry are described. Joseph S. Rouček.

10075. SOBOTA, EMIL. *Mladá, prostřední a stará generace v politice.* [Young, middle and old generation in politics.] *Náše Doba.* 39 (5) Feb. 1932: 257-261.—The Czechoslovak lower house is really a younger edition of the senate. Of the members, 56% are under 50 years of age. Of 30 communistic deputies, none is over 50. The followers of Hlinka number 10% over 50. The agrarians have 39.5% under 50; Social Democrats number 41% under 50, German Social Democrats 24%; Czechoslovak Socialists 46%, and Populists 56%. Thus the Czechoslovak parliament is dominated by elders.—Joseph S. Rouček.

## FRANCE

10076. HEINBERG, JOHN G. *The personnel of French cabinets, 1871-1930.* *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25 (2) May 1931: 389-395.—A statistical analysis of the type of men the French political machine has raised to the governing class during the past 50 years. Tables are presented on education; occupation; political experience previous to becoming minister; status at time of appointment to cabinet; the premiers; number of cabinet terms served by individuals. The 349 cabinet ministers from the time of the election of the National Assembly in February, 1871, to the fall of the Briand cabinet in October, 1929, are those analyzed. In general, the ministers come from the professional classes of the middle and upper bourgeoisie; three-fourths of them have been grounded in local politics, administration, or both, previous to becoming minister; special fitness has played only a small part in their selection, being confined almost entirely to the ministers of war and marine; a gradual change has occurred during 50 years in the type of men who have risen to the ministry. Lawyers and professors are increasing, army and navy officers are being eliminated, and engineers, physicians, and non-parliamentarians are dropping out. Experience in administrative work is becoming more and more a prerequisite.—J. G. Heinberg.

## GERMANY

10077. WALTER, HILDA. *The labor courts in Germany.* *Amer. Federationist.* 38 (12) Dec. 1931: 1484-1488.—The federal act of Dec. 23, 1926 set up a unified system of labor courts to give a unified system of interpretation to the complex body of labor laws. The act created local and state courts, and one federal labor court. All cases are first heard in a local court. In matters of fact involving less than 300 marks its judgment is final; the state courts hear matters up to 6,000 marks. In matters of interpretation of a contract, cases involving less sums may be appealed. The final interpretation of trade agreements rests with the federal court. All the courts are presided over by trained judges, but have associated with them representatives of both employers and employees. Attorneys may appear in the two higher courts but not in the lower. The local

courts are divided into chambers, some 40 of them in Berlin. The lay assessors have developed great familiarity with local labor conditions. Through these courts labor has gained many rights that previously existed only on paper.—Frank Paddock.

## ITALY

10078. d'AMELIO, MARIANO. *Corrente rota.* (A proposito della relazione del presidente del consiglio di stato al capo del governo.) [Current comment in regard to the president of the council of state and the head of the government.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Ital.* 23 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 474-482.—The author examines the activities of the council of state as a consultative and juridical body. He discusses as an important item the controversy in regard to the law of Jan. 31, 1926, No. 100, fixing the power of establishing juridical norms.—Mario Comba.

10079. COSTAMAGNO, CARLO. *Premesse allo studio del nuovo diritto italiano.* [Premises for the study of the new Italian law.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Ital.* 23 (11) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 567-589.—The author points out the reason for revising the juridical concepts in regard to the new Italian law. He indicates the political concepts back of the new constitution.—Mario Comba.

10080. FALCO, MARIO. *La nuova legge sulle comunità israelite italiane.* [The new law in regard to Jewish communities in Italy.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Ital.* 23 (10) Oct. 1931: 512-530.—After summarizing the juridical situation of the Jewish communities in Italy before the legislative amendment of Oct. 30, 1930, the author takes up systematically the new rule introduced by this decree, studying its provisions, its organs, the functions of the community, groups of communities, and the control of their activities.—Mario Comba.

10081. FRANCESCO, G. M. de. *Leggi costituzionali fasciste e forma di governo.* [Fascist constitutional laws and the form of government.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Ital.* 23 (11) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 553-566.—After summarizing the basic principles of the preceding régime the author examines their relationship to the constitutional laws of the fascists in regard to each of these principles and the new form of government of the Italian state. The new form of the government of the Italian state is a form absolute and without precedent, distinct from parliamentary government in which the government rules the parliament, and from constitutional government in its pure form or with a president. It is a government which expresses itself and operates by dividing the functions of government between two organs, the head of the state and the head of the government.—Mario Comba.

10082. LESSONA, SILVIO. *Gli sviluppi necessari della giurisdizione amministrativa.* [The necessary development of administrative jurisdiction.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Ital.* 23 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 468-473.—The author proposes to reconstitute an administrative court in order to judge with complete independence and full powers the controversies growing out of the public juridical relations.—Mario Comba.

10083. LONGHI, SILVIO. *Per un regolamento generale corporativo del lavoro aziendale.* [The general corporative regulation of labor.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Ital.* 23 (1) Jan. 1931: 8-11.—The problem of reconciling the interests of industry and commerce with those of labor has not found a very satisfactory solution in classical criteria on private business. It begins to find its real solution in syndicalism where the various groups have a controlling and protecting function. The question would be solved by a general

corporative rule which would synthesize the common interests by collective contracts and by the regulation of the confederations.—*Mario Comba*.

10084. MANCA, ANTONIO. Interferenza tra giurisdizione ordinaria e amministrativa in questioni di merito di competenza non esclusiva. [Difference between ordinary jurisdiction and administrative jurisdiction in questions lacking exclusive competence.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Ital.* 23 (11) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 605-612.—*Mario Comba*.

10085. PICCARDI, LEOPOLDO. Il problema della difesa dello stato in giudizio e la sua soluzione italiano. [The problem of the defense of the state in the courts, and Italy's solution.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Ital.* 23 (11) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 590-604.—*Mario Comba*.

10086. PRÉLOT, MARCEL. La structure constitutionnelle de la dictature fasciste. [The constitutional structure of the fascist dictatorship.] *Res Publica.* 1 (2) Dec. 1931: 143-166.—Beginning in 1919 as an anti-intellectual reaction from abstract systems, developing until 1925 within traditional constitutional forms without a distinctive doctrine, fascism has since, by the logic of action joined with the sure instinct of *il duce*, created behind an apparently complicated façade the most direct and efficient system of authority that can be imagined. The electoral law of 1928 renders popular intervention absolutely illusory. The parliament and king are both executors of the decrees of the fascist grand council. No act affecting the life of the state can be removed from the control and sanctions of the grand council. At its head is the person who, using his authority as president of the council, or his title as prime minister, or his functions as *il duce* of fascism, can fully and freely regulate the formation of the grand council and paralyze opposition therein. Only through Mussolini does life animate the complicated and artificial system.—*Howard White*.

10087. RANELLETTI, ORESTE. Impugnativa di un atto amministrativo nella competenza esclusiva della giurisdizione amministrativa. [The attack on an act of administration which lies exclusively within the competence of the administrative jurisdiction.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Ital.* 23 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 450-464.—The author endeavors to fix the principles in regard to the division of competence by the ordinary judicial authorities and administrative jurisdiction. He asserts the exclusive competence of the latter group in certain cases. He points out the limits of this competence and how to appeal to the jurisdiction of the council of state and of the joint provincial administration.—*Mario Comba*.

10089. ROMANO, SANTI. Per il centenario del consiglio di stato. [The centenary of the council of state.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Ital.* 23 (10) Oct. 1931: 501-506.—An oration delivered on the day of the ceremony in Campidoglio at the celebration of the first centenary of the council of state.—*Mario Comba*.

10090. SCIALOJA, VITTORIO. Come il consiglio di stato divenne organo giurisdizionale. [How the council of state became a judicial organ.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Ital.* 23 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 407-417.—The author discusses the legislative issues in regard to the judicial function of the council of state and he shows that the arrangement and the manner in which the 4th and 5th sections of the council performed their duties in the first years have gained the confidence of the public.—*Mario Comba*.

### MEXICO

10091. CARREÑO, ALBERTO MARIA. El problema indígena. [The aboriginal problem.] *Bol. de la Soc. Mexicana de Geog. y Estadística.* 42 (6) Sep. 1930: 373-384.—The Indians of Mexico will never be raised to the

cultural level of the rest of the nation until Spanish has entirely replaced the native languages, of which there are very many still widely spoken. Schools are badly needed, particularly those that teach agriculture. The closing of the Catholic schools was a great mistake. In many villages there was no other to replace them. Even where the government opened its own schools the teaching was devoted to political propaganda more than to general education. The revolutionary governments claim to have done much for the Indians, but most of the recent progress can be traced to measures originated under the Diaz régime. Agriculture has gone backwards owing to the expropriation of lands for *ejidos*, since the small cultivators cannot afford the necessary modern machinery such as the big estates possessed. The government should sell this machinery to the villagers on the installment plan, and replace the communal *ejido* system by private ownership, forming thereby a sturdy class of peasant proprietors.—*J. Eric Thompson*.

### SPAIN

10092. MIRKINE-GUETZÉVITCH, B. Chronique constitutionnelle. La nouvelle constitution espagnole. [News about constitutions. The new Spanish constitution.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 150 (446) Jan. 10, 1932: 127-142.—The new Spanish constitution states that Spain is a "democratic republic of workers of all classes." Much liberty is given to the provinces. Social relationships are regulated, divorce by mutual consent is allowed, and the Declaration of Geneva in regard to child welfare is included. Nationalization of industry may be resorted to whenever necessary. Stringent restrictions are laid on the Catholic church. A one-chamber legislature is provided. Five days must elapse between a proposal to censure the government and a vote on the proposal. The cortes elects a permanent deputation to act during recess. The president is elected for six years by an electoral college composed of all members of the cortes plus an equal number of delegates elected for that special purpose. The president cannot be re-elected until at least one term has intervened. Persons in the military establishment, ecclesiastics, and persons of royal blood are ineligible for the presidency. The president may veto bills and may dissolve the cortes, but only twice during his term. On the other hand, the cortes may remove the president from office. The novel feature of the constitution is the incorporation of such provisions as: (1) Spain renounces war as an instrument of national policy; (2) treaties must be registered with the League of Nations; (3) resolutions of the International Labour Office must be acted upon promptly by the cortes; (4) the president may not declare war in cases where the League of Nations discountenances such action; and (5) Spain cannot resign from the League unless such action is approved by an absolute majority of parliament.—*Martha Sprigg Poole*.

10093. UNSIGNED. La constitution de la république espagnole. [The constitution of the Spanish Republic.] *Europe Nouv.* 15 (728) Jan. 23, 1932: 121-128.—Text of the constitution of Dec. 9, 1931.—*Luther H. Evans*.

### USSR

10094. MILIUTIN, V. МИЛЮТИН, В. О второй пятилетке. [The second Five Year Plan.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии.* (*Vestnik Kommunisticheskoi Akad.*) (10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1931: 10-21.—The Five Year Plan will develop on the basis of the successes of the first. These successes are, briefly: industrialization of the country, collectivization in agriculture, seven-hour day, liquidation of unemployment, raising of standard of living of workers and peasants, liquidation of the kulaks as a class. The central problem of the second Five Year Plan will be building socialism

on the basis of the socialization of the means of production, which means the destruction of the urban-rural contradistinction and the sharp distinction between hand and brain workers.—*Eleanor Wheeler.*

10095. ŠROM, J. E. *Ústavní a politicko-hospodářské uspořádání sovětské východní Evropy a sovětské Asie.* [The constitutional and political-economic arrangement of Soviet Eastern Europe and of Soviet Asia.] *Časopis Svobodné Školy Politických Nauk.* 3 (3) Dec. 1930: 65-70.—The Soviet régime in Eastern Europe and Asia is going through a critical phase because of the sincere attempt to create the promised communistic state; the opposition of foreign and internal opponents; the lack of wealth produced; the lack of a transitional period from capitalism, or even Asiatic feudalism, to extreme socialism. The administrative structure of Russia is described.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

10096. TCHLÉNOFF, S. *Qu'est-ce que le Plan Quinquennal?* [What is the Five Year Plan?] *Europe Nouv.* 14 (692) May 16, 1931: 676-679.—A detailed analysis of the various aspects of the plan, with statistics.—*Luther H. Evans.*

## UNITED STATES

10097. BLACK, FORREST R. The United States senate and the treaty power. *Rocky Mountain Law Rev.* 4 (1) Nov. 1931: 1-19.—There have been two views of the relation of the president and the senate in the exercise of the treaty-making power. The Washingtonian view holds that the senate should play an important part and should exercise its power of advice throughout the negotiation of the treaty, while the Wilsonian view is that it is merely the duty and privilege of the senate to ratify or refuse to ratify the treaty already drafted. The Wilsonian school has utterly failed to make its case for dispatch, secrecy, or safety. The ends of democracy will be best served by assuring the senate a real participation in the treaty-making power. The framers of the constitution did not desire that there should be a chasm between treaty negotiation and ratification. Their purpose was to make the president and the senate coordinate in this function.—*Horace A. Bacus.*

10098. BOWMAN, HAROLD M. The supreme court's part in the building of the nation. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 11 (4) Nov. 1931: 445-484.—The interpretation and construction of the U. S. constitution by the supreme court has been an important "force" in the development and maintenance of national sovereignty and federal supremacy. During the period 1789-1835 the largest measure of credit for the firm emplacement of national authority must be accorded to the supreme court, which sponsored the idea that the sovereignty which ordained the constitution was in the people of the United States in their collective capacity. During the Civil War and reconstruction period in no instance did the supreme court intimate that constitutional supremacy was not lodged in the national government. The position of the court during the entire reconstruction period was perfectly logical and highly constructive. During the last 60 years the construction of the 14th amendment has preserved the substance of the dual form of government. The decision by the court that the due process clauses limited the legislatures went in hand with the complete nationalization of civil liberty. The full and sweeping effect given to the commerce clause has further developed national supremacy. Another outstanding achievement has been the assertion of the idea that a state as a state exists only as a member of the union.—*Horace A. Bacus.*

10099. FAWCETT, WALDON. At last a supreme court of trade marks. *Spice Mill.* 54 (7) Jul. 1931: 1536-1537.—One of the important functions of the new U. S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals at Washington is to act as a court of last resort in connection with con-

roversies involved in the administration of U. S. trade mark laws. The court concerns itself only with cases that involve the registration of trade marks or the cancellation for cause of trade mark registrations.—*L. A. Wheeler.*

10100. MELNICK, MORRIS. Aliens—right of naturalization—oath of allegiance with qualification. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 11 (4) Nov. 1931: 532-537.—In all of the requirements concerning opinions and conduct of the applicants for citizenship there seems to be none refusing citizenship because of moral or religious convictions in refusing to bear arms in case of war. This matter is worthy of note. The long established view of excusing from military service one whose religious convictions oppose it would seem to indicate that congress in terms of the oath did not intend to require a promise to give such service. When an alien becomes naturalized he could take advantage of the various exemptions provided by congress in favor of those having conscientious and religious reasons against bearing arms. It would seem that congress has not made an express requirement in the Naturalization Act that the oath of allegiance should be taken unqualifiedly with the implied promise to bear arms.—*Horace A. Bacus.*

10101. ORFIELD, LESTER B. The reform of the federal amending power. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10 (1) Dec. 1931: 16-55.—A lesser congressional majority has been suggested; most states require only a majority vote in similar circumstances. Burgess suggested that the two houses sit together, as is done in France. It has also been proposed that two enactments by one house should be sufficient. Other proposed reforms have had to do with ratification; the objection being generally to the size of the majority required. Ratification by conventions, by direct popular vote, or by a legislature which, or one house of which, has been elected subsequently to the submission of the question have been suggested. Suggested changes as to the amending power are usually limited to procedure; very few relate to substantive matters. Proposed changes should consider their effect on the federal system, the wisdom and efficiency of amendments which may be secured, provision for proper deliberation, allowance for popular participation, and enforcement.—*J. H. Leek.*

## YUGOSLAVIA

10102. MELČ, C. *Jihoslavie. Zahraniční přehledy.* [Yugoslavia. Foreign reviews.] *Zahraniční Pol.* 10 (11) Nov. 1931: 1140-1148; (12) Dec. 1931: 1261-1267.—The main principle of the Yugoslav constitution proclaimed on Sep. 3, 1931, is the unity of the state and the abolition of regional, tribal, and religious differences. The same principle is applied in the election law for deputies of Sep. 10, law of the electoral lists of Sep. 6, law of associations and meetings of Sep. 20, and law for senators of Oct. 2, 1931. Of the 3,483,349 electors, 2,342,520, or 67.25%, voted in the election of Nov. 8, 1931, for the deputies. (A detailed discussion and analysis of results by districts follows.)—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

## MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 8817, 10166, 10172, 10174, 10180, 10190-10191, 10193, 10197-10198, 10250, 10252, 10255, 10261, 10273, 10275)

## GENERAL

10103. KILPATRICK, WYLIE. The preparation of public reports. I. *Amer. City.* 44 (4) Apr. 1931: 125-127.—Twenty-five points in drafting municipal reports taken from the report of the National Committee on Municipal Reporting are presented in summary form. Detailed discussion is offered on the points dealing with methods of reporting and subject matter of reports. (See entry 3: 16198.)—*Harvey Walker.*

## INDIA

10104. BIRD, T. H. Municipal government of the city of Bombay, India. *Pub. Admin.* 10(1) Jan. 1932: 100-108.—The municipal government is entrusted to three authorites: the municipal corporation, the standing committee, and the municipal commissioner. The plan has existed for over 40 years without serious criticism.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

## RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 10166, 10190, 10197)

## UNITED STATES

10105. BRADSHAW, WILLIAM LEONARD. The Missouri county court—a study of the organization and functions of the county board of supervisors in Missouri. *Univ. Missouri Studies.* 6(2) Apr. 1, 1931: pp. 210.—In Missouri the county is the most important unit of rural local government. The county court of three popularly elected members has since 1877 corresponded roughly to the boards of county commissioners or supervisors of other states, although when Missouri was a territory and for some time thereafter its judicial functions were of considerable importance. Its legal counsellor is the prosecuting attorney of the county, its executive officer is the county sheriff, and its secretary is the county clerk. Among its retained judicial functions are those of preparing jury lists, issuing and hearing writs of *habeas corpus*, occasionally acting in probate matters, and punishing for contempt. Within very strict constitutional and statutory limits it has some discretionary and legislative authority in such fields as taxation, poor relief, health, highways, public works, and appropriations; but maximum rates of taxation and indebtedness are set by the constitution and laws of the state, and a popular referendum is necessary for a change of the county seat or any modification of the boundary lines of the county or its rural subdivisions, as well as for the incurring of any debt (except in anticipation of existing taxes). In administration it is the custodian of all the property of the county and the supervisor of all county services and works; but its authority to supervise the elective administrative officers of the county tends to be nominal rather than real. Close to one half of all the time of the county court is spent on work relating to roads and bridges. The counties vary widely in wealth, rates of taxation, indebtedness, public services undertaken, and achievements made. The tendency of the state administration to exercise large control in the field of taxation, health and welfare, highways, and education deserves a further extension to other fields. The maximum tax rate needs to be raised and a system of uniform accounting adopted. The county could profit greatly by a radical reduction in the number of administrative officers elected by popular vote. It would be desirable to concentrate authority and responsibility for all of the work of the county in the county court and to provide a more adequate compensation for the three members. Some consolidation of counties may be necessary. (The monograph contains a detailed study of every aspect of the county court and of the county offices with which the court has relations. Comprehensive index.)—*Arnold J. Lien.*

## DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 8759, 8834, 8836, 8840, 8843, 9455, 9571, 10120, 10168, 10176, 10229, 10238, 10266, 10304, 10318, 10327, 10362)

## GENERAL

10106. FAY, C. R. South America and imperial problems. *Univ. Toronto Quart.* 1(2) Jan. 1932: 183-

196.—In most empires the economic aspect is of more importance than the political. Spain and Portugal, the first colonizing powers of modern Europe, established themselves in the New World at the beginning of the 16th century, but as they neglected agriculture and commerce for gold and silver, they were unsuccessful as colonists. The British Empire, like that of Holland, is primarily the result of overseas trade. The success of future British economic conferences will depend largely on: (1) regard for the historical rôle of each part of the empire in the field of international trade; (2) a readiness to see the interactions between commerce and finance, between export of people and export of things, between national, imperial, and international stability.—*Alison Ewart.*

10107. FIDEL, CAMILLE. La XXIe session de l'Institut Colonial International. [The 21st session of the International Colonial Institute.] *Afrique Française.* 41(7) Jul. 1931: 398-402.—Founded in 1894, the object of this association, composed of important personalities from states possessing colonies, is to make a comparative study of colonial legislation and administration and to develop international colonial relations. Under its auspices a series of important and valuable books have been published constituting a veritable international colonial library, as well as a year book of colonial documentation. Three main questions were discussed at the 21st session: (1) The distribution of economic activities between the colonies and the metropole. On this subject the delegates were almost unanimous in condemning the installation, in tropical Africa at least, of factories for the transformation of raw material on the spot. (2) Native education. Reports brought out marked differences in the systems adopted by the different powers. (3) Respect of native laws and customs. It was agreed that an inquiry should be set on foot to collect all useful data on the subject so that a common policy might be adopted taking into account the varieties and variations of native customs.—*Pierre Winkler.*

10108. LEBLOND, MARIUS-ARY. L'Afrique Orientale—sa constitution; son organisation; les réorganisations principales. [East Africa, its constitution and reorganization—principal reorganizations.] *Afrique Française.* 41(8) Aug. 1931: 507-510.—The author devotes his attention exclusively to the islands of mainly French population, Madagascar, Reunion, and Mauritius.—*Pierre Winkler.*

## FRANCE

10109. BELLEVAL, BAUDUIN de. The political situation in Indo-China and M. Pasquier's policy. *Asian Rev.* 28(93) Jan. 1932: 108-113.—Though not really disquieting, the political situation in Indo-China demands close attention. Bolshevik influence accounts for some disorders, but administrative errors are partly to blame. The new régime proposes to turn increasingly in the direction of the protectorate idea and to give due recognition to Annamite nationalism by extending political privileges. Public works on a large scale are calculated to help greatly in allaying discontent as will the reduction in the power of the mandarins, who are, in fact, disliked more than are French officials and colonists.—*Charles A. Timm.*

10110. UNSIGNED. L'organizzazione amministrativa coloniale francese. [French colonial administrative organization.] *Oltremare.* 5(1) Jan. 1931: 18-23.—A brief but comprehensive survey of the administrative set-up of the French colonial empire, in the metropole as well as in the colonies, protectorates, etc. The "colonial career" is described and the French method of educating colonial administrators discussed.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

10111. XXX. En Extrême-Orient: Les leçons d'un voyage. [In the Far East: Lessons of a voyage to Indo-

China.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt., Rev. Bleue.* 70 (3) Feb. 6, 1932: 67-73.—Late in 1931, Paul Reynaud, minister of colonies, visited Indo-China. The pressure of the population increase upon the food supply constitutes the most serious single problem. Reynaud has therefore taken steps to promote tangible improvements, e.g. drainage, which will redound to the immediate benefit of the population, and to postpone temporarily the execution of imperial designs, such as railway construction, unless absolutely necessary. Land parcelling must be carried out extensively, and a policy of promoting small agricultural enterprises must be adopted. A program of agricultural development by a corps of specialists, such as Japan has adopted for Formosa, should be instituted. An absolute essential of economic prosperity in Indo-China, however, is the development of adequate and steady markets for the rice surplus. To that end a trade agreement with Japan should be arranged, Japan to take the rice and to furnish Indo-China with cotton goods. Poland ought to be persuaded to purchase Indo-Chinese, instead of Burmese, rice. In the interest of general efficiency and of French prestige, it is necessary to reduce administrative red tape. It is to be deplored.—*B. J. Hovde.*

## GREAT BRITAIN

**10112. BARTON, WILLIAM.** The problems of law and order under a responsible government in the North-West Frontier Province. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 19 (1) Jan. 1932: 4-21.—The fact that the Frontier is not Indian in geography, history, or ethnic composition serves to complicate the fulfillment of Britain's pledge of democracy for India. The attempt to apply British legal codes to the Frontier have met with little success and in 1901 Lord Curzon altered the government policy by making a separate province of the region and employing Pathans as garrison troops. The close of the Great War saw the failure of this system and the Bray commission recommended reforms similar to those of the Morley-Minto commission. The proposed inclusion of the Frontier in the Indian federation raised the question of Muslim versus Hindu, and whether law and order should be placed in the hands of a minister responsible to a popular assembly. There are many difficulties in the way of such an attempt—the Punjab is the most criminal part of India; the pressure that could be brought to bear on the minister would be great; the cost of the military and police is high; federation is impractical as the people of India are not one nation.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

**10113. HAWARD, EDWIN.** The Indian frontier. *J. No. China Branch Royal Asiatic Soc.* 62 1931: 120-130.—Between the legal boundary of India's North-West Frontier and the "administrative border" is a strip of independent tribal territory containing about 500,000 fighting tribesmen, notably the Mahsuds, Waziris, and Afridis. Until recently the close border policy prevailed. This meant that no attempt was made to extend British control beyond the "administrative border" except for punitive expeditions, sent about once a year for the past century. Because of expense and the fact that it results in no permanent improvement many officials have been advocating a forward policy. This was first applied when a circular road was built into the heart of the Mahsud country in 1921-3 and a camp established at Razmak. This has proved successful in checking uprisings among the Mahsuds and has had a civilizing effect upon them. The next application of the policy is to be in the Afridi country where the tribesmen have grown restless because of the Khyber railway. Road building here will be supplemented by irrigation projects.—*M. Ayearst.*

**10114. KHAN, Shafa'at Ahmad.** Muslims in the New India. *Asiatic Rev.* 28 (93) Jan. 1932: 1-22.—The Muslims are eager to attain the ideal of responsible

government in India but believe responsibility is linked with the necessity of safeguarding their interests in the future constitution. They do not desire to establish an *imperium in imperio*, but ask for separate electorates in the provincial and central legislatures, a right that British statesmen have assured them. They also demand a majority in the Punjab and in Bengal where they are in a position to exercise majority rule. Their program calls for a genuine federation, with the constituent units possessing powers equal to those enjoyed by the states of the U. S.—*Charles A. Timm.*

**10115. KIBE, SARDAR RAO BAHADUR.** Federation in India: will it work? *Asiatic Rev.* 28 (93) Jan. 1932: 50-79.—India lacks the usual condition precedent to the construction of a federal government, i.e., that the component parts have theretofore been sovereign states. Not only are the provinces not yet autonomous, but the states vary one from another in vital respects. There is no homogeneity among the provinces, and the only thing common to the states is the fact of the paramountcy of the British crown. Only those states possessing full internal autonomy or which could be given such, could feasibly become units of a federation. It would seem clear, therefore, that the federal structure should develop slowly. The states should probably enter the federation through a confederation among themselves. The guiding hand of Britain will long be needed.—*Charles A. Timm.*

**10116. MUKERJI, HARICHARAN.** Indian states in the federation. *Indian Rev.* 31 (9) Sep. 1930: 585-588.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

**10117. NATH, RAJA NARENDRA.** The Hindu minority. *Asiatic Rev.* 28 (93) Jan. 1932: 92-102.—The Hindus are at present in the minority in Punjab, Bengal, and the North-West Frontier Province; hence their rights in those areas should be given due consideration in the drawing of plans for the creation of autonomous provinces in a federated India. The councils may well begin with separate electorates and reserved seats, but the wish of the minority should suffice to remove them. It is probable, furthermore, that separate electorates offer no great protection to a minority. Of greater value for this purpose are the guarantees of fundamental rights and the assurance of proportional representation in the public services.—*Charles A. Timm.*

**10118. RICE, STANLEY.** The Hindu peasant. *Asiatic Rev.* 28 (93) Jan. 1932: 156-163.—The Indian peasant, like others, is the product of all the influences that have been brought to bear upon him, whether those influences be creed, caste, war, famine, or superstition. Above all he seeks to steer clear of uncertainty in his mode of life and labor and in his political allegiance. The British have no difficulty with him so long as he believes in the certainty of the power of the British *raj* and has faith in its justice.—*Charles A. Timm.*

**10119. SANGLI, Chief sahib of.** The smaller states in the New India. *Asiatic Rev.* 28 (93) Jan. 1932: 80-91.—By smaller states is meant all except the 28 having each a population in excess of 400,000. These smaller states are the most "Indian" part of India, are under close personal rule of princes, and are intensely loyal to the British crown, which guarantees their rights and their independence. In devising a federal structure for India they should be given individual representation as far as possible and no group of them should be left unrepresented, as is the case now with 327 of them in the chamber of princes. States not represented as units could be represented by grouping or by rotation. To secure these ends the number of seats in the federal legislature might well be made large.—*Charles A. Timm.*

**10120. UNSIGNED.** India: the real problem. *Nature (London).* 129 (3247) Jan. 23, 1932: 109-111.—Native institutions need strengthening. Progress can most safely be promoted by a gradual modification of these institutions in directions which are in harmony with the

temperament and genius of the people. The one stable political factor is the village community. These communities should be developed with a view to eventual self-government. —Allene E. Thornburgh.

10121. WASSAN-GIREJ-DZABAGI. Walka o niepodległość Indyj. [India's fight for independence.] *Sprawy Obce*. (4) Jul. 1930: 750-783.—Great Britain has invested enormous sums in India. Furthermore India is an important customer for cotton goods and other manufactures. India constitutes the basis for English rule in Asia. Gandhi's program is in close harmony with Indian traditions and with the Brahmin caste, in contrast with the communists who seek to create the class struggle among the workers and to bring about a proletarian revolution. The fight for independence is destroying religious and caste lines, and communist propaganda is particularly effective among textile and railroad workers. England will have to satisfy the more moderate element in India in order to neutralize the danger arising from the radical elements.—Tadeusz Lutman.

## POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

### RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 8934, 9328, 9410, 9437, 10020-10021, 10076, 10102, 10109, 10117, 10121, 10240, 12042-10243, 10246, 10248, 10294, 10327)

### AFGHANISTAN

10123. MESROB, L. Afghannere. [The Afghans.] *Hairenik Amsakir*. 10(1) Nov. 1931: 120-128; (2) Dec. 1931: 127-135.—Afghanistan has always been in turmoil and is especially so at present. Its population, numbering about 5,000,000, is composed of some ten different racial groups. Durani (known as the real Afghan to the outsider) is the most numerous and the strongest of these racial groups; it is of Aryan origin and the ruling royal family belongs to this group. Since the World War there seems to be some prospect of national unity. The country was subjected to the Aryans, Sassanians, Mongols, and Persians and each of these has left its marks on the Afghans; but the Persian influence seems to have been more profound. The people still use the Persian language; it is the language of the court and of the schools. In Pushtu the Afghans have their own language, but it has not come to be the common language.—A. O. Sarkissian.

### BELGIUM

10124. DUPIERREUX, RICHARD. En Belgique: la fin du cabinet Jaspar. [In Belgium: the end of the Jaspar cabinet.] *Europe Now*. 14(694) May 30, 1931: 745-746.—Luther H. Evans.

10125. HARAQUI, C. Dějiny Belgie a jazykový problém. [History of Belgium and the language problem.] *Moderní Stát*. 5(1) 1932: 14-21.—The author describes the historical evolution of the problem. The senate voted a law on July 14, 1931, by 108 votes to 11 (8 absent), whereby the grammar schools will use the Flemish language in Flanders, French in the Walloon districts, and German in the districts where it is spoken. A group of parents having 25 children going to school may ask for instruction in their language. The provisions do not threaten Belgian unity.—Joseph S. Rouček.

### CHINA

10126. KEETON, GEORGE W. Shanghai at the crossroads. *Contemp. Rev.* 139(786) Jun. 1931: 735-741.—H. McD. Clokie.

10127. MALONE, CARROLL B.; CHANG, HENRY

## THE NETHERLANDS

10122. COENEN TORCHIANA, H. A. van; and DUYVENDAK, J. J. L. (Duyvendak, J. J. L., round table leader.) Dutch East Indies. Good citizenship in Pacific relations from the historical Netherlands standpoint. The Chinese in the Dutch East Indies. Dutch colonial administration in the Far East. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations. Univ. California, Berkeley, California*. Aug. 8-15, 1930. 6 1930: 286-294.—Netherlands' policy is to practice good citizenship not only in its own possessions but in all its Pacific relations. The Chinese in the Dutch East Indies are on the whole contented and prosperous, for they have practically the same status as Europeans though naturalization is not possible. The Dutch administration has been subject to many changes and reforms of late years and these reforms have brought out some extremists, but the welfare of the people in the Dutch East Indies is always paramount with the home government.—Allene E. Thornburgh.

K.; VERNADSKY, GEORGE; RAWLINSON, FRANK and CHANG, P. C. (Coons, Arthur G., round table leader.) China. The standard of living of the Chinese people. China's reconstruction program. Russian interests in Mongolia and Manchuria. The struggles of changing China. The present condition of Chinese social and political life. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations., Univ. California, Berkeley, California*, Aug. 8-15, 1930. 6 1930: 187-189.—The standard of living of a very large part of the Chinese is below the poverty line. Not only is this a vital factor in all of China's problems, but it is significant in international trade and politics. The Chinese rehabilitation program has made progress; the educational system has been made more uniform; regulations governing foreign trade have been passed; labor conditions, communication service, irrigation, navigation, transportation, harbor facilities have been improved. Russia is more interested in Mongolia for political and economic reasons, than in Manchuria. The success or failure of the Soviet policy towards Mongolia depends on the success or failure of the Soviet régime in general. The main cause of the transitional struggles in China is a new national will. Ten basic ideological obstacles are cited which should be eliminated in order to understand China's problems.—Allene E. Thornburgh.

10128. SMALLWOOD, Colonel. Manchuria and Mongolia: glimpses of both. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 19(1) Jan. 1932: 101-120.—A short description of the countries and commentary on the Sino-Japanese situation.—Howard Britton Morris.

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

10129. BATOWSKI, HENRYK. Unja czesko-słowacka. [Czechoslovakia.] *Sprawy Obce*. (5) Dec. 1930: 91-125.—After a description of Slovak and Bohemian relations from the 11th to the 13th centuries, the author describes the national awakening of the Slovaks in the second half of the 18th century. Already there was close relationship with the Czechs and hostility to the Hungarians. During the World War these tendencies were fully developed and made permanent by treaties. At the same time there appeared various problems of this union, above all the question of Slovak autonomy and federal state. Slovak autonomy became the program of the Slovak National Independence party.—Tadeusz Lutman.

10130. ES. Máme i my své hakenkrajclery? [Do we also have our Hakenkreuzler?] *Naše Doba*. 39(4) Jan. 1932: 205-207.—After the success of the National

League in the Prague communal elections of the fall the party of Stříbrný was nicknamed by the National-Socialist press the Czechoslovak *Hakenkreuzlers*. Now Stříbrný openly proclaims his movement parallel with the neighboring fascist movements. While these have their philosophical background, Stříbrný's movement has none.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

10131. GUTWIRTH, V. *Autokritika v levici*. [Self-criticism of the parties of the Left.] *Naše Doba*. 39(4) Jan. 1932: 193-196.—The Czechoslovak Communist party is mostly occupied with fighting the Social-Democratic party. The National Socialist party of labor really is an indirect and direct ally of the contra-socialist camp of the Czechoslovak Germans. The parties of the Left are on the defensive. Future growth is conditioned upon willingness for self-criticism.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

## GERMANY

10132. EVANS, ERNESTINE. *Straws in the German winds*. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 7(4) Oct. 1931: 533-542.—The chief detriment to normal business is the uncertainty of what the morrow will bring. Expectancy exists in all classes and in all sections of the country. There has not been a turning to any definite leadership, communist, Hitler, or any other. This expectancy gives rise to the most incongruous things: an edition of a book of folk songs with a larger sale than any child's book in America; luxurious restaurants and bread lines.—*Frank Paddock*.

10133. LICHTENBERGER, HENRI. *La crise allemande*. [The German crisis.] *Ann. Pol. Française et Étrangère*. 5(4) Dec. 1930: 381-401.—The German crisis is partly a result of the world crisis, but internal political disturbances, which have brought about divisions in national politics, have greatly enhanced the economic depression. In her relations with France there should be some middle line on which the two nations could meet and proceed in accord.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

10134. NICOLSON, HAROLD. *Hindenburg*. *Yale Rev.* 20(4) Summer 1931: 663-674.—President von Hindenburg is regarded in Germany today as the symbol of stability and the sacred continuity of the Germany traditions. The son of a *Junker*, he entered the army as a matter of course. Duty called him out of retirement in 1914 to take command of the eastern forces. He became a national hero after Tannenberg, a battle that he never planned or carried out. While in the west he never bothered with politics. Duty to the fatherland made him place himself at the disposal of the republic and lead the army back to Germany. Duty again pulled him out of retirement at the age of 78 to become president of the republic. He is not brilliant, he does not understand and has never been interested in politics. His age, his long service to his country, and his simplicity of character have made him the symbol of the best German traditions.—*Frank Paddock*.

## GREAT BRITAIN

10135. LASKI, H. J. *The new government and the constitution*. *Labour Mag.* 10(6) Oct. 1931: 251-254.—The interim coalition government headed by MacDonald, although declared to be an emergency measure, involves grave departures from the British constitution and creates a dangerous precedent.—*W. B. Calkin*.

10136. LIDDELL HART, B. H. *Lord Thomson*. *Fortnightly Rev.* 128(767) Nov. 1, 1930: 577-583.—A note on the British air minister.

10137. STEED, WICKHAM. *Labor in office and opposition*. *Yale Rev.* 21(1) Autumn 1931: 56-70.—The Liberals could have taken office in January 1924 and with proffered Conservative assistance been assured of a longish life for a moderate Liberal government.

Asquith refused to take office. This move would have precipitated such a class struggle that the Labour leaders, when they came to power with a majority, could not, if they so wanted, resist the demands for a purely class rule. The "red" scare that overthrew the first Labour government was caused by the fear that Labour was using its power for class advantages. There was no demand for a return of Labour in 1929. However, there was a feeling that the Tories had used their so-called "national" majority for their own advantages, and that Labour offered the only alternative. They were kept in office, now by the Conservatives, now by the Liberals, until they had had a chance to meet the problems of government, foreign, Indian, and domestic. They were not turned out because of increased taxes or mounting unemployment, but because they refused to face the facts with adequate measures. The leaders have gained experience, and some, high reputation. If they consolidate their party and come to power as well as office they are now prepared to carry on a national government, a vindication of Asquith's foresight.—*Frank Paddock*.

10138. SUTHERLAND, H. F. *Electoral reform in Great Britain*. *J. Canad. Bankers' Assn.* 37(3) Apr. 1930: 248-260.—The present parliamentary situation in Great Britain is typical of the three-party system in its most unstable form. It is inconsistent with the main principles of cabinet government. The author reviews the main proposals for reform.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

## INDIA

10139. BROCK, H. LE M. *Air operations on the N.W.F.* 1930. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 19(1) Jan. 1932: 22-44.—The air operations on the N.W.F. during 1930 served to prevent the outbreak of serious border troubles, as the airplane deprives the tribesmen of their former inaccessibility and affords a weapon that may be employed in a variety of ways. The detailed narration of the air operations undertaken serves to illustrate these points.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

10140. DE LIGT, BARTHOLOMEW. *Mahatma Gandhi's attitude toward war*. *World Tomorrow*. 15(3) Mar. 1932: 75-78.—Gandhi's attitude toward war has not been consistently non-resistant. He supported three British imperial wars as a member of the Red Cross, and, at the Round Table Conference, insisted upon the right of India to control her own defense force.—*Maurice C. Latta*.

10141. EWER, W. N. *An Englishman views Gandhi in London*. *Asia (N. Y.)*. 32(2) Feb. 1932: 92-95; 125-126.—The authority of the Mahatma combined with the austerity of the mendicant give Gandhi his vast influence over the Indian mind. In England he is merely a delegate among delegates, whose influence at the Round Table Conference was negligible.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

10142. PATRO, RAO BAHADUR. *The justice movement in India*. *Asiatic Rev.* 28(93) Jan. 1932: 27-47.—The justice movement had its origin in a desire to reconstruct society on a more rational basis than caste and old customs. In no other way can a sound nationalism be built. The main plank of the platform of the movement is social justice for every unit of society; consequently it is non-Brahmin and is chiefly concerned with the unpolitical masses. Specific aims or principles are cautious national progress toward responsible government, the destruction of the slave mentality and irrational submission to politicians and priests, active participation of the lower classes in local government, representation from all communities in the public services, the expansion of universal elementary education and of the cooperative movement, the strengthening of village government, and the improvement of social and economic conditions in the villages.—*Charles A. Timm*.

10143. SINGHA, SHORAN S. Christianity and Indian nationalism. *Contemp. Rev.* 140 (788) Aug. 1931: 227-230.—H. McD. Clokie.

### IRISH FREE STATE

10144. LAW, HUGH A. The Irish Free State, 1931. *Contemp. Rev.* 140 (788) Aug. 1931: 176-183.—Cosgrave's ministry is the oldest in Europe. This is due not to electoral corruption but to his prestige, to the superior ability of his colleagues over the opposition, and to the support of the government by independents and moderates, whose presence in the legislature has been permitted by the system of proportional representation. Ireland has recovered from civil war. She is in a healthy economic position, and even if the development of poetry and art has not been what was anticipated she is making a decided material advance.—H. McD. Clokie.

10145. O'DAVOREN, W. L'Irlande indépendante. [Independent Ireland.] *Rev. de France.* 11 (5) Mar. 1, 1931: 162-176.—Julian Park.

### JAPAN

10146. BYAS, HUGH. The red crop in Japan. *Asia* (N. Y.) 32 (2) Feb. 1932: 86-91; 135-136.—At least one-half of the success achieved by communistic propaganda in Japan has been among students and writers. The working class has not been permeated by communistic doctrines, and though propaganda has spread among students it does not promise to be a danger, for Japan is developing a parliamentary labor party on British lines which will be one of the strongest foes communists can have.—Allene E. Thornburgh.

### LITHUANIA

10147. KANEROL, STEFAN. Kłajpeda. [Memel.] *Sprawy Obce.* (5) Dec. 1930: 126-173.—The author discusses the history of the Memel problem beginning with 1919, paying attention to the national, economic, and political phases. The Lithuanian element in the Memel region is culturally and politically very weak. Economically the city has gained much trade since the War, due to unhampered trade relations with Lithuania and the higher level of its industry. Further development of Memel is being held up by the competition of Königsberg, the economic depression in Lithuania, the lack of communication with Poland, the unnavigable character of Memel river, and the lack of railroads. Since 1923 German activity in Memel has increased greatly. Lithuania is unable to carry on an independent policy in Memel.—Tadeusz Lutman.

### POLAND

10148. E., M. Brestský proces. [The trial of Brest.] *Zahraniční Pol.* 11 (1) Jan. 1932: 19-25.—The prosecution of 11 outstanding Poles, Oct. 26, 1931-Jan. 13, 1932, is described by a personal witness. Fundamentally it concerns the differences between the will of Pilsudski and the opposition camp. In the last few years the strength of the opposition to Pilsudski has steadily increased. The sentence surprised the general public. During the process favoritism was shown by the judges and the decision was not unanimous.—Joseph S. Rouček.

10149. MILEWSKI, ADALBERT v. Pilsudski-system und Opposition in Polen. [The Pilsudski system and the opposition in Poland.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21 (10) Jan. 1932: 657-664.—The followers of Pilsudski regard the absolute parliamentary regime as an interlude, and the parties opposed to the Pilsudski regime think that he is an interlude only. The right wing of the opposition claims democracy to be applicable to Poles, but not to the minorities which would have, with free elections,

140 out of 444 seats in the parliament. The left wing of the opposition is responsible for Pilsudski's coming into power. Only after realizing that he did not fight the right wing but the system did they join the opposition. Each Polish political group fights for that political ideology that promises, when realized, the maximum of power. The two points that Pilsudski wanted to carry out were: change of the constitution, and moral sanitation. Both were carried out in 1926, but the men in power stayed. The other parties, fossilized successors to the old parties that fought for Polish independence, have not given up hope of returning to power.—Werner Neuse.

### SOUTH AMERICA

10150. HARING, CLARENCE H. Revolution in South America. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.) 9 (2) Jan. 1931: 277-296.—The revolutions in South America are evidences of social progress. They show a public awakening to political consciousness and a progressive step toward democracy and a purer nationalism.—Allene E. Thornburgh.

### USSR

10151. ABRAMOWITSCH, R. Fünfjahresplan und Sozialdemokratie. [The Five Year Plan and social democracy.] *Gesellschaft.* 8 (7) 1931: 24-39.—Otto Bauer in *Kapitalismus und Sozialismus nach dem Weltkrieg*, concludes that unless the disgruntled masses of Russia rebel the Five Year Plan will probably be carried to a successful outcome; after the feverish production of instruments of production, goods will be produced for consumption. An analysis of the actual results of the Five Year Plan shows that it is still far from having been realized. The lack of credit, the backwardness of social and economic conditions, the bureaucratic organization of economics make it inevitable that great deprivations must continue for generations if the industrialization is carried on at the same tempo and by the same methods. This makes illusory Bauer's hope that with progressive growth of the consumer goods industries and the consequent improvement in the life standard of the masses, there should take place an automatic democratization of the Soviet regime and a transformation of a brutal *Staatskapitalismus* into a Socialist democracy. It is the duty of social democrats in Russia and other lands to continue to oppose the terroristic dictatorship, and to reduce the Five Year Plan to a feasible minimum. From the time of Engels the leaders of social democracy have held that for the realization of socialism a certain degree of economic, social, and cultural ripeness is necessary; that a lasting victory of socialism is thinkable only when the proletariat has allied itself with the peasantry and the industrial intelligentsia on the basis of political democracy and mutual cooperation.—Ephraim Fischoff.

10152. BILIK, M. БИЛИК, М. Итоги Набора и Перспективы Нового Учебного Года. [Recruitment and prospects of the new school year.] *Vestnik Kommunisticheskoi Akad.* (10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1931: 35-39.—Figures of the class composition of enrollment and of the "red professorate," figures showing increase and party affiliations. Also summarizes courses.—Eleanor Wheeler.

10153. NEČAS, JAROMÍR. Národnostní otázka ve Svazu sovětských socialistických republik. [The nationalities question in the USSR.] *Naše Doba.* 39 (4) Jan. 1932: 208-219.—Lenin and Stalin have dealt theoretically with the nationalities problem. The theoretical solution of the problem by bolshevism is based on the resolution adopted by the Cracow Conference of 1913, in which, however, the Communist party keeps the right to examine the justification of demands for self-determination. Lenin and Stalin both supported the rights of small nations against Trotsky, Pjatakov, Rosa Lux-

emburg, Dzeržinsky, etc., who saw in small nations a handicap to proletariat culture, and their viewpoints are embodied in Art. VII, XI, XXII and LXIV of the constitution and Art. XXXIV of the agreement of Socialist Republics of July 6, 1923. (Official statistics of nationalities are quoted.)—Joseph S. Rouček.

## UNITED STATES

10154. KENT, FRANK R. Senator James E. Watson. *Atlantic Mo.* 149 (2) Feb. 1932: 183-190.—Watson is a typical machine politician, believing firmly in only two things—the Republican organization and high tariff. Otherwise, he shifts with the majority. His popularity in Indiana remains despite a number of unfavorable disclosures. As party leader in the senate, he has been loyal to Hoover, though he was his very bitter enemy before the nomination. A genial nature and an efficient political machine are the keys to his success.—F. M. Stewart.

## YUGOSLAVIA

10155. ALEXANDER, NORA. A wanderer in Yugoslavia. *Contemp. Rev.* 140 (788) Aug. 1931: 239-245.—The southern Slavs have finally attained governmental unity in Yugoslavia, but are greatly handicapped because they have no aristocracy and very little of an intelligentsia to guide. Some portions of the country are very primitive, hundreds of years behind Europe, and seek only to be left alone. Other portions, especially that region under Austrian rule, are of the 19th or 20th centuries. There is inevitably a conflict between them. A slow war is being waged against political indifference, poor sanitation, and medical ignorance in the country.—H. McD. Clokie.

## ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

### ITALY

10156. ZANETTI ARMANDO. L'émigration politique italienne. [Italian political emigration.] *Flambeau*. 15 (1) Jan. 1932: 57-70.—The Socialist party in Italy made many mistakes both before and during the War. Now, composed of expatriated leaders, it has combined with the Republican party to oppose the rule of Mussolini. The activities of this consolidated party, or *Conciliazione*, and its possibilities of success are given in some detail.—Edgar P. Dean.

## NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

### GENERAL

10157. GIRAUD, EMILE. Le vote obligatoire du point de vue des principes et du bon fonctionnement des institutions représentatives. [The obligatory vote from the point of view of the principles and the good operation of representative institutions.] *Rev. du Droit Pub.* 48 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 473-495.—Should the elector who takes an interest in public affairs, and casts his vote voluntarily, for a cause in which he believes, have his ballot practically nullified by the vote of some indifferent person who takes no interest in the point at issue? Although abstention from voting is a serious evil, little can be accomplished by suppressing it without removing its underlying causes. There should be an effort made to develop a sense of social responsibility, and an interest in public affairs.—Miriam E. Oatman.

### GERMANY

10158. HARTWIG. Das Frauenwahlrecht in der Statistik. [Women's suffrage in statistics.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 21 (2) 1931: 167-182.—In a few exceptional

cases—in Finland, 1919, when prohibition was an issue, in Czechoslovakia where women are apparently more afraid than men of the penalties for non-voting, in Linz, 1927 and 1930, and in 1% of the circumscriptions of Denmark—the percentage of women voting has been higher than of men. In Germany it is nowhere so high, ranging from 1%-3% below the male percentage in Bremen, Gera, Hamburg, and Beichenbach to 13%-15% in Offenbach, Hesse, and Cologne. Women's participation in elections is less than men's in every age-group, and their interest wanes ten years earlier than men's. County women vote less than city women. Widows, domestic servants, and those without occupations vote less frequently than women as a whole. From the results in 61 circumscriptions where the votes of the sexes are kept separate, it is evident that women incline strongly toward parties like the Center and the Evangelical People's Service, which have something religious in name or program. They also favor more than men the parties of the right. The two radical parties, the Communists and the National Socialists, are overwhelmingly men's parties, though in the last election women's support of the latter party more nearly approached that of men.—Edward C. Smith.

10159. MEYER, MAXIMILIAN. Wahlbehinderte + Wahlgebundene + Wahlfaule = Nichtwähler. [Those prevented from voting + the party-abstainers + the indifferent = the non-voters.] *Ann. d. Deutschen Reichs*. 64 (1) 1931: 253-261.—After deducting the number of those who were prevented from voting by causes beyond their control and of those who followed the instructions of their party leaders to abstain from voting, it is calculated that 97.8% of the registered voters of Nuremberg could have participated in the Reichstag elections of Sept. 14, 1930. If 1.8% be allowed as a margin of error, the possible participation would be 96%. Throughout the Reich only 82% actually voted, leaving 14%, or over 6,000,000 voters, who were indifferent. The method of calculation was to determine the number of those who were ill on election day from hospital records and reports made by physicians; the number of those abroad on business and of those employed, from information furnished by employers; the number of prisoners, from jailers, etc. The number of those who obeyed instructions not to vote was found by calculating the membership of parties which issued such instructions. That the method is fairly accurate is shown by the actual voting in two election districts of 97.3% and 97.6% of those registered.—Edward C. Smith.

## GREAT BRITAIN

10160. GOULD, BARBARA AYRTON. Women's part in the new campaign. *Labour Mag.* 10 (9) Jan. 1932: 393-395.—There is no ground for the prevalent opinion that British women voters were responsible for the large majority of the National government at the recent election. The disastrous result was due almost wholly to the Liberal vote, both men and women going National. In fact, the women's sections of the Labour party raised the bulk of the money and were most useful in the work of organizing, canvassing, and obtaining new members. The quiet, friendly, personal persuasion in the homes which must be depended upon to convert new supporters to socialism is the work in which women excel.—W. B. Catlin.

## PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 10364, 10366, 10525)

### UNITED STATES

10161. WHELDON, C. H., Jr. Constructive dissent from present political degradation. *Soc. Forces*. 9

(1) Oct. 1930: 104-112.—The procedure of referendum should express the gradation of opinion. The disuse of public opinion is causing the American people to become

apathetic. Crystallization of opinion and the enunciation of principles vaguely held is needed.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

## GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

#### GENERAL

(See also Entries 9230, 10070, 10078, 10082, 10084, 10087, 10099, 10104, 10110, 10467)

10162. BARATIER, PAUL. *Régime administratif et droit anglais.* [The administrative regime and English law.] *Rev. du Droit Pub.* 48 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 661-680.—As the growing burden of administrative activities has made it impossible for the ordinary courts of England to handle all cases, parliament has practically been compelled to give competence in such matters to administrative organs, bureaus, or commissions. From the point of view of a person familiar with it, the French system seems clearly more liberal, more careful to protect private interests, more respectful of the principle that individuals should bear equal shares of public burdens. Within recent years, many British publicists have acknowledged that the quasi-judicial operations of their boards and commissions are not satisfactory. It will probably be necessary for England to make a definite choice between a reenforcement of the judicial power along traditional lines, and the establishment of a unified administrative regime, subject to proper guarantees and controls such as can be found upon the continent.—*Miriam E. Oatman*.

10163. CHRISTIE, CHARLES. A note on administrative principle. *Pub. Admin.* 10 (1) Jan. 1932: 87-99.—*Marshall E. Dimock*.

10164. COSTAMAGNA, D. CARLO. *L'association professionnelle et l'organisation administrative de l'état.* [The professional association and the administrative organization of the state.] *Rev. Internat. d. Sci. Admin.* 5 (1) 1932: 24-33.—The movement of professional association, born from the development of industrial civilization, affects the administrative system from all points of view, and even influences the principle of its constitution. Professional associations, once organized, can perform many administrative functions, directly or indirectly; professional associations, syndicates or corporations, organized by law, can enter into the formation of communal, provincial, and regional organs. In that way, the syndicates and corporations would come to participate indirectly in the life and functioning of the administrative corps. But syndicates and corporations would have to be vested with a direct jurisdiction over the interests which are bound up in the exercise of the art, the profession, and the handicraft in the domain of the economic and social life.—*Joseph Pois*.

10165. DAKYNS, A. L. Devolution in theory and in practice. *Pub. Admin.* 10 (1) Jan. 1932: 68-73.—Most modern acts have implicit in them the assumption that administrative details are to be filled in by local authorities, not imposed upon them from above. This system works better than the mandatory plan.—*Marshall E. Dimock*.

10166. DIETRICH, HEINO. *Die sogenannte "Kompetenz-Kompetenz" der Kommunalverbände nach preussischem und thüringischem Recht.* [The so-called "Kompetenz-Kompetenz" of the higher local authorities according to Prussian and Thuringian law.] *Z. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 22 (3) Feb. 10, 1932: 105-136.—The phrase *Kompetenz-Kompetenz* is not an apt one. As applied to German municipal law, the term refers to the exclusive legal competence of certain higher local

authorities such as the Prussian and Thuringian counties (Kreise) and the Prussian Aemter (unions of Landgemeinden) in the Rhineland and Westphalia. By recent legislation (1926, 1927, 1929), these counties and Aemter may assume the exclusive administration of any local function within their respective areas. This may be done without the consent of the subordinate cities and Landgemeinden comprising the county or Amt, and irrespective of the fact that the jurisdiction of the subordinate cities and Landgemeinden is thereby curtailed. Although the conferring of *Kompetenz-Kompetenz* has been much criticized as a blow at the autonomy of small cities and Landgemeinden, few practical difficulties have as yet arisen. This is because the financial crisis has compelled all local authorities to limit their activities to the absolute minimum. It is not likely that the counties and Aemter will use the right of *Kompetenz-Kompetenz* except in extremely urgent cases. Possibilities of friction may be lessened by a greater cooperation and by a greater organic connection between the several grades of local authorities involved.—*R. H. Wells*.

10167. DIMOCK, MARSHALL E. The prospect for administrative tribunals. *California Law Rev.* 20 (2) Jan. 1932: 162-163.—The regulatory tribunal has shared the criticism of regulation in general. Oregon has abolished her public service commission and has created instead a single commissioner. He may be removed by the governor at any time "for any cause deemed by him sufficient"; no court whatever may review said removal. Other administrative changes have been broached in Idaho, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania. The commission's judicial character and the commissioners' security of tenure constitute the main pillars of commission regulation. The best tribunals are a model for judicial reform. Certain improvements might be effected with reference to appointments, clarity of the law, finality, and remuneration.—*Marshall E. Dimock*.

10168. DOORN, Z. van. *De organisatie van het boschwezen in Nederlandsch-Indie.* [The organization of the forestry service in Netherlands-India.] *Koloniale Studien.* 15 (6) Dec. 1931: 711-760.—*Amry Vandenberg*.

10169. FREUND, ERNST. The law back of public management. *Pub. Management.* 14 (2) Feb. 1932: 57-60.—An outline of the extent to which management problems are legal problems of case law, judicial control, and statutory and constitutional grants.—*Milton V. Smith*.

10170. GARLAND, C. H. Some reflections on administration. *Pub. Management.* 14 (2) Feb. 1932: 53-57.—The true test of the administrator is to find a nice adjustment which will establish the principles and rules of his work on a sound scientific basis, while the application of them will be carried out with skill, humor, sympathy, and a suitable adaptation of means. The cultural, social, and moral sides of an administrator's personality are of equal import with his knowledge, experience, seniority, and other qualifications.—*Milton V. Smith*.

10171. GIBBON, I. G. Coordination. *Pub. Admin.* 10 (1) Jan. 1932: 53-57.—Experience with coordination in Great Britain, Germany, and the U. S. indicates the following: (1) effective coordination is not likely to be obtained through the assembly which deals with policy; (2) effective coordination in administrative work can be assured only if there is one controlling body, either a single person or a group; (3) the coordinating body,

whether an individual or a group, should from time to time issue clear directions to the several departments so that coordination may be effectively secured.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

10172. **HARRIS, G. MONTAGU.** International Congress of Local Authorities. *Pub. Admin.* 10(1) Jan. 1932: 82-86.—Two topics will be discussed at the London conference in May, 1932, namely the practical working of local authorities, and the recruitment and training of local government officials.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

10173. **LARKIN, SYDNEY.** Coordination. *Pub. Admin.* 10(1) Jan. 1932: 58-67.—One of the principal barriers in the path of coordination is the committee system. However, compulsory and voluntary coordination of essential services has made considerable progress.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

10174. **MORSTEIN MARX, FRITZ.** City-state government in Germany. *Pub. Management.* 14(2) Feb. 1932: 60-62.—The consolidations of the German city-states of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck have shown distinctly beneficial results in the abolition of rivalry between rural and urban districts and the attendant duplication of services. However, there is no trend toward more city-states because states with large rural areas need the financial backbone of the big cities, and growing areas do not remain in set boundaries and this complicates planning.—*Milton V. Smith.*

10175. **OPPENHEIMER, REUBEN.** The deportation terror. *New Repub.* 69 (893) Jan. 13, 1932: 231-234.—The Wickersham Report has uncovered startling facts regarding deportations. In the year ended June 30, 1930, the number of aliens expelled was more than 16,000. Since then the department of labor has announced that for the year ended June 30, 1931, the number was more than 18,000. Foreign-born residents live in a constant state of apprehension that they will be made the victims of investigation without judicial safeguards. The department of labor official may serve as arresting officer, prosecutor, witness, interpreter, reporter, and judge. Other employees of the department pass upon and, in the great majority of cases, approve the inspector's findings. Ten of the eleven members of the Wickersham commission recommended that the quasi-judicial functions now exercised by the department be lodged in an independent board, a specialized court, or, as one commissioner advocated, in the present federal courts.—*B. H. Williams.*

10176. **RUCKERT, J. J. G. E.** De doorvoering der bestuurshervorming in de buitengewesten. [Execution of administrative reorganization in the Outer Territories.] *Koloniale Studien.* 15(6) Dec. 1931: 761-777.—Administration proposals for the reorganization of the government of the Outer Territories have at last been accepted by the Volksraad. The political and administrative reorganization already carried out in Java and Madura has proved disappointing. Rapid development of the East Indies during recent years in nearly every field has made decentralization imperative. Reorganization may also result in economies. The Outer Territories will be divided into three administrative regions—Sumatra, Borneo, and the Great East—reducing the points of contact with the central government from 18 to 3. In comparison with the reorganization in Java the reorganization of the Outer Territories will be based more on historical developments and indigenous juridical communities. Much of the work which in Java is left to the provinces will in the Outer Territories be left to the lower group-communities, and the separation between regional government and that of the group-communities will be greater than is the case between provinces and regencies in Java. Group-communities will not be set up until the financial relations between the central government and the lower juridical communities have been clearly outlined.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

10177. **SCHWAIGHOFER.** Post office mechanization. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 7(1) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 81-94.—Scientific study of the processes, movements, materials, rush and slack periods, space arrangements, and the human element in the German postal service has resulted in notable achievements in the rationalization and mechanization of the whole enterprise in recent years. The principles of scientific functional organization, economical standardization of processes and materials, and scientific management have found extensive application in this branch of public business. The introduction of the new elements is being made gradually in order to make certain that the mechanization shall not outrun the adaptability of the human factor. Simultaneously with the mechanization go steadily on the further training and organization of the workers and the "rhythmisation" of their movements to prevent premature fatigue and impaired health.—*Arnold J. Lien.*

10178. **TAME, E. W.** Devolution. *Pub. Admin.* 10(1) Jan. 1932: 74-81.—Regionalism may be applied profitably to still further functions. The Conference on Devolution, 1920, proposed that the following fields might be dealt with by regional legislatures: education, public health, local government, municipal undertakings, police, agriculture, and minor legal matters. It may be doubted if it is wise to multiply existing governmental areas.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

10179. **ZIMMER, ALFRED.** Das Problem der Verwaltungsreform in der Sozialversicherung Oesterreichs. [The problem of reform in the administration of social insurance in Austria.] *Versicherungsarchiv.* 2(7) Jan. 15, 1932: 77-90.—The social insurance system evolved piecemeal, largely in response to political forces, and is hence not organized on the basis of a unified plan. The multiplicity of separate institutions demands a complex administrative organization, simplification of which would lead to a decrease in costs. This simplification might be effected in two ways: larger use of the regional principle of organization at the expense of the occupational principle, and a combining on the administrative side of the various branches of insurance enterprise. Great savings are also possible by regulating more precisely the legal relationship between the different insurance carriers and by simplifying the legal procedure. Especially fruitful would be the definite formulation of a body of rules concerning jurisdiction in order to eliminate the present conflicts as to competency in the rendering of awards.—*A. C. Gernand.*

## PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 10172, 10177)

10180. **FAUCONNIER, M.** La formation et le perfectionnement des employés communaux. [The formation and improvement of municipal employees.] *Admin. Locale.* (59) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 78-86.—Recruitment and advancement in the Belgian administrative services are controlled largely by educational requirements. The principal cities have set up their own instructional systems. Generally, the first year comprises constitutional and municipal law; the second and third years provide studies in finance, education, social legislation, and special studies. A candidate may earn an administrative credential by university study for two or three years; and by a fourth year, during which a thesis is prepared, the doctors degree may be obtained.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

10181. **TELFORD, FRED.** How can the payroll be reduced? *Pub. Management.* 14(3) Mar. 1932: 85-88.—It may be possible to reduce the payroll of a city as much as 20% without reducing pay levels materially. Employees should be properly classified; pay levels based on principles determined by financial authorities and comparable to commercial organizations should be established; and recent rating system methods should

weed out the inefficient and when these positions are vacated they need not be filled. The whole level of all positions could be reduced on a basis comparable to business levels without effecting the efficiency.—*Milton V. Smith.*

### FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 9230, 9976-9977, 9988, 10038, 10042, 10046, 10048, 10057, 10060, 10069, 10179, 10217)

**10182. ANDERSON, WILLIAM.** The other side of the tax problem. *Pub. Management*. 14 (3) Mar. 1932: 89-93.—Many people attack high taxes on unreasoning grounds that increased governmental activity is wrong, that public service is primarily unproductive, that much if not most of the tax dollar is wasted, and that taxes cause hard times. Convincing answers are given to these questions.—*Milton V. Smith.*

**10183. BERÁK, JAROMÍR.** Státní rozpočet na r. 1932 a závěrečný účet za r. 1930. [State budget for 1932 and the final account for 1930.] *Obzor Národního hospodářství*. 36 (9) Oct. 1931: 601-613.—The Czechoslovak budget is arranged formally as in other years. While expenses were budgeted in 1931 for 9,844,000,000 crowns, in 1932 they are fixed at 9,319,000,000; income for 9,844,000,000 and 9,323,000,000 respectively. Accounting for 1930 shows a deficit of 666,000,000, while the budget anticipated a surplus of 53,000,000. Detailed analysis.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

**10184. BUNBURY, K. C. B.** Economy in purchase and in use. *Pub. Admin.* 10 (1) Jan. 1932: 4-10.—It has been presumed that competition may be relied upon to supply public wants at the lowest possible price. This assumption may be questioned. The emergence of fixed overhead charges, representing highly-developed machine processes, and the extension, in area and in activity, of manufacturers' associations are the principal factors causing the change. The purchasing agent should first determine what ought to be paid.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

**10185. CARSLAW, H. S.** The federal income tax acts, 1915-1931. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne)*. 7 (13) Nov. 1931: 216-226.—The Australian rates are reduced to a comparable basis and various peculiarities of the rate structure are pointed out. The author suggests that differentiation between income from personal exertion and income from property might be achieved by the English method of deducting from earned income a certain proportion and by applying a single series of rates to the total of income, less proper deductions, thus derived. This would materially simplify the Australian income tax which now employs separate rate schedules for income from personal exertion and income from property.—*Simeon E. Leland.*

**10186. COWELL, F. R.** Central purchasing. *Pub. Admin.* 10 (1) Jan. 1932: 23-36.—Central purchasing was begun on a limited scale in Great Britain in 1786. By 1823, 60 odd commodities were provided by this method. At present the stationery office and the office of works perform the principal purchasing responsibilities. These activities are based upon two principles, namely, specialization of the purchasing function and centralized financial control. Central purchasing in the sphere of public printing was introduced in the federal government of the U. S. in 1852, but it was not until 1924 that all departments were so serviced. Central purchasing is now in operation in 38 states and over 200 cities. In Germany, as late as 1928, the lack of coordination between the many purchasing offices was attended by deplorable results.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

**10187. DRAŽEK, KAREL.** Situace italských státních financí. [The situation of Italian state finances.] *Obzor Národního hospodářství*. 35 (10) Nov. 1930: 716-722.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

**10188. HURST, ALFRED.** Public economy in out-

line. *Pub. Admin.* 10 (1) Jan. 1932: 37-43.—British economy in the public services has followed three avenues: (1) reductions in the cost of carrying out existing policies without material alterations of method; (2) the adoption of less expensive methods of achieving substantially the objects of existing policies; (3) the modification or partial abandonment, temporarily or permanently, of those objects.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

**10189. KENDRICK, M. SLADE.** Collection of taxes by the state of New York and the division of these revenues with units of local government. *New York Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #511. 1930: pp. 53.—The practice of returning certain taxes collected by the state in whole or in part to local governmental units began in New York in 1896 with the division of the proceeds of the liquor license tax and continued until the 18th amendment cancelled the tax. The mortgage tax of 1905 provided for equal division between the state and the localities. The motor vehicle tax originally passed in 1906 was amended in 1916 so that the local units received 50% of the receipts but was altered three years later to give the counties 25%. The franchise tax of 1917 allowed one-third to go to the counties. The personal income tax of 1919 provided for equal distribution between the state and county treasuries. In 1922, a license tax was placed on billiard rooms and on real estate brokers and real estate salesmen and is divided equally. The franchise tax on national banks, state banks, trust companies, and financial corporations is divided so that receipts from foreign sources go to the state treasury and from domestic sources to the county treasury. Under the gasoline tax of 1929, 25% of the proceeds go to New York City and the counties of the state. Revenues collected by the state and shared with the local units increased from \$23,146,829 in 1913 to \$162,325,956 in 1928. Of this amount in 1928, the local units received \$69,418,576 or 9% of all local tax revenues, and the state \$92,907,380. The local units should receive larger returns from state collected sources, these should go to the larger rather than the smaller units, and these funds should be used as sanctions to enforce proper keeping of financial accounts by these units.—*F. G. Crawford.*

**10190. LEE, HERBERT.** Economy in the local government services. *Pub. Admin.* 10 (1) Jan. 1932: 44-51.—The first and most facile line of attack of the axe-wielders has been on the salaries of civil servants. One of the most promising lines along which further economies may be found is that of centralized buying. Other methods are the extension of the system of costing (unit costs), and the cutting out or deferring of capital expenditures.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

**10191. NOLTING, ORIN F.** Sixty-one "taxless" cities. *Pub. Management*. 14 (3) Mar. 1932: 99.—These 61 cities in the U. S. do not levy taxes for municipal operating expenses. The profits from the city-owned and operated utilities are large enough to carry the operating expenses of city government. However, most of these cities make a levy of taxes for debt service and receive certain miscellaneous revenue from licenses, fees, and fines.—*Milton V. Smith.*

**10192. PAUL, P.** Rozpočet Svazu sovětských socialistických republik. [The budget of the USSR.] *Obzor Národního hospodářství*. 34 (7) Jul. 1929: 577-591.

**10193. RAWLINGS, A. LEE.** The advantages of audits to cities and towns. *Cert. Pub. Accountant*. 12 (1) Jan. 1932: 31-34.—Some of the chief advantages of audits to cities and towns include: (1) accurate statements of income and expense for given periods, and statements of financial condition at specific dates; (2) detection of irregularities of both omission and commission, and the proper accounting for funds; (3) information needed in connection with sale of bonds, and loans in anticipation of collection of revenue; (4) establishment of taxable values, bonding limits, sinking

funds, etc.; (5) constructive criticism and recommendations as to improvements in accounting systems, administration of affairs, etc.—*H. G. Meyer.*

10194. SCHWARZ, O. *Die Finanzen der europäischen und der wichtigeren aussereuropäischen Staaten.* [The finances of the European and the more important non-European countries.] *Finanz-Arch.* 48 (2) 1931: 37-170.—A survey of the finances of the European and the more important non-European countries, covering the fiscal operations of the year 1929, the budget for 1930, and the budget projects for 1931. Revenues and expenditures, debt operations and charges, changes in taxes and other sources of revenue, and the condition of the currency are the principal matters reviewed. In only a few cases are the state, provincial, and municipal fiscal operations reported. Where possible the items of revenue and expenditure are classified so as to make them comparable. The accounting reports for the year 1929 in most cases show progress in balancing revenue and expenditure and in reducing or consolidating the debts. But the budget for 1930, and still more the budget projects for 1931, increasingly reflect the unfavorable economic conjuncture. Deficits multiply and increase, emergency expenditures increase, and desirable public services have to be curtailed. Unemployment, except in Russia, increases, purchasing power shrinks, foreign trade falls off, and the currency depreciates.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

10195. STEADMAN, F. *Economy in purchase and in use.* *Pub. Admin.* 10 (1) Jan. 1932: 11-22.—The abolition of *ad hoc* authorities has aided economy. Reforms such as the Local Government Act of 1929 pave the way for improved purchasing. Independent borrowing by individual authorities might be replaced by loan pools, in which several units of government could co-operate. The same plan might be utilized in order to effect cooperative buying.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

10196. STONE, DONALD C. *Unit costs in government.* *Tax Digest.* 9 (9) Sep. 1931: 303-305.—With the aid of unit cost records officials seek to produce better service with less expense. Setting standards with the guidance of these records, work programs may be planned systematically and budget estimates made accurately. In the past, budget requests have been determined largely by expenditures during preceding years. With unit cost records and a work program in effect, each activity and operation is based upon an enumeration of the amounts of materials, machinery and men needed. The Committee on Uniform Street Sanitation Records is preparing a series of manuals on the subject.—*C. E. Rightor.*

10197. UNSIGNED. *La réforme des finances locales en France.* [Reform of local finance in France.] *Admin. Locale.* (59) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 90-92.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

10198. UNSIGNED. *Les finances communales en Allemagne.* [Communal finance in Germany.] *Admin. Locale.* (59) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 93-95.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

10199. ZEBO, CARL. *Vereinbarungen im Steuerrecht, ihre Arten, Voraussetzungen und Wirkungen.* [Agreements in the tax law, their hypotheses and effects.] *Finanz-Arch.* 48 (2) 1931: 18-43.—The law of taxation is a part of the public law. Agreements between the tax administrators and the tax payers are one-sided, the taxpayer alone being bound thereby, unless the law outlines the methods, scope, and effects of the agreements. Such agreements do not have the force of contracts between free parties in private law. The advantages of such settlements, from the standpoint of the state as well as taxpayer, are so obvious that they have overcome the presumptions that the agreements cannot exist. As a matter of sheer administrative necessity, the conditions following the war led to arbitrary action of the administrators and to compromises with the tax-

payers. And in the tax laws of several European countries the door is experimentally opened for permissive agreements. But before this mode of tax administration can become serviceable, it will be necessary for the legislature to determine its uses and limits, and particularly to safeguard the affected taxpayers by reason of their subject position.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

## JUSTICE

(See also Entry 10575)

## PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 10011, 10031, 10044, 10049, 10062, 10065, 10079)

10200. ADAMS, J. G., Jr. *Quashing indictment for incompetent evidence before grand jury.* *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10 (1) Dec. 1931: 75-77.—The courts have recognized three grounds for quashing indictment for incompetent evidence: (1) where all of the evidence presented was incompetent; (2) insufficiency, in extreme instances (found in New York); and (3) inability of the court to go behind the evidence to consider its competency. The latter is the more modern trend.—*J. H. Leek.*

10201. ALLEN, CARLETON KEMP. *The judge as man of the world.* *Law Quart. Rev.* 46 (182) Apr. 1930: 151-158.—Recent cases of libel which show sharp differences of judicial opinion illustrate the fluidity of the law of innuendo and the equivocal relationship between judge and jury in matters of defamation. "What a reasonable man would reasonably infer from the words" resolves itself into what a reasonable judge will infer from the words. As that question depends upon the judge's individual knowledge of the world, differences of judicial opinion in this branch of the law will never cease.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

10202. BOUCHER, PAUL. *Effect of void sentence.* *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10 (1) Dec. 1931: 71-72.—*J. H. Leek.*

10203. BUTLER, EDWIN E. *Reading dissenting opinion in argument to jury as cause of reversal.* *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10 (1) Dec. 1931: 94-96.—A recent case held that such reading of a dissenting opinion in a former case to the jury was not permissible. Most courts do not allow even the reading of the law to the jury in civil cases, since juries may not pass on the law; but a dissenting opinion is not law.—*J. H. Leek.*

10204. CHAPMAN, FRANCIS. *Lectures on legal ethics.* *Temple Law Quart.* 3 (2) Mar. 1929: 99-116; (3) May 1929: 289-297; (4) Aug. 1929: 409-419; (4) (1) Dec. 1929: 33-35.—The most important feature of the lawyers composition is his ethical character. The bar is governed by clearly defined rules of ethical procedure which should be observed in their minutest details. The court has full power to suspend or disbar an attorney without trial and conviction.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

10205. ESCOBIO, FELIX. *Pueden los jueces apartarse de la ley?* [May judges depart from the law?] *Rev. de Colegio de Abogados de Buenos Aires.* 8 (3) May-Jun. 1930: 233-238.—It has been the practice of most judges to temper the letter of the law in certain cases where the legislature has not made proper provisions in keeping with new circumstances and conditions. While this practice is necessary, it is to be regretted that in following it judges have been forced to base their opinions on twisted conceptions of the law at hand. This condition would be in favor if a statute were enacted allowing judges to ignore certain laws whose application to a case would result in a notoriously unjust decree, and requiring them to communicate the decree and the reasons therefor to lawyers; only an express prohibition by the latter would hinder judges in the future from treating the law in question in the same manner.—*Helen May Cory.*

**10206. GALIMBERTI, TANCREDI.** Remoti precedenti legislativi italiani delle norme sulla pericolosità. [Remote precedents in Italian legislation on the norms of dangerousness.] *Scuola Positiva*. 11 (12) Dec. 1931: 529-555.—By a survey of the various penal codes that have appeared in Italy since the unification of the kingdom, the author proposes to show the incorrectness of the prevalent belief that the Rocco penal code, recently adopted, was the first to introduce, under legal garb, the concept of dangerousness. This concept, claimed as one of the principal contributions of the positive schools, appears repeatedly, more or less clearly defined, in the older classical penal codes of the kingdom.—*G. I. Giardini*.

**10207. G., A. "Conviction"—what constitutes.** *Illinoian Law Rev.* 25 (8) Apr. 1931: 939-942.—A review of decisions shows that courts have failed to lay down a test to determine the meaning of the word "conviction," and the term has therefore become ambiguous.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

**10208. ISAACS, NATHAN.** On business facts. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 6 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-21.—A lawyer engaged in civil or equity practice is confronted with business problems continuously, and he can perform his function properly only if he has a true conception of business facts and their uses. The use of facts in business differs from the legal use of facts as evidence in courts of law and equity, but the legal profession cannot divorce itself from problems of business, and legal educators cannot ignore their responsibility for training lawyers to handle business facts intelligently. Business problems are rendered difficult by a scarcity of business literature and a lack of adequate indexing of such business material as is available. The most hopeful solution to this problem seems to lie in giving the legal student some facility in the methods of finding and using business facts. A second aid would be to encourage an understanding of the business man's point of view with respect to business problems. A third facilitating procedure would be to make the lawyer familiar with the business reasons for the development of the legal concepts with which he deals.—*M. H. Waterman*.

**10209. KIRCHHOFER, EMIL.** Der Kompetenzkonflikt im Verhältnis der militärischen und der bürgerlichen Gerichtsbarkeit. [The conflict between military and civil jurisdiction (in Switzerland).] *Schweiz. Z. f. Strafrecht*. 46 (1) 1932: 1-39.—*Conrad Taeuber*.

**10210. KRÖNIG, GEORG.** Richter und Strafvollzug. [The judge and the administration of punishment.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Strafrecht*. 46 (1) 1932: 82-98.—Traditional procedure separates the functions of the judge, who is concerned with the act, from those of the administrative officer in charge of punishment, who is concerned with the person. More attention must be paid in the future to the effect of the punishment on the individual. The participation of the judge in the execution of the sentence is indispensable to preserve the unity of criminal procedure. An approach is given by granting the judge pardoning powers, long recognized as a corrective to the necessary lack of individualization of criminal procedure, and by the imposition of suspended sentences as a substitute for short prison sentences. The use of the indeterminate sentence, pardon, and parole makes it further imperative for the judge to study the individual and the effect of punishment upon him.—*Conrad Taeuber*.

**10211. LATTIN, NORMAN D.** The pardoning power in Massachusetts. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 11 (4) Nov. 1931: 505-525.—The essential idea of a pardon is something more than a mere act of grace or mercy. The idea of the pardon is to fit the punishment to the individual in order that the person may be saved for the future use of society. There has been a difference of opinion in the legal effect of the pardon, one side holding that the offense was completely blotted out, and the

other pointing out that after a pardon the law might still take account of the offender's guilt. The power of the governor to pardon in case of criminal contempts, the power to pardon in case of treason, the exercise of the power where the defendant is under a bond to keep the peace, and the possibility of revoking a pardon, having been accepted on account of fraud, are among the questions which have not been settled by the Massachusetts courts.—*Horace A. Bacus*.

**10212. MAPOTHER, THOMAS C.** Methods by which the judicial council may best accomplish the duties imposed by the statute creating it. *Kentucky Law J.* 20 (2) Jan. 1932: 111-120.—*J. H. Leek*.

**10213. MOORE, JAMES O.** Challenge for racial prejudice. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10 (1) Dec. 1931: 86-88.—Such inquiry with regard to race or nationality has generally been regarded as valid, and comparable with other questions commonly put to prospective jurors.—*J. H. Leek*.

**10214. NYGARD, FINN.** Edene stilling i Norge. [The place of the oath in Norway.] *Kirke og Kultur*. 38 (10) 1931: 551-566.—How far an oath is obligatory in Norwegian courts, or whether a "solemn promise" may be substituted, and if so by whom and when.—*Theo. Huggenvik*.

**10215. PALOPOLI, NICOLÁS.** El nuevo código penal italiano y la reorganización de los establecimientos penales. [The new Italian penal code and the reorganization of penal establishments.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal*. 18 (106) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 393-400.—The new code provides first for penal establishments proper, including those for preventive detention (ordinary detention homes and district jails), ordinary penal establishments (calabooches, houses for segregated, institutions for those being held for trial), and special penal establishments (for minors, adult open air penal laborers, the chronic physically and mentally infirm, habitual and professional and potential criminals, agricultural laborers at home and in the colonies, and judicial sanatoria or houses for "social adaptation"). The second class, or administrative establishments for dealing with problems of detention and security, includes agricultural colonies, workhouses, asylums for the criminal insane, houses of detention and quarantine, juvenile reformatories, and penal establishments proper. Italy is revising the physical plan of her prison establishments, endeavoring to provide more space for classification and for segregation of classes, for sanitary purposes, and for personal development. After the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy in 1870 modified forms of the panopticon and the Pennsylvania and Auburn systems were employed, but after the penal reform of 1889 more attention began to be given to sunlight and health matters and now decentralization and specialization are the trends, leading in some cases to the cottage system. The national prison administration has numerous national prisons, in addition to 840 district prisons, under its control and is therefore able to put its reforms into effect.—*L. L. Bernard*.

**10216. RENDE, DOMENICO.** Il sistema penale sovietico e il sistema penale fascista. [The soviet and fascist penal systems.] *Riv. Internaz. di Filos. d. Diritto*. 12 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 76-94.—The recent penal legislation of Soviet Russia (in force Jan. 1, 1927) and of Fascist Italy (in force July 1, 1931) can be understood only as the products of two different civilizations and revolutions. The Fascist code is vastly superior. The Soviet code is more vaguely drawn up and has a more temporary character, since it is merely an instrument for the defense of the worker and peasant classes against socially dangerous conduct. Being based entirely upon Soviet ideology, it completely destroys the pre-existing system of penal law. On the other hand, the Fascist code regards penal law as an instrument for the defense of all classes without discrimination and for ethical perfec-

tion; the Fascist state coordinates the moral, intellectual, physical, and economic forces of all classes, and utilizes the penal law for social defense. The Fascist code is more constructive and permanent because it builds upon the pre-existing law and takes into account the contributions of penal science, and especially the work of the Italian penologists.—*George H. Jaffin*.

**10217. RETICKER, RUTH.** The cost of crime. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18(3) Mar. 1932: 163-167.—A review of Publication No. 12 of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, which is the "Report on the Cost of Crime."—*F. R. Aumann*.

**10218. RITTLER, THEODOR.** Freiheit und Gebundenheit des Richters nach dem Schweizer Strafgesetzentwurf. [The restraints imposed upon the judge by the proposed Swiss criminal code.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Strafrecht.* 46(1) 1932: 39-60.—The judge of the future will need to be guided by the principle: *nullum crimen sine lege*. Therefore with respect to the definition of crimes, exclusion of the common law, prohibition of analogy, specific definitions of criminal acts, attempts and participation are demanded. As far as possible, subjective elements are to be eliminated from legal definitions. Furthermore, the rights of the citizen demand specification of the elements that enter into violation and guilt and restrictions of the right to commit to an institution. After the fact of the commission of a crime has been established the judge is to be given wide powers of discretion in the determination of the sentence to be imposed.—*Conrad Taeuber*.

**10219. RUBIN, SAMUEL.** Criminal justice and the poor. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22(5) Jan. 1932: 705-715.—A discussion of the benefits claimed for the public defender idea. The author mentions the communities which have established public as well as private defender organizations.—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

**10220. SANDLER, BENJAMIN.** Merger of crimes—conspiracy. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 11(4) Nov. 1931: 556-558.—Where two or more persons conspire and commit a felony, if those persons can be indicted for the felony only, a merger results, but if they may be indicted for either a felony or a conspiracy, there is no merging. The early common law held that the misdemeanor merged in the felony. The federal courts hold that a conspiracy to commit a felony constitutes a distinct offense and that there is no merger. Decisions are found in some jurisdictions based upon the early English idea that the misdemeanor merges in the felony. If a person were tried under an indictment charging a conspiracy, the trial court might be satisfied that the evidence was conclusive of the commission of a felony and might dismiss the indictment for a conspiracy. There is no assurance that the same evidence would satisfy a jury of the commission of the felony, although it might be clear that the person could be convicted of the conspiracy. The result would be that the offender would escape all punishment because of the application of the merger doctrine.—*Horace A. Bacus*.

**10221. TRAVIS, WILLIAM L.** Effect of amendment extending period of prosecution of criminal actions. *Indiana Law J.* 7(4) Jan. 1932: 230-236.—In 1929 the Indiana legislature amended the criminal limitations act of the state by extending the time for commencement of prosecutions for felonies from two to five years. The amendment fails to declare whether it should apply to past offenses. From a review of authorities it can be concluded that the new statute cannot apply to

offenses against which the bar of the old statute had run at the time of enactment. However, the state may amend a limitation statute so as to extend the time for commencement of prosecutions for offenses against which the full statutory time has not expired, if the amendment clearly manifests the intent of the legislature to make it operate retroactively. But since it is a fundamental rule in civil actions that retroactive effect will not be given to statutes of limitation unless it clearly appears that the legislature so intended, the statute of 1929 has no application to offenses committed before its enactment.—*Floyd E. McCaffree*.

## PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 10051, 10052, 10057, 10427, 10568)

**10222. BACHRACH, BENJAMIN C.** The public defender of Cook County. *Notre Dame Lawyer.* 6(3) Mar. 1931: 322-331.—The recent decision of the supreme court that a jury might be waived in cases of prisoners charged with felony, opened the way for the appointment of a public defender to defend the cases of those financially unable to employ a lawyer. This has resulted in the elimination of many trials, fairer trials to indigent prisoners, and a saving about \$250,000 a year.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

**10223. MCCORMICK, C. T.** Functions of judge and counsel in the examination of jurors. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22(5) Jan. 1932: 734-739.—The author, professor of law in Northwestern University, maintains that the judge of the state court should have the power to examine the trial jurors. There is a brief description of the prevailing practice in the state courts.—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

**10224. NAHUM, MILTON, and SCHATZ, LOUIS M.** The grand jury in Connecticut. *Connecticut Bar J.* 5(2) Apr. 1931: 111-147.—After a review of the origin of the grand jury and the history of grand jury procedure, the author concludes that changes are badly needed. It is an antiquated practice for common law rules to guide the grand jury. A resort to the legislature is needed.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

**10225. VAN HECKE, M. T.** The North Carolina Declaratory Judgment Act. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10(1) Dec. 1931: 1-15.—A declaratory judgment differs from an advisory opinion in three respects: it is available to all litigants, it may be invoked for issues of fact as well as of law, and the decree is binding. Such procedure has existed in the U. S. since 1919, although congress has not yet adopted the plan for the federal courts. It has been objected that such acts confer on the courts non-judicial functions, but their constitutionality has now been definitely established; although the federal supreme court has expressed three dicta which apparently threaten a federal law, should one be passed. A *bona fide* case or controversy must exist before procedure under the act can be invoked. A number of specific cases, showing how such an act operates in concrete circumstances, are given.—*J. H. Leek*.

**10226. WIGMORE, JOHN H.** Evidence—trade secret—how to prove it as a plaintiff. *Illinois Law Rev.* 26(5) Jan. 1932: 564-566.—A criticism of the failure of courts to give adequate protection to businesses built on trade secrets, when such protection could be accorded by a little more flexibility in rules of evidence. This could be accomplished by hearing the testimony *in camera*.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

## THE PUBLIC SERVICES

(See also Entries 10188, 10190)

## DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 10100, 10112-10113, 10139-10140, 10301, 10335)

10227. BRAME, J. S. S. Power fuel for the services. *J. Royal United Service Inst.* 76 (501) Feb. 1931: 64-81.

10228. BRUCHE, J. H. The land and air defence forces of Australia. *J. Royal United Service Inst.* 76 (504) Nov. 1931: 756-772.—A description of the land and air defense forces. The fact that there has been no fatal accident since the inception of the latter in 1922 demonstrates its efficiency.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

10229. CATRICE, PAUL. L'emploi des troupes indigènes et leur séjour en France. [The employment of native colonial troops and their stay in France.] *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général*. 209 (22) Nov. 20, 1931: 388-409.—Political, social, and religious consequences of employment by France of colonial troops, the chief purpose of which is to relieve French forces of overseas duty. Colonials, while not always pleased at the service, make splendid soldiers; European contacts, however, have had gravely evil effects on their morality, have impregnated them not seldom with communistic ideas, and have weakened their allegiance to their French superiors. Ca. 50,000 colonial troops are now stationed in France itself, although observers seriously doubt the desirability of this situation. The article describes leading characteristics and customs of these soldiers, and mentions the social and religious organizations caring for them in France.—*G. G. Walsh*.

10230. EGERTON, W. A. Practical security. *J. Royal United Service Inst.* 76 (501) Feb. 1931: 27-36.

10231. FINK, R. H. L. Regional control and the co-ordination of air and land forces. *J. Royal United Service Inst.* 76 (501) Feb. 1931: 18-26.

10232. MacMUNN, GEORGE. The North-West Frontier of India. *J. Royal United Service Inst.* 76 (501) Feb. 1931: 3-9.

10233. NORMAN JONES, G. The merchant navy in war. *J. Royal United Service Inst.* 76 (504) Nov. 1931: 701-721.—With the coming of the Great War the merchant service stepped into the front rank of defenders, and thereby won the title of merchant navy. These trading seamen, however, should receive better naval training in the future.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

10234. PILE, FREDERICK. The development and future of armoured fighting vehicles. *J. Royal United Service Inst.* 76 (502) May 1931: 377-395.—Great Britain stands particularly ahead in the matter of armored fighting vehicles. This position of superiority can be maintained only by continued experimentation.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

10235. ROBERTSON, G. McM. The army as a career. *J. Royal United Service Inst.* 76 (501) Feb. 1931: 37-54.

10236. SLESSOR, J. C. The development of the Royal Air Force. *J. Royal United Service Inst.* 76 (502) May 1931: 324-334.—The history of the Royal Air Force since the War has been a practical experiment in "disarmament by example." The keynote of British air policy overseas is flexibility; the power to reinforce at short notice.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

10237. TWEEDIE, H. J. The work of our China gunboats. *J. Royal United Service Inst.* 76 (501) Feb. 1931: 103-116.—An outline of the service of the British gunboats in Chinese waters. Not the least of the problems are those of pirate encounters and the smuggling of opium without the knowledge of the boat officials.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

## EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 8816, 8819, 10091, 10152, 10407-10408, 10410, 10483, 10488, 10490, 10554, 10560)

10238. ANDERSON, GEORGE. College education in India. *Asiatic Rev.* 28 (93) Jan. 1932: 164-171.—The reports of the Commission on Christian Higher Education in India and of the Indian Military College Committee lead to the conclusion that the Christian colleges are not equal to the existing situation. There are too many students, the secondary schools are not of sufficiently high standards, the students enter college at a too early age, and too many students plan to enter government service. The obvious needs are: a well-defined policy executed by a competent agency; restriction of aims to programs that can be efficiently carried out; the closer correlation of college and life of the people; better provision for the education of girls; and the elimination of students not fitted to benefit by university education. Above all, the main interest must be shifted away from government service.—*Charles A. Timm*.

10239. BRANNON, M. A. The Montana system of administering higher education. *School & Soc.* 35 (896) Feb. 27, 1932: 269-277.

10240. HANS, N. Narodne manjine u SSSR. [National minorities in the USSR.] *Ruski Archiv.* (10-11) 1930: 141-151.—The Soviet Government spends a great deal of money on the minority schools. The number of different languages used in the schools is as follows: kindergarten—30, elementary schools—66, secondary schools—18, elementary technical schools—23, advanced technical schools—32, universities—5. These numbers give an idea of the various and complex national problems and relations in the USSR.—*Alex Jelačić*.

10241. HECK, ARCH O. A study of the Ohio compulsory education and child labor law. *Ohio State Univ. Studies, Bur. Educ. Res. Monog.* #9. 1931: pp. 210.—The following conclusions suggest the type and scope: the claim that the jobs which are entered by young people 16 and 17 years of age are blind-alley positions is not definitely settled by the data presented. Youths stayed with employers on an average of 6.59 months, while those out of jobs at the time of the survey had held positions averaging only 2.31 months per employer. The majority of employed youths under 18 years in cities worked 46 hours per week, while those working in the country average 52 hours per week. The fact that the wages materially increased for an increase in the age of the child, but did not increase for corresponding increases in length of service, would seem to show that the longer they stay in school the higher will be the average wage at which children can start. About half the youths helped meet family expenses and the other half did not help. The general criticism that youths under eighteen dislike their jobs as much as they dislike school attendance is not supported by data. Of the group reported, 58% liked school, 61% liked the course of study, but 84% liked their teachers. The laws are enforced poorly because Ohio's school census is inadequate and certification for child work is relatively easy. Lax publicity of laws is also blamed. The great increase in the cost of education is only slightly due to compulsory education laws. Recommendations include changes in the state department of education, a continuous school census, the certification of attendance officers by the state department, provision for sectional conferences of attendance officers, arrangements for youths temporarily out of work in a special way, adjusting curriculums of local school districts to local needs, informing teachers and principals of requirements and conditions of work certificates, scrutinizing continuation schools to make cer-

tain that the work fits the students, retaining the seventh grade requirement, and retaining the 18 year limit with the granting of work permits at 16.—*Marshall Rust Beard.*

**10242. KOLMAN, E. КОЛЬМАН, Э.** Боевые Задачи Науки и Техники и Роль Комакадемии. [Militant scientific and technical questions and the role of the Communist Academy.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. (*Vestnik Kommunisticheskoi Akad.*) (4) Apr. 1931: 28-40.—The USSR must make use of technical science for the sake of building socialism. The class struggle has retreated from the field of industry, trade, and agriculture to the field of science, where it appears in the form of opportunism, pseudo-Marxism, the attempt to de-politicize technical science, and the attempt to solve social problems by pseudo-mathematical methods. Aside from the regular published works of Marx, Engels, and Lenin which have proved useful to scientists, there are about 30 unpublished works on mathematics and about 50 on natural philosophy by Marx in the Marx-Engels Institute. The Communist Academy must make use of this material in planning science. The main danger is not in bureaucracy, but in planlessness. A plan means an integrated, collectively worked out plan embodying the relations between science and the social structure.—*Eleanor Wheeler.*

**10243. KRUPSKAIA, N. КРУПСКАЯ, Н.** Общество Педагогов-Марксистов. [Society of Marxist educators.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. (*Vestnik Kommunisticheskoi Akad.*) (1) Jan. 1931: 39-44.—The socialistic character of the USSR requires a radical rebuilding of text-book material, in order to bring it closer to life and Marxist-Leninist teachings. Mathematics, chemistry, and physics must help in the large-scale planning of soviet society. Mathematics must be made an instrument of socialistic construction.—*Eleanor Wheeler.*

**10244. LANTINI, FURIO.** La disciplina del commercio. [Notes on comparative legislation in commercial education.] *Commercio.* 4 (10) 1931: 579-582.—*Roberto Bachi.*

**10245. SHARIIA, P. ЖАРИЯ, П.** К Организации Института Марксизма Ленинизма в Грузии. [The organization of the Marx-Lenin Institute in Georgia.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. (*Vestnik Kommunisticheskoi Akad.*) (4) Apr. 1931: 49-54.—Nationalistic and colonial questions are questions of a class struggle, and therefore only the dictatorship of the proletariat can solve them. Marxist-Leninist propaganda was hindered in Georgia at first by the strong Menshevik organization and by European propaganda for the "self-determination" of Georgia. This open warfare on Marxist-Leninist ideology changed to a more subtle attack in the form of opportunism in science as the success of the Soviet government became more evident. To combat their opportunism the Georgian Academy of Sciences was replaced in large measure by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. The work is well planned and carried on according to the principles of socialistic competition and individual responsibility for fulfillment of quotas, in spite of the fact that there is a lack of trained Marxist-Leninists, as well as of financial support.—*Eleanor Wheeler.*

**10246. STETSKII, A. СТЕДКИЙ, А.** О Комакадемии и Научной Работе. [The Communist Academy and scientific work.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. (*Vestnik Kommunisticheskoi Akad.*) (2-3) Feb.-Mar. 1931: 6-17.—The agricultural and economic institutes of the Communist Academy should be in the forefront, but have been particularly laggard in keeping up with contemporary problems. They have continued to work as individualist craftsmen instead of setting themselves to work on the practical problems outlined to them by Stalin, problems which fit into the socialistic

structure. The trouble is that in the institutes of the Communist Academy and other scientific institutions no one is answerable for failure to fulfill a certain quota; the principle of responsibility as applied in other fields of soviet organization would greatly aid the scientific institutions.—*Eleanor Wheeler.*

**10247. UNSIGNED.** Комакадемия перед XIV Годовщиной Октябрьской Революции. [The Communist Academy before the 14th anniversary of the October revolution.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. (*Vestnik Kommunisticheskoi Akad.*) (10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1931: 3-9.—How far has the Communist Academy advanced in carrying out the duties given it by the Central Committee of the Communist party? It has supervised textbooks, exercised influence over scientific societies, strengthened its influence in international learned societies, developed communist scientific cadres, and the Philosophical Institute has been useful in purifying Marxism of mechanism and of Menshevik idealism. The work should, however, be better planned and organized. For example: the Institute of Economics should have a closer connection with the commissariats and economic institutions, taking up important problems such as the regulation of prices; the Institute of World Economy should devote itself more closely to the study of the world crisis and credit, export, and import conditions arising from it; the Historical Institute should emphasize the contrast between capitalist and socialist industrialization. The whole network of institutes is bound together by the common task, particularly in projecting the second Five Year Plan. This latter will require the resolving of the conflict between city and village.—*Eleanor Wheeler.*

**10248. UNSIGNED.** О Положении на фронте Естествознания. О Положении на Фронте Естествознания. [Concerning the situation on the philosophical front.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. (*Vestnik Kommunisticheskoi Akad.*) (1) Jan. 1931: 23-32.—Resolution of the Presidium of the Communist Academy together with the Philosophical Association of the Communist Academy and the philosophical divisions of the IKPF and IKPE. The USSR is going through a period of rebuilding all the organs of the proletarian dictatorship under the slogan of the mobilization of the masses for the bolshevik tempo of socialistic reconstruction. This rebuilding must be carried into the fields of scientific research in technics, philosophy, and medicine. This requires a conscious and planned organization of all science, and philosophy in particular.—*Eleanor Wheeler.*

#### HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 8761, 9781, 9788, 9791-9793, 9944, 10059, 10063, 10091, 10467, 10476, 10491)

**10249. ADAMS, THOMAS.** City planning and economy. *City Planning.* 8 (1) Jan. 1932: 16-21.—The city planning program should be carried out at a yearly cost which is usually incurred even without a plan. Zoning should be emphasized since it costs little and results in considerable future savings. The city planner, challenged by the unemployment problem, might present three projects: (1) state-wide surveys of social and economic conditions, (2) traffic problems involving more roads and better space facilities in cities, (3) the improvement of urban housing conditions and facilities.—*Randolph O. Huus.*

**10250. CONLEY, CHARLES E., and MURPHY, WILLIAM J.** Cleveland's planning progress. *City Planning.* 8 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-10.—Moses Cleveland made the city's first plan when he founded it. Unguided development followed until the ambitious group plan was started in 1902-3. Six of the eight proposed building sites are now occupied. The first city planning com-

mission was established in 1914 and active work began in 1918-19 with thoroughfares and zoning. The thoroughfare plan has been strictly adhered to. Zoning, however, met strenuous opposition, and it was not until 1929 that a comprehensive zoning ordinance was adopted. Cleveland exerts control over unincorporated areas within a three mile limit and new subdivisions have conformed to a standard street plan. Most of this area is now incorporated, having local city plans and zoning laws. Effective work has been done by county and local agencies in furthering regional plans for parks, highways, and sanitary facilities.—*Randolph O. Huus*.

10251. EISERHADT, HILDE. Der Anteil der behördlichen und freien Fürsorge an den Aufgaben des #4 RJWG. [The share of public and voluntary social service in the tasks of #4 of the Federal Youth Welfare Law.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt*. 22 (8) Nov. 1930: 254-261.—This section of the Federal Youth Welfare Law is concerned with special arrangements in regard to the following: (1) advice to juveniles, (2) prenatal and postnatal care of mothers, (3) care of infants, (4) care of small children, (5) care of school children outside of the classroom, and (6) care of juveniles who have finished school.—*Marie T. Wendel*.

10252. JAMES, HARLEAN. Public education in city planning. *City Planning*. 8(1) Jan. 1932: 28-34.—City planning is the work of technicians, whose relations with the public may determine their success or failure. They should be intimately acquainted with the actual conditions in cities. A plan, once made, should be distributed and interpreted to the citizens, whose support is essential for its success. Civic interpreters should educate the public through the press, radio, local meetings and public hearings.—*Randolph O. Huus*.

10253. PALMER, G[EOERGE] E[LLIS]. Old age pensions. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(3) Jan. 1932: 410-420.—Increased activity for old age relief began in the U. S. after the World War, and since 1923 old age pensions have been provided by the laws of 17 states and Alaska. Contrary to the tendency in other countries, these statutes generally provide for straight pensions out of public funds. The provisions usually include (a) an age requirement (65 or 70 years), (b) residence requirements, (c) a maximum limit on property owned (usually not more than \$3,000) or income received (\$300 to \$400), (d) no means of support. The common pension allowance is one dollar a day, including income from other sources. With the exception of Delaware, where the state assumes the entire burden, the expense is borne by the counties, which also have the administration. The system is usually made optional with the counties and is not clearly differentiated from poor relief. The writer commends a state administration.—*L. Arnold Weissberger*.

10254. PALMER, G[EOERGE] E[LLIS]. Unemployment insurance bills. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(3) Jan. 1932: 410-420.—The system in Great Britain began in 1911 as unemployment insurance, limiting the worker to 15 weeks benefit a year. Conditions turned it into unemployment relief, which today assures the worker continuous benefits during his unemployment. The system has been financed by the worker, the employer, and the state. Inadequacy of financing has compelled the state to lend to the extent of £50,000,000. Unemployment insurance exists in nine other countries. In Germany it takes the form of standard and emergency benefits. Here, too, the financing is inadequate. The attempts to introduce similar legislation in the states of this country have been uniformly unsuccessful. The measures have generally provided for (a) a waiting period of one or two weeks after becoming unemployed; (b) a benefit of 30-50% of the wages previously earned, or a flat rate of from \$5-\$18 a week; (d) a limitation to 13 weeks of benefit, and generally not more than one week for every four weeks of employment during the preceding

two years. The burden of financing has generally been placed on the employers or on employers and employees. The measures have provided for administration by a state board.—*L. Arnold Weissberger*.

10255. RUMBOLD, CHARLOTTE. Promoting planning in Cleveland. *City Planning*. 8(1) Jan. 1932: 12-15.—The chamber of commerce, aided by other organizations, has actively promoted Cleveland's group plan for the last 30 years. This \$40,000,000 project has been substantially carried out and is Cleveland's greatest planning triumph. Similar support plus the assistance of firemen, policemen, savings banks, insurance offices, and popular cooperation secured councilmanic ratification of the new zoning ordinance.—*Randolph O. Huus*.

10256. SAUNDERS, W. E. ROPER. The medical officer of health in relation to the sanitary department. *Pub. Health*. 45(5) Feb. 1932: 142-146.

10257. SCHOTT, DR. Die Ergebnisse der Reichsfürsorgestatistik, 1929-30. [Results of Reich aid statistics, 1929-30.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. 11(21) Jul. 25, 1931: II 386-II 392.—In comparison with the two preceding years, German government statistics dealing with the different forms of government aid rendered during 1929-30 show on the whole a considerable increase in the number of persons assisted, in spite of a decline in certain groups in the number of recipients of government aid. There is also a corresponding increase in the total expenditures of the different government welfare bureaus. (Tables.)—*Lina Kahn*.

10258. UNSIGNED. Labor legislation of Venezuela. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat. Bull.* #549. Oct. 1931: pp. 19.—A translation of the labor laws of Venezuela. It covers the legislation relating to workmen's compensation, wages, employment of women and children, hours of labor and rest, sanitation, methods of settling labor disputes, the organization of both employers and workers, and a labor bank which is to provide funds to be loaned on first mortgages on urban homes for workers. The federal executive, through the minister of the interior, is charged with the enforcement of the legal provisions and regulations concerning labor. In the settlement of labor disputes the governors of the states and of the federal districts or the federal territories shall act as arbitrators, provided such disputes are voluntarily submitted to them by the employers and workers and when a shutdown of one or more industries is anticipated. The decision of the arbitrator may be appealed by either of the parties to the minister of interior relations whose decision shall be final. If the parties fail to agree to submit the question to arbitration, either may appeal to the courts.—*Curtis H. Morrow*.

10259. UNSIGNED. Legislation regulating rates of wages of employees on public works (U. S.). *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(2) Feb. 1932: 307-322.

10260. WEBLER, H. Faschistische Jugendfürsorge. [Fascist youth welfare.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt*. 22(96) Sep. 1930: 204-206.—The author discusses the brochure entitled *The development of state protection for mothers and children in 1928 VI (1929 VII)* by O. Graziani, which contains an annual report of the public social agencies. In German translation it has been distributed by the Italian consulates in Germany. The work of the public social agencies is based upon the law on protection of mothers and children of Dec. 10, 1925, which includes the protection of minors up to the age of 18 years. In accordance with Fascist ideas of the state, the Italian system of social work emphasizes the policy of increasing a healthy population.—*Marie T. Wendel*.

10261. WHITTEN, ROBERT. The expressway in the region. *City Planning*. 8(1) Jan. 1932: 23-27.—The congested traffic conditions of our cities may be relieved by: (1) increased street capacity, (2) improved rapid transit lines for mass transportation, which can never be handled by automobiles, and (3) expressways

and parkways not accessible to abutters, except at designated points. Expressways should be separated from residence lots by at least 100 foot park strips. Most parkways are restricted against commercial traffic, thus impairing the effectiveness of the traffic system. By widening both the roadways and park strips, all traffic may be accommodated in one route without harming the adjacent areas.—*Randolph O. Huus*.

## REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 9576, 9578, 9632, 9659, 9668, 9675, 9738, 9779, 9829, 9833, 9970, 9993, 10025, 10043, 10050, 10066-10067, 10083, 10099, 10111)

**10262. ANDERSON, GEORGE.** Regulation of industrial relations. *Ann Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 158 Nov. 1931: 156-165.—Dual regulation of industrial relations by both federal and state tribunals continues because the voters of Australia have four times rejected amendments extending commonwealth jurisdiction but also defeated on this issue the one Nationalist government which made the alternative proposal of returning this authority almost entirely to the states.—*Carter Goodrich*.

**10263. BERLE, A. A., Jr.** The organization of the law of corporate finance. *Tennessee Law Rev.* 9 (3) Apr. 1931: 125-145.—To organize the laws concerning corporate finance three distinct processes are necessary: synthesis, or derivation of fundamental principles from isolated rules in corporate law which may serve as a base; modification, or a squaring up of general principles and the rules previously worked out, with the economic premises, in order to evolve rules to include none which is extinct; and construction, or the projection of such principles into the field of corporate law.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

**10264. BISHOP, JOHN H.** Organization and licensing of accounting corporations. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18 (2) Dec. 1931: 170-176.—Accounting firms no longer confine themselves to accounting only, but furnish a general advisory service to corporations. Their service was formerly highly personal, and firms were not usually allowed to incorporate; but conditions have changed. Leading industrial states generally do not specifically forbid incorporation of accounting firms, but they do regulate the licensing of accountants. Under present law it seems that corporations could not be licensed to do an accounting business. Foreign corporations could not claim the benefits of the privileges and immunities clause, as they are not citizens. But perhaps a domestic corporation could claim the same right as an individual citizen to engage in business. Architects, dentists, hospitals, etc., are allowed to incorporate; accounting firms should be allowed to do so likewise. But their accounting work would have to be done by individually licensed accountants.—*J. H. Leek*.

**10265. CASTILLO, RAMON S.** Nuevo plan para reglamentar el juicio de quiebras. [A new plan to regulate the trial for bankruptcy.] *Rev. de Facul. de Derecho y Ciencias Soc. (Univ. Nacional de Buenos Aires).* 8 (27) Apr. 1929: 205-215.—The greatest difficulty in bankruptcy proceedings lies in the fact that the person who declares himself a bankrupt automatically loses all power to continue his business in the normal way or to take measures to restore his credit. Consequently he waits too long to declare it. If a competent and impartial person could take over his business at an earlier and less acute stage more might be salvaged. This action would not in any way prejudice the good name of the bankrupt.—*Hope Henderson*.

**10266. KRAMER, F.** De meening van de hogere ambtenaren bij het Boschwezen over de verkoop-politiek van 's Lands Djatihout. [The views of the higher

officials in the forestry service with respect to the sale policy of the government's teakwood.] *Koloniale Studien.* 15 (6) Dec. 1931: 856-869.—The East Indian government practically has a monopoly of the production of teakwood in Java. The higher officials in the forestry service are of the opinion that between the government as producer and the consumers a large scale intermediary is necessary; that in the alienation of the wood the principle of publicity and free competition should be given greater scope; that the Vejahoma contract should be broken; and that the government itself has gone too far into the business of handling of wood.—*Amry Vandenbosch*.

**10267. MIRKIL, HAZLETON.** Summary of law in relation to aeronautics. *Temple Law Quart.* 4 (3) May 1930: 254-268.—If it is accurate to define law as "evidence, in concrete form, of public opinion and of custom," then aviation law does not exist. However, a number of cases in various jurisdictions have been decided, and state and federal statutes have been enacted.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

**10268. P., W. F.** Insolvent banks—liability of stockholders—double liability rule. *Georgetown Law J.* 20 (2) Jan. 1932: 222-226.—That a shareholder in a bank is liable in the event of its insolvency, is well settled. However, a shareholder is relieved from his liability by a discharge in bankruptcy, and by a transfer of his rights as a subscriber if the transferee is accepted by the bank in good faith. A national law makes shareholders in every national banking association doubly liable. Many states have either enacted similar statutes or have copied this one almost verbatim. Moreover, there is a general rule that a stockholder in a bank that has failed cannot set off a deposit in the bank against an assessment made to enforce this statutory liability. To allow a stockholder to set off the amount of his deposit against his statutory liability would undoubtedly constitute a preference in favor of such stockholder, for he is no more entitled to obtain or use such deposit than any other depositor.—*E. A. Helms*.

**10269. PASSILLÉ, RAYMOND de.** La question des bouilleurs de cru. [The question of the rights of grape growers.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 149 (443) Oct. 10, 1931: 127-132.—The right of grape growers and wine makers freely to distill their products is once more a question disturbing public opinion. At various times in the last century this right has been granted. At other times it has been taken away or surrounded by vexatious formalities. The present agitation for the return of the right to private citizens is destined to meet with much official opposition because of the budgetary loss which would be sustained by the government in surrendering its monopolistic control.—*Grayson L. Kirk*.

**10270. PEEF, P.** Die Versicherungsaufsicht in Bulgarien. [Supervision of insurance in Bulgaria.] *Ver sicherungsarchiv.* 2 (7) Jan. 15, 1932: 1-38.—Not until the law of 1926, supplemented by that of 1931, has Bulgaria exercised a thoroughgoing supervision over private insurance enterprises. This supervision extends to nearly all funds having an insurance character. Permission to underwrite insurance must be obtained from a supervising board, which issues the requisite license to the corporation or society only after approval of its constitution, of the terms and form of the insurance contract, and of the work plan, that is, of the technical business principles in accordance with which the enterprise is to be guided in fulfilling its social function. Control begins only with grant of the license. The undertaking is now held within the limits defined in the work plan. It must further confine itself to insurance business, and must remain independent of other business concerns. Supervision extends to the form of the periodic public reports that are required to be made, and to the computation, size, and investment of reserves. The board may prescribe measures for the elimination

of evils or for the strengthening of the enterprise's financial condition, and in case of evasion it may take over the immediate control of the business. It may institute bankruptcy proceedings if the measures recommended have failed to bring about the desired results. Since 1931 supervision also extends to the liquidation and bankruptcy proceedings. Disciplinary penalties are provided which may be imposed by the board itself, and heavier criminal fines which are imposed by the courts.

—A. C. Gernand.

10271. SMART, R. C. *The state and the mining industry.* *Fortnightly Rev.* 129 (771) Mar. 2, 1931: 389-397.—Low productive efficiency and high unit costs are fundamental sources of difficulty for the British coal mining industry today. Although the Mines Act of 1930 represents some advance in rationalization of the industry, any hardening of prices to the consumer can only hasten the widespread use of electrical energy and place the industry at a greater disadvantage in bitterly contested foreign markets. Fuel prices 26% above pre-war levels are not too low if the productive efficiency of British industry had kept pace with that of its foreign competitors. Economic stability of the industry can come only with the installation of the necessary plant to improve the output per man shift.—J. H. Marshall.

10272. UNSIGNED. *Etat actuel de la question de la propriété scientifique.* [The present status of the question of scientific property.] *Propriété Indus.* 46 (3) Mar. 1930: 63-66; (4) Apr. 1930: 87-90; (5) May 1930: 109-113; (6) Jun. 1930: 133-138; (7) Jul. 1930: 153-156; (8) Aug. 1930: 181-185; (9) Sep. 1930: 213-218.

### PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 9664, 9971, 9996-9998)

10273. CADOUX, GASTON. *Développement des services publics urbains dans quelques capitales d'Europe.* [The development of public utilities in certain European capitals.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (3) 1931: 560-612.—For public transportation the capitals considered are London, Paris, and Berlin. Attention is given to area, the distribution of the population, the authorities in charge, the municipal control, available transportation facilities, the cost of operation, and the extension of the service. For the development of gas and electricity the same capitals are considered. Special attention is given to the production plants, the extent of the service as indicated by pipe lines and wiring, the number of subscribers, the expenditure for the extension and maintenance of the service, and the rates charged. For water supply the capitals considered are

London, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, and Paris. Special attention is given to the historical development of the water supply, the authorities in charge, the municipal control, the capacity of the plants and reservoirs, methods used, purity of water, per capita consumption, the cost of expansion, and the rates. Tables are given for the comparative expenditure for transportation and rate charges, also the rates charged for illuminating gas and electricity in different cities of the world.—B. S. Sanders.

10274. COOKE, MORRIS LLEWELLYN. *Taking stock of regulation in the state of New York.* *Yale Law J.* 40 (1) Nov. 1930: 17-33.—The New York commission created to investigate public utility regulation unanimously favored a change from the then existing system, but there was a majority-minority split on every recommendation of importance. The matter of a fair rate base was given very little consideration, the commission feeling that with recent supreme court cases establishing reproduction cost as the basis of determination it was useless to recommend the adoption of the prudent investment theory. The commission acted unwisely in making this decision. Unless some effective mode of regulation is adopted, the only means of control is public ownership. An able utility commission possessing adequate funds could make real progress in regulation in spite of the words of the supreme court. A number of the recommendations of this commission were enacted into law, the most important of which empowered the state regulating body to extend its control over holding and affiliated companies.—Charles Aikin.

10275. UNSIGNED. *Die Gaswerke der Gemeinde Wien.* [The gas works of the city of Vienna.] *Österreich. Gemeinde-Ztg.* 9 (3) Feb. 1, 1932: 4-22.—A special number of the periodical, with illustrations, devoted to the subject.—R. H. Wells.

### PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entries 8805, 8812, 8858, 9944, 9945, 9977, 10259)

10276. UNSIGNED. *Measurements applied to sanitation activities.* *Roads & Streets.* 70 (10) Oct. 1930: 355-358.—A tentative report of the Committee on Uniform Street Sanitation Records of the International Association of Street Sanitation Officials proposing a system of standard units for street cleaning, snow removal, refuse removal and disposal for the guidance of municipal officials in improving the work of sanitary departments.—Allene E. Thornburgh.

### INTERNATIONAL LAW

#### SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 10029, 10288, 10290, 10573)

10277. BABINSKI, LEON. *Druga międzynarodowa konferencja prawa prywatnego lotniczego.* [The second international conference on the law of private flight.] *Sprawy Obce.* (5) Dec. 1930: 174-188.—The article discusses the proceedings at the Warsaw convention of Oct. 4 to 12, 1929. (Bibliography.)—Tadeusz Lutman.

10278. DANESCH, J. V. *Vznik a uznání Československa.* [The origin and recognition of Czechoslovakia.] *Časopis Svobodné Školy Politických Nauk.* 3 (1) Oct. 1930: 17-22.—At the moment that the Allied nations recognized the Czechoslovak nation as a nation at war, the basis for recognition was given. The recognition of the nation by the Allies was binding on them to recognize the state. Internally and internationally the existence of the state should be Oct. 28, 1918.—Joseph S. Rouček.

10279. HOLSTI, RUDOLF.; BORCHARD, ED-

WIN M.; RALSTON, JACKSON H. (Masterson, W. E., round table leader.) *International law. Sociological theory of sovereignty.* New aspects of the codification of international law. Progress in pacific settlement of international disputes. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations, Univ. California, Berkeley, California, Aug. 8-15, 1930.* 6 1930: 130-138.—If the true character of sovereignty implies the supreme responsibility for the survival of men in their political organization, its definition will hold regardless of the elaboration in world organization. There is need for more caution in extolling the value and necessity for codification of international law. Arbitration will continue as a means for the settlement of minor matters, while resort to the Permanent Court of International Justice will be favored for questions of real importance.—Allene E. Thornburgh.

10280. HOUGHTON, N. D. *The responsibility of the state for the acts and obligations of general de facto governments—importance of recognition.* *Indiana Law J.* 6 (7) Apr. 1931: 422-441.—William B. Ballis.

**10281. LAPAJNE, STANKO.** *První sjezd právníků států slovanských v Bratislavě 1930.* [The first congress of lawyers of Slav states in Bratislava 1930.] *Právny Obzor.* 15 (2) Jan. 15, 1932: 58-64.—Attempts to equalize the legal differences between individual states usually succeed late or not at all. By law of Aug. 2, 1926, #581, Poland created an excellent structure of private international law; it should become an example for other Slavic states. The need of such unification was recognized by a resolution of the congress of Slav lawyers at Bratislava in 1930. A detailed outline of proposals is given.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

**10282. McDONALD, JOHN J., and BARNETT, CARLYLE R.** *The American-Mexican claims arbitration.* *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18 (3) Mar. 1932: 183-187.—From the record of cases decided during a period of seven years by the commissions established under the conventions of Sept. 8 and 10, 1923, between these governments, and commonly known as the General and Special Claims Commissions, it might reasonably be concluded that the work of those commissions has hardly begun; and yet the lives of those commissions have expired, and the machinery as previously assembled by the U. S. for the active conduct of this arbitration was dismantled on Oct. 15, 1931. The writers, who have been identified with the commission in a legal connection, briefly consider the results of this arbitration, the future of which is uncertain, from the points of view not only of its accomplishment in the settlement of claims, but also of its contribution to the body of international law.—*F. R. Aumann.*

**10283. PÉRITCH, J.** *De la condition juridique des étrangers dans le Royaume de Yougoslavie au point de vue des droits publics.* [Concerning the legal status of aliens in Yugoslavia as regards public rights.] *Z. f. Völkerrecht.* 16 (2) 1931: 226-236.—The juridical status of aliens as related to public rights includes the category of political rights, the enjoyment of which no state permits to aliens. Furthermore, naturalized foreigners often are not immediately admitted to the enjoyment of political rights. Thus, conformably to Art. 17 of the Yugoslav constitution of June 28, 1921, now abolished, naturalized aliens not of the Serb-Croat-Slovene race did not acquire the right to vote for national representation until ten years of residence in Yugoslavia following naturalization. Similar restrictions apply to the holding of public office generally. An alien is not qualified to hold ecclesiastical office, nor to be a soldier or officer in the army or navy. Aliens may not function as advocates in Yugoslav territory. Public rights embrace two distinct categories: on the one hand are the public rights so essential to human existence that they may not be denied to an alien, irrespective of any condition of legislative or diplomatic reciprocity; on the other hand are found political rights based on the concept of

sovereignty, which appertain to none but nationals.—*H. S. Le Roy.*

**10284. PREUSS, LAWRENCE.** *Foreign diplomats and the prohibition laws.* *Michigan Law Rev.* 30 (3) Jan. 1932: 333-348.—The present practice of permitting foreign diplomats to import intoxicating liquors into the U. S. is not sanctioned by express statutory provision, in the absence of which the existing regulations on the subject are *ultra vires* as involving executive legislation. If there existed a rule of international law requiring such an exemption, the regulations might be justified on the ground that it would not be presumed that the 18th amendment and the National Prohibition Act intended to violate international law. The diversity of state practice with respect to customs exemptions and the almost unanimous opinion of publicists reveal, however, that customs exemptions rest solely upon international comity and constitute a requirement of international courtesy which the legislative is alone competent to fulfill. Such action not having been taken, the executive acts illegally in suspending the operation of laws which contain no exception in favor of foreign diplomats. Foreign diplomats enjoy no exemption from the substantive law, although they are immune from the process of the courts. No immunity whatever attaches to third persons transporting liquors for diplomats, and there is no justification in law or comity for neglect in enforcing the present laws as against them.—*Lawrence Preuss.*

**10285. RUIZ MORENO, ISIDORO.** *La teoría de la administración internacional.* [The theory of international administration.] *Rev. de Facul. de Derecho y Ciencias Soc. (Univ. Nacional de Buenos Aires).* 8 (27) Apr. 1929: 235-257.—International administrative law concerns itself with individual rights that are not of a private nature and the rights or collective interests which have no political character. This implies cooperation of national governments, except in the case of rivers under international administration and the like. Although the power of international law over the sovereign states is increasing, they do not become members of a great international state like a state within the U. S. Modern life with its interdependence is increasing the field of international law, but the process is slowed because of the necessity of preserving the individuality of nations. The power of the international league must rest in a large measure upon the executive power of these various member states.—*Hope Henderson.*

**10286. SACK, ALEXANDER N.** *Immunity of instrumentalities of foreign states—proof of their public status—proof of the claim by the foreign state of their immunity.* *Illinois Law Rev.* 26 (2) Jun. 1931: 215-238.—An analysis mainly of the American cases on this subject.—*William B. Ballis.*

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 9855, 10021, 10029, 10147, 10279, 10303, 10318-10319)

**10287. ANCEL, JACQUES.** *Allemagne et Pologne: La question de Haute-Silésie.* [Germany and Poland: The question of Upper Silesia.] *Année Pol. Française et Étrangère.* 6 (4) Dec. 1931: 462-474.—The plebiscite did not show actual conditions, for while no Poles were brought back to vote the Germans brought back 190,000 German emigrants as against 100,000 who had left. These Germans were directed to strategic parts of the area. Emigrants formed 65% of the voters. The plebiscite was further influenced by the distribution of the large estates and by German propaganda. Therefore the uprising was justified. The final solution of the Council of the League of Nations is a masterpiece.—*Martha Spragg Poole.*

**10288. BAUMGARTEN.** *Das Gutachten des Haager*

*Gerichtshofes über Danzigs Beitritt zur Internationalen Arbeitsorganisation.* [The opinion of The Hague Court on the accession of Danzig to the International Labour Organization.] *Z. f. Völkerrecht.* 16 (2) 1931: 275-284.—In the decision of the Permanent Court denying to the Free City of Danzig membership in the International Labour Organization dissenting opinions were given by Anzelotti and Huber. The legal status of the Free City of Danzig is fixed by Articles 102, 103, and 104 of the Versailles Treaty, together with the Paris Convention of Nov. 9, 1920, between Poland and Danzig. The foreign relations of the Free City are not completely controlled by either Poland or the Free City. Each is entitled to care for its own interests and to prevent anything prejudicial to them. Some of the ques-

tions raised are the accession of the Free City to the League of Nations, the consent of Poland as a legal obstacle, whether the sphere of action of the League affords basis for accession to the Labour Organization, and whether or not this needs to be achieved by Danzig in view of its anomalous legal status. As a result of the opinion, a conflict of interests between Poland and Danzig has ceased to exist.—*H. S. Le Roy.*

10289. CHMELAŘ, J. Mezinárodní ochrana menšin. [International protection of minorities.] *Časopis Svobodné Školy Politických Nauk.* 3 (3) Dec. 1930: 70-74; (5-6) Mar. 1931: 173-179; (8-9) Jun. 1931: 274-280; 4 (2) Nov. 1931: 59-65; (3) Dec. 1931: 94-99. —A summary and outline of the whole problem of minorities.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

10290. EHRLICH, LUDWIK. Sądownictwo międzynarodowe a prawo narodów. [International courts and international law.] *Sprawy Obce.* (2) Jan. 1930: 337-355. —The author discusses the present importance of the Permanent Court of International Justice and its possible significance for the development of international law. He describes the origin and the present status of international courts, the criteria and development of international law, and the growth of competence in the Permanent Court of International Justice.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

10291. JAWORSKI, WŁADYSŁAW LEOPOLD. "Konferencja europejska" Brianda. [Briand's U. S. of Europe.] *Sprawy Obce.* (4) Jul. 1930: 738-749. —This is the last article written by the great politician and lawyer, Jaworski, before his death. He emphasizes the great importance of Briand's memorandum of May 17, 1930. Economic federation must be preceded by political understanding. Present day culture is a result of rationalism and individualism. It has precipitated a catastrophe. Federation can come only through universalism. The whole world is dying and a new world is being born. Can a new world be erected on the old? Briand has foreseen this catastrophe and is endeavoring to save mankind.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

10292. ŁAPACEWICZ, WACŁAW. Gwarancja Ligii Narodów i procedura według traktatów mniejszościowych. [The guarantee of the League of Nations and proceedings according to the minority treaties.] *Sprawy Obce.* (5) Dec. 1930: 75-90. —The provisions of the minority treaties have no general significance, but are merely important in connection with the present political situation. At any time the Council of the League of Nations may change and annul them. The Council of the League has no control over the execution of the individual treaties. No action may be taken in matters concerning minorities without the consent of the interested countries. The provisions of the minority treaties are insufficient. In several countries national minorities possess more rights than are granted to them in these minority treaties.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

10293. MILHAUD, EDGARD. The International Committee for Inter-co-operative Relations. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 7 (1) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 128-132. —Out of a resolution adopted by the International Economic Conference in Geneva in 1927, and discussed at various conferences thereafter, came in 1931 the establishment of the International Committee for Inter-co-operative Relations. The committee consists of seven members representing the International Co-operative Alliance and seven representing the International Commission of Agriculture. The purpose of the committee is "to promote the development of moral and economic relationships between agricultural co-operative societies and distributive co-operative societies" and "to act as a liaison body between the co-operative movement as a whole and international institutions, in particular, the Economic Organization of the League of Nations, the International Labour Office, and the

International Institute of Agriculture." In its first session the committee considered inter-co-operative arrangements already in operation and mapped out its plan of procedure and a program of investigational work.—*Arnold J. Lien.*

10294. BUXTON, NOEL. National minorities today. *Contemp. Rev.* 140 (788) Aug. 1931: 161-168. —The principle of self-determination of nationalities was moderated in the case of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Greece by the inclusion of large alien groups, sometimes amounting to 40% of the population. The principles necessary for a "composite" state were put into treaties between the Allies and the each of these states. With the exception of Czechoslovakia, however, they have completely failed to observe either the spirit or the letter of the plan. They have done everything to prevent the functioning of minority schools, churches, and political representation. It is necessary for a disinterested power such as Great Britain, with a seat on the League Council, to demand that treaty responsibilities be kept. The machinery for dealing with these cases must be speeded up. At present it is one or two years before a minority plea gets to the Council.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

10295. SCELLE, GEORGES. Autour de la XII<sup>e</sup> Assemblée de Genève. [The twelfth Assembly.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 149 (444) Nov. 10, 1931: 240-257. —The meeting was short (three weeks), but 52 delegations were present (Argentina, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador missing), with 4 prime ministers and 26 foreign ministers, including Lerroux of the new Spanish Republic. Titulesco of Rumania, president in 1930, was reelected by 25 to 24 votes, on grounds of personal capacity, setting a precedent. A number of the delegates were former Secretariat officials. Mexico was elected to membership, without examination of her compliance with the conditions stipulated therefor in the Covenant; in joining she repudiated any allegiance to the Monroe Doctrine. A commission to study the distribution of elective Council seats was authorized; further reorganization of the Secretariat was suspended. The normal budget was reduced by 2,605,000 francs, though increased by 3,500,000 on account of the Disarmament Conference. The Assembly carried forward the work regarding traffic in women, penal law, opium, slavery, refugees, etc. It adopted various resolutions looking toward economic amelioration, including study of radical Russian proposals, though prevented from effective action by national resistance. The finance committee was authorized to make certain studies and assist in certain concrete cases with loans or guarantees. Agricultural and general credit banks were projected. References to debts and gold were veiled. The Assembly studied the Draft Convention for the Disarmament Conference, invited certain groups to lend their support, and promoted, upon Italian and Scandinavian-Swiss proposals, an armaments truce for one year. It opened for signature a convention designed to augment the facilities of the Council for preventing war. For the third time the attempt to harmonize the Covenant with the Pact of Paris was further prolonged, being found insoluble in absence of the U. S.—*Pitman B. Potter.*

10296. SCHANZER, CARLO. L'unione federale europea. [The European federal union.] *Nuova Antologia.* 275 (1413) Feb. 1, 1931: 273-286. —The recent meeting of the European Committee of the League of Nations (January, 1931), in which more than 20 foreign ministers of member states of the League participated, has placed the problem of European union on the plane of diplomatic discussion and international interest. At this meeting it was clearly apparent that Briand's first project had undergone a radical transformation. Grandi fought hard for the admission of Turkey and Russia to the European Committee, main-

taining that a European union is conceivable only as a union of all European states, upon a basis of absolute legal and political equality. It is necessary to keep the European union within the larger setting of the League and not to isolate European economic problems from the problems of world economy.—*J. G. Heinberg.*

10297. SLAVÍK, V. Společnost Národů, její organizace a konstituce. [The League of Nations, its organization and constitution.] *Časopis Svobodné Školy Politických Věd.* 3(4) Jan. 1931: 101-106.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

### NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 8766-8768, 8814, 9217, 9560-9561, 9638, 9712, 9736, 9743, 9749-9750, 9847, 10122, 10126-10127, 10133, 10147, 10175, 10389)

10299. BALLANTINE, J. W.; FISH, CARL RUSSELL; BORCHARD, EDWIN M.; ROWELL, CHERSTER H. United States of America. Economic factors in American Japanese relations. Tradition and new orientations in American foreign policy. Economic and political factors in foreign policy. International relations and the American citizen. America and the world today. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations, Univ. California, Berkeley, California, Aug. 8-15, 1930.* 6 1930: 319-327.—The great rise in the trade of the U. S. and Japan is due to the fact that they complement each other economically. This economic interdependence is fortunate in that it induces cooperation rather than competition, and fosters peaceful relations. Certain traditions which have governed American foreign policy are reviewed. Public opinion based on traditions is dangerous. It is fortunate that these are disappearing, and that the principles which have always guided our international relations still remain to assist in readjustment.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

10300. BATTEN, JAMES HOFFMAN, and WERNER, GUSTAV A. (McBride, George M., round table leader.) Latin America. Our cultural relations with Mexico. Political experiments in Central and South America. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations, Mission Inn, Riverside, California, Dec. 7-12, 1930.* 7 1931: 47-60.—More liberal reciprocity between the press of Mexico and the U. S. is needed, as well as the encouragement of educational interrelation. A review of Hispanic America's political experiments shows a rich heritage. The Latins of ancient days contributed greatly to law and government and the Latins of modern days may be even superior.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

10301. BEARD, CHARLES A. Our confusion over national defense. *Harpers Mag.* 164 (981) Feb. 1932: 257-267.—The citizen thinks of national defense as a simple matter of protecting his country, its land, people, and institutions. He is, however, confused by the bewildering contradictions of opposing propagandists. Pacifists desire international good-will bulwarked by the World Court and the League of Nations. They extol peace and emphasize the evils of war. On the other hand, the professional defenders, such as the big navy men, talk in a confusing technical language regarding guns, tons, naval bases, and trade routes. Some of the technicians wish to prepare for a war anywhere in the seven seas. They desire to establish supremacy upon the waves. Their policies would tempt the British, Japanese, and other nations to unite against the U. S. This is not national defense. The simplest policy is that set forth by Hoover, i.e., to maintain an adequate force so that no enemy can ever invade our country.—*B. H. Williams.*

10302. BENEŠ, EDUARD. Czechoslovakia and disarmament. *Central Europ. Observer.* 10(8) Feb. 19,

10298. SZAWLEWSKI, MIECZYSŁAW. Stany Zjednoczone Europy. [The United States of Europe.] *Sprawy Obce.* (2) Jan. 1930: 356-381.—The author discusses the origin of the problem of the U. S. of Europe. Then he gives the opinions of leading European politicians and diplomats in regard to the idea. He emphasizes its importance for the economic stability of Europe and for the inevitable revision for American-European relations. In conclusion the opinions of Polish leaders on Pan-Europe are cited.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

1032: 115-117.—Czechoslovakia has participated in all the preparatory work for the restriction and limitation of armaments, though this policy was at times criticized in Czechoslovakia by those who, regarding the specially difficult geographical situation, did not believe in the progress of the League of Nations. Czechoslovakia has developed a policy of international pacts, guarantees, and regional agreements.—*J. S. Rouček.*

10303. BOK, WILLIAM CURTIS. The United States and the World Court. The Austro-German customs union case. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80(3) Jan. 1932: 335-367.—*William B. Ballis.*

10304. BONN, MAURITZ J. (Harley, J. Eugene, round table leader.) Problems of mandatory and colonial powers. German interests in the Pacific Ocean. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations, Univ. California, Berkeley, California, Aug. 8-15, 1930.* 6 1930: 41-47.—Germany lost her Pacific possessions during the War. It would be foolish to attempt to participate again in colonization at a time when imperialism is on the wane.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

10305. BUELL, RAYMOND LESLIE. La evolución de la política de los E. U. hacia la América Latina. [The evolution of the policy of the United States toward Latin America.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 26(2) Sep. 1930: 305-315.—The department of state of the U. S. recently published a 200 page memorandum on the Monroe Doctrine written by J. Reuben Clark. This document is of primary importance, because it signifies the repeal of the Roosevelt corollary of 1904 which gave the U. S. the role of international police in the western hemisphere in cases of flagrant error or impotence. It was on this basis that the U. S. intervened in Nicaragua, Haiti, Santo Domingo, and Cuba. Clark says that Roosevelt's policy was a mistake. The Clark memorandum is part of a series of steps toward bettering relations between the U. S. and Latin America. The U. S. has recognized the right of the League of Nations to intervene in the western hemisphere. President Hoover has declared himself anxious to remove the marines from Nicaragua and has appointed a commission to consider retirement from Haiti.—*Hope Henderson.*

10306. BURTON, WILBUR. Japan's bid for Far East supremacy. *Current Hist.* 35(5) Feb. 1932: 650-654.—Japan's recent conduct in China indicates that after a conciliatory interlude of a few years, during the 1920's, Japan is returning to her consistent policy of preventing the rise of a strong stabilized China.—*G. B. Noble.*

10307. CANE, CYRIL H.; VAINER, JACOB; PROBERT, FRANK H. (Morris, Victor P., round table leader.) Industrialization, foreign trade and investments. Trade relations between the Pacific Coast and Great Britain. Problems of commercial policy in the Pacific area. The influence of the third kingdom.—A study of nature's gifts. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations, Univ. California, Berkeley, California, Aug. 8-15, 1930.* 6 1930: 11-38.—That world trade is moving

towards the Pacific Coast is reflected in British imports from that region. A larger reciprocal trade with California is desired by Great Britain. While problems of commercial policy in the Pacific area are in the main internal rather than international, tariffs and the control of raw materials are of international concern. All nations must meet the challenge of America's right and capacity to hold her own and to bring out of her natural wealth all that it has which the world needs.—Allene E. Thornburgh.

10308. CLARK, GROVER. Outlaw Japanese militarists. *World Tomorrow*. 15(3) Mar. 1932: 72-74.—The Japanese military took action in Manchuria in 1931 primarily in order to stir up national sentiment in Japan and restore them to power at home. They have succeeded. The U. S. can stop them by breaking off diplomatic relations with Japan as a nation guilty of violating its treaty pledges, thereby shaming the Japanese people and leading them to oust the military from power.—Maurice C. Latta.

10309. COLE, W. C. Disarmament and security in the Pacific. The web of trade in the Pacific and the resultant naval strategy. *Proc. Inst. Relations., Univ. California, Berkeley, California*, Aug. 8-15, 1930. 6 1930: 91-99.—The trade of the U. S. in the Pacific is focused at Hawaii, with Panama and other foci of less significance. Failing conciliatory, diplomatic, and arbitral methods in maintaining peace, it is the navy's duty to guard the important points of the trade web.—Allene E. Thornburgh.

10310. DUGGAN, STEPHEN P. French security. *Yale Rev.* 21(1) Autumn 1931: 18-37.—France is a bourgeois nation in which security is a principal aim. In international affairs, the French do not see how they can disarm unless their security is first assured. They want to keep what they have. They have, therefore, formed alliances with other nations which are interested in maintaining the *status quo*. France realizes, however, that alliances in a changing world can only be temporary. She, accordingly, desires security through a world league. French security would be much better assured if Germany were reasonably contented rather than resentful, as she now is over the humiliation of the Treaty of Versailles with its foolish war-guilt clause.—B. H. Williams.

10311. GAWROŃSKI, JAN. Zagadnienie czarnomorskie. [The problem of the Black Sea.] *Sprawy Obce.* (7) Jul. 1931: 481-535.—After a survey of Black Sea commerce in the middle ages and in recent times the author discusses the history of the Black Sea problem, and the conflicts of Poland, Turkey, Austria, and Russia for its possession. In the 19th century the Black Sea problem was changed into the problem of the Straits and the problem of the Balkans. At present the situation is somewhat changed since the Soviets have supplanted the Czars in Russia. The Treaty of Lausanne has not removed the conflict for the Straits. It is to the interest of Turkey to keep the Black Sea neutralized, because any war there would be disastrous for the country. As for Poland, the neutralization of the Black Sea would also be advantageous particularly for Polish commerce.—Tadeusz Lutman.

10312. GRADY, HENRY F.; MILES, H. E.; LUBIN, SIMON J.; FACCI, GIUSEPPE. (Hoover, Glenn E., round table leader.) Trade and industry. International implications of the new tariff. The tariff and industrialism. Problems of reciprocal trade. Practical proposals to develop the international economic relations. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations, Mission Inn, Riverside, California*, Dec. 7-12, 1930. 7 1931: 181-211.—By continuing her tariff policy the U. S. is fostering and giving leadership in international economic warfare when the world needs international amity. Mass production and mass consumption are interdependent and it is America's part to help raise the standard of

living all over the world by encouraging tariff reduction. The problems impeding reciprocal trade, such as transportation and communication facilities, quarantine and pure food rules, tariffs and customs regulations, are susceptible of immediate correction and radical treatment is required.—Allene E. Thornburgh.

10313. GRAHAM, MALBONE W. The Soviet security system. *Internat. Conciliation, Pamph.* #252. Sep. 1929: 345-425.—A survey of the efforts of Soviet Russia to strengthen its international position since the Bolshevik revolution reveals a system of security born of political and diplomatic practice and basic concepts either inherent in or borrowed from the traditions of the Czarist régime. The author reviews each phase from the standpoint of ideological setting, the revolution, through the stages of liquidating counter-revolutionary intervention and of consolidating the ensuing peace, to the final phase, in which a positive treaty system of security emerges to protect and guarantee both territorial integrity and political peace in the soviet world. Translations of the parts of treaties pertinent to the study are attached.—Allene E. Thornburgh.

10314. HINTON, W. J. (Heaton, Herbert, round table leader.) The British Empire. The unity of British imperial interests in the Pacific. British policy in China. British policy in Japan. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations., Univ. California, Berkeley, California*, Aug. 8-15, 1930. 6 1930: 239-262.—In general, British policy in the Pacific shows a trend away from the old spirit of imperial domination towards peaceful cooperation. Some of it still exists, however, in economic activities. The aim of British policy in China has always been to secure access to the Chinese market, but even there her policy has changed to a desire to withdraw into one or two centers. Japan's problems have been somewhat similar to those of Great Britain and therefore have invited the sympathy of the latter, a sympathy which has developed into frank equality.—Allene E. Thornburgh.

10315. LOISEAU, CHARLES. La politique internationale du Saint-Siège. [The international policy of the Holy See.] *Année Pol. Française et Étrangère*. 6(4) Dec. 1931: 419-445.—In his public pronouncements the pope invariably pleads for peace and frequently offers to act as peacemaker. No concrete suggestions are offered, however; the implication is that the sole solution is the Catholic solution. The papal policy toward France and Germany is to recommend that they become reconciled,—a suggestion favored by French Catholics but received coldly by Germany. In the case of Austria, the pope made no effort to prevent the *Anschluss*, but contented himself with warnings against bolshevism. He has made no effort to soften Hungary's demand for revision of the peace treaties. Papal admonitions to Russia are of no consequence. The Lithuanian government resents Catholic propaganda against the state. Although Mussolini and the pope appear to disagree, in reality they have much in common. Apparently they cooperated in giving encouragement to the Maltese uprising. The author fears that the pope may soon openly espouse the cause of Italian nationalism. Eucharistic congresses are held at strategic places such as Tunis and Rhodes when it suits the Pope to focus public attention upon them.—Martha Sprigg Poole.

10316. MOGI, SOBEI. The significance of the Manchurian question. *Asiatic Rev.* 28(93) Jan. 1932: 138-144.—Japan is not the only power maintaining armed forces in Chinese territory to ensure the protection of foreign lives and property. Whatever the relation of Manchuria to China or of Japan to China, the fundamental question will still remain.—Charles A. Timm.

10317. OCHOTA, JAN. Unieważnienie aktów rozbiorowych przez Rosję. [The annulment of the

**partition treaties by Russia.]** *Sprawy Obce.* (2) Jan. 1930: 283-314.—The article describes the genesis and the basis of the Russian annulment of the partition treaties. The author emphasizes the legal rights of Poland to the lands of the former Polish republic over against the claims of Lithuania to Vilna and the Vilna region.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

**10318. PIGLI, MARIO.** *Politica coloniale tedesca.* [German colonial policy.] *Oltremare.* 5(2) Feb. 1931: 53-57.—By examining the German press Pigli arrives at the conclusion that on the three issues—the revision of the peace treaties, the illegal transformation of mandates into possessions, and “colonial claims”—the Italian and German points of view resemble each other in many particulars, although not in all. In any case, Italy will have to take into consideration the increasing vehemence of colonial propaganda in Germany.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

**10319. ROMMKE, PAUL.** *Österreich und Deutschland nach dem Haag.* [Austria and Germany after The Hague decision.] *Hochland.* 29(4) 1931-32: 289-301.—The Hague decision concerning the recent Austro-German *Anschluss* movement made it clear that relations between Germany and Austria must be conducted via Prague, i.e., via Paris. A *rapprochement* between Germany and France is indispensable. An Italian-Austrian-Yugoslav orientation is of no advantage to Germany.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

**10320. SMOGORZEWSKI, KAZIMIERZ.** *Francja i Polska.* [France and Poland.] *Sprawy Obce.* (3) Apr. 1930: 495-532.—French friendship is the firmest basis of the security and power of Poland. This friendship is based on common interests. Both nations are eagerly concerned with the defense and security of their boundaries and the continuation of the balance of power and peace of Europe. The author gives representative opinions of French parties in regard to Poland.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

**10321. SOKOLNICKI, MICHAL.** *Polacy wobec zagadnień międzynarodowych.* [Poland in relation to international problems.] *Sprawy Obce.* (3) Apr. 1930: 483-494.—The author criticizes Polish public opinion in regard to international problems. Public opinion considers international problems in the same light as it did before Poland was freed. Hitherto Poles have not been concerned with general European problems. For this reason there is also a conflict between the political ideology of the West and Poland.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

**10322. UNSIGNED.** *Wzrost sily i znaczenia Polski.* [The growth of Polish power and influence.] *Sprawy Obce.* (2) Jan. 1930: 243-261.—The influence of Poland in international relations has steadily grown. As evidence of this the author cites the erection of embassies in Poland since 1924 by the Papacy, France, Italy, and the U. S., and the re-election of Poland to the Council of the League on Sept. 9, 1929.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

**10323. WAKASUGI, KANAME; SCHARRENBURG, PAUL; MAYEDA, TAMON.** (Martin, Charles E., round table leader.) *Japan.* Japanese-American relations. The labor movement in Japan. Social and labor problems in Japan. Japanese international opinion. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations, Univ. California, Berkeley, California, Aug. 8-15, 1930.* 6 1930: 51-87.—History records no parallel of the cordial friendship which has always existed between the U. S. and Japan. It is the mission of these two countries to promote cooperation between East and West. In aspiration and education Japanese laborers are not behind the working class of any other country. The effect of a pulsating, rising, and achieving labor movement is being felt. The most salient feature in Japanese international opinion is the attitude of the Japanese press towards internationalism. The Japanese have an international mind that is teachable. This mind alone guarantees world peace.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

**10324. WEHBERG, HANS.** *Eine Schicksalsfrage für die deutsche Friedensbewegung.* [A fateful question for the German peace movement.] *Friedenswarte.* 31(7) Jul. 1931: 193-196; (8) Aug. 1931: 241-244; (9) Sep. 1931: 263-268.—Agitation for a general revision of the treaties of peace would be fatal for future peace. On the other hand, for lasting peace a rectification of the harsh terms imposed on Germany, especially reparations and the Polish Corridor, must be achieved.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

## DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entry 10282)

**10325. ALLEN, JOHN SANDEMAN.** *The Congo Basin treaties.* *World Trade.* 2(7) Jul. 1930: 210-220.—The effects of the treaties of the Congo Basin are: complete commercial equality, free access to the interior, identical treatment as to imports and exports, no transit dues, equality of status in concessions for the development of natural resources, protection of natives against slavery, and guarantee of their development, progress, civilization, and freedom of religion. Despite many inconsistencies which exist, in the interest of world trade, it would seem best to let stand the *status quo* established by these treaties.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

**10326. AUBERT, LOUIS.** *France and Italy.* *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 9(2) Jan. 1931: 222-242.—The problems which stand between France and Italy are: the colonial question, the Slav question, and the question of parity in armaments. France desires a pacific settlement and mutual understanding, but most of Italy's demands overreach the scope of any possible Franco-Italian negotiation.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

## WORLD POLITICS

(See also Entries 9746, 10298, 10569)

**10327. ALSBERG, CARL L.; MEARS, ELIOT G.; SAKURAUCHI, TOKUYA; ADAM, T. R.; STRICKLAND, CLAUDE F.; SWARTZ, H. F.; ROSTOVSKY, ANDREW LOBANOV; CHANG, HENRY K.; LYON, D. WILLARD; YOUNG, JOHN PARKE; BURGESS, J. STEWARD; GOWEN, HERBERT H.; ICHIHASHI, YAMATO; SCHARRENBURG, PAUL.** (McLaughlin, Mrs. Alfred; Fisher H. H.; Morris, Victor E.; and Martin, Charles E., round table leaders.) *The Pacific area: Population increase and the standard of living. The economic basis of international relations. America-Japan-China. Australia and American expansion. Agricultural and political policies in the Far East. India's political crisis. Unhappy India. Russia and the Far East. Present day conditions in China. The struggle in China. The financial position of China. The foreign powers in China. Japan as a factor in Pacific relations. Political developments in Japan. Economic problems of Japan. The labor movement in Japan.* *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations, Mission Inn, Riverside, California, Dec. 7-12, 1930.* 7 1931: 63-177.—It seems probable that the world must ultimately come to a stationary population and a fairly uniform standard of living. The expansion of American industry to Australia may be compared with the earlier American pioneers to the West. The task of industrializing the rich continent of Australia offers opportunities of outstanding value to a nation which holds a unique position in the manufacturing of machines and tools, but successful expansion could result only from deliberate and well considered plans on the part of both countries. Political aspects of the agricultural land policy in tropical dependencies are fundamental in world relations. From a long-time view of the best interest of the natives the

general principle of discouraging land alienation in large tracts is defensible. Great Britain has for 60 or 70 years been steadily preparing India for self-government. India's biggest problem will be that of defense, the most difficult that of communalism. Representation in various legislatures and economic problems will also fall to self-governing India. Britain claims to have enriched India; India claims increased poverty as a result of her administration. Both contentions are true, but population increase has decreased individual wealth. Russia's policy in the Far East is, generally speaking, conservative and defensive, and is based upon an understanding with Japan to cooperate in maintaining for both their respective positions. China's reconstruction policy has made great progress. One of the most hopeful signs is the definite move to call a people's convention in May 1931 in order to create a permanent constitution. Her financial situation appears dark, but in spite of civil wars she still recognizes her obligations and is making progress toward restoring her credit. The background of cultural factors and changes that have created problems in foreign relations with China are discussed. Autocracy in Japan gradually gave away to bureaucracy and has since fallen before the rising tide of democracy. This political development, together with the economic and military growth, has raised Japan to a world power.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

10328. HALE, WILLIAM B. Limitation of armaments. *Amer. Bar. Assn. J.* 18 (3) Mar. 1932: 195-204.—This article represents an attempt to digest and sum up the series of significant events dealing with the question of disarmament from the Washington Conference to the present.—*F. R. Aumann*.

10329. KAPP, OTTO. Možnost hospodářského sblížení bez celních uníí. [The possibility of economic unions without customs unions.] *Obzor Národných hospodářských*: 36 (7) Jul. 1931: 457-474.—A customs union presupposes the free flow of working strength, which is possible only among nations akin in language, culture, and spirit. This marks the fundamental difference between Europe and America. Austria-Hungary was an example of an economic union without spiritual and cultural ties. This brought its downfall. The author then analyzes the speech of Beneš on the Austrian-German customs union, delivered to the foreign committees of the Czechoslovak parliament on Apr. 23, 1931.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

10330. KULSKI, WŁADYSŁAW. Kilka uwag o Pakcie Paryskim. [Comments on the Pact of Paris.] *Sprawy Obce*. (3) Apr. 1930: 559-580.—After a discussion of the origin of the Pact of Paris there follows a juridical analysis of the various provisions and of their meaning for the various countries. Special emphasis is placed on the meaning of the pact for the U. S., and its relations to the Monroe Doctrine.—*Tadeusz Lutman*.

10331. McLAREN, WALTER WALLACE; LANUX, M.; PIERRE; RUSSELL, FRANK M.; and LYON, D. WILLARD. (Stratton, George M., round table leader.) General international problems. A scientific attitude towards international facts. Our international ethics. International aspects of the missionary enterprise. Post war tendencies in international cooperation. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations, Mission Inn, Riverside, California*, Dec. 7-12, 1930. 7 1931: 231-252.—International problems are practical and need practical solution. A scientific attitude towards them is more valuable than any devices based on emotion or prejudice. The Covenant of the League of Nations is the first permanent legal and political document laying the foundation for an ethics of nations.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

10332. McLAUGHLIN, Mrs. ALFRED, and JONES, AMY HEMINGWAY. (Harley, J. Eugene,

and Cherrington, Ben M., round table leaders.) Agencies for international understanding. The Institute of Pacific Relations. International relations clubs. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations, Mission Inn, Riverside, California*, Dec. 7-12, 1930. 7 1931: 215-228.

10333. ROGERS, LINDSAY. The struggle for disarmament. *Current Hist.* 35 (5) Feb. 1932: 629-637.—As much distance toward disarmament has been traveled in the last ten years as had been traveled in the previous centuries. No state denies a willingness to reduce armaments when international organization for security is more effectively assured. Technical difficulties relating to trained reserves, war material including air armaments, and budgetary limitation confront the first world disarmament conference, but may be overcome by dealing with the problem of security. No increase in the security already accorded its principal claimant, France, can be obtained except by reducing armaments. The U. S. has a moral obligation under the separate treaty of peace with Germany to aid in reducing armaments. The world-wide depression is perhaps the most impelling factor working for success of the conference.—*Howard White*.

10334. SOKOLNICKI, MICHAŁ. O podziale gospodarczym dyplomacji współczesnej. [The economic basis of present day diplomacy.] *Sprawy Obce*. (7) Jul. 1931: 447-459.—In recent times economic interests have been the basis of international politics. Formerly diplomacy was not concerned with economic problems. The treaties of Vienna, Paris, and Berlin (1815-1856-1878) had no economic provisions. The turning point is in the years 1890 to 1900. It is signalized by the note of Secretary Hay in regard to the Open Door in the Far East. In place of European we find international politics, and the basis of diplomacy from then on is economic. The new basis of diplomacy has influenced the administrative personnel of the various countries; the foreign office is expected to keep informed on the situation in all countries. In developing this thesis the author disallows the Marxian theory of historical materialism.—*Tadeusz Lutman*.

10335. STEED, H. WICKHAM. Armament and disarmament since 1918. *J. Royal United Service Inst.* 76 (504) Nov. 1931: 824-842.

10336. STEED, WICKHAM. Qu'est-ce que la paix? [What is peace?] *Res Publica*. 1 (2) Dec. 1931: 131-142.—The key to disarmament is security. Security depends on the practical application of two fundamental principles: (1) In a world which has outlawed war, the legitimate function of national armaments can only be that of police; and (2) this function can only be exercised in the name of a new international law which, by outlawing war, has made neutrality illegal. Positive peace is to be attained by working toward the elevation of the quality of human life.—*Howard White*.

10337. WHITTON, JOHN B. What follows the Pact of Paris? *Internat. Conciliation*. (276) Jan. 1932: pp. 48.—There can be no disarmament without security and no security without American collaboration, which can be effected by providing economic sanctions for the Pact of Paris. By joint resolution congress should advise the president to take non-positive measures by interceding between disputants and consulting with other states in serious emergencies; and positive measures, including financial assistance and an embargo on shipments of arms, minerals, or all articles to the territory or forces of the aggressor nation. This proposal is not opposed to the so-called policy of isolation. Public opinion alone is inadequate to assure respect for the pact. Difficulties in interpreting self-defense and aggression can be surmounted. The pact can be made effective in many cases without violating neutral duties.—*Howard White*.

# SOCIOLOGY

## SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 8756, 8941, 9278, 9547, 10004, 10006, 10027, 10399, 10418, 10422, 10501, 10504, 10577-10578)

10338. TENNEY, ALVAN A. Franklin Henry Giddings 1855-1931. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16 (2) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 103-110.

10339. WIESE, LEOPOLD von. *Sociologie relationnelle.* [Relational sociology.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 40 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 22-56.—Three questions may be asked: (1) How may we explain what has been called *social*? (2) What are the effects of the *social* upon the human sphere? (3) Along what channels are the social phenomena put in motion? In general the answers are (1) the *social* consists of a complex network of relations between men, each of which is the result of a social process; (2) from the interhuman relation results all that is called in the broadest sense culture; and (3) the *social* is manifest in real life in a very straight and narrow connection between the bodies and minds of men. Without this psycho-physical nature of men, the *social* would be inefficacious and inconceivable as the creator of culture.—O. D. Duncan.

## HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

### ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 5962, 6640, 6684, 6782, 8552, 8615, 8702, 10438, 10518-10519, 10523)

10340. GRACE, ALONZO G. Individual differences in adults. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 23 (3) Mar. 1932: 179-186.

10341. LAWRENCE, EVELYN M. An investigation into the relation between intelligence and inheritance. *Brit. J. Psychol., Monog. Suppl.* 16 1931: pp. 80.

### ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS, AND MOTIVES

(See also Entry 10345)

10342. GILLILAND, A. R. A study of the superstitions of college students. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24 (4) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 472-479.—A study was made of the superstitions of college students using Nixon's test (Popular Answers to Some Psychological Questions). Two groups were used, liberal arts students in sophomore and junior years and evening commercial students, most of whom were freshmen. The test was given at the beginning of the academic year and again some four months later. The results show that the decrease in superstition was greater in the evening commerce freshman group than in the other. The coefficient between scholarship and the results of the first test was  $-.22$  in the liberal arts group and  $-.05$  in the commerce group. The coefficient of correlation between the results obtained on the second testing and scholarship was  $-.40$  for the liberal arts students and  $-.25$  for commerce students.—Frederick J. Gaudet.

## CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 9903-9904, 10416, 10450, 10579)

10343. AUDEN, G. A. The maladjusted child. *Brit. J. Educ. Psychol.* 1 (3) Nov. 1931: 266-278.—H. E. Field.

10344. FOSTER, JOSEPHINE C. Play activities of children in the first six grades. *Child Development.* 1 (3) Sep. 1930: 248-254.

10345. GREEN, GEORGE H. Have children a national bias? *Discovery.* 13 (146) Feb. 1932: 44-46.—A study was made of 4,000 children between the ages of 7 and 16 in the primary, central and secondary schools of Wales to determine their racial and national prejudices. They revealed prejudices at the earliest ages; the sources of these prejudices were the school, newspapers, books, the home and experience. Difference in biases between ages was not so much in the character of the bias as in ingenuity in defending them, which developed with age. "Good" and "bad" in foreigners seemed to be related to attitudes, developed from simple instructive tendencies, toward the approving and punishing parents. Explanation of specific reaction to foreigners seems to lie in the way in which the foreigner is represented in the social culture to which the child belongs.—Charles S. Johnson.

10346. LEHMAN, HARVEY C., and WITTY, PAUL A. A study of play in relation to pubescence. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1 (4) Nov. 1930: 510-523.

10347. MARTZ, EUGENE W. Mental development in the children of delinquent girls. *J. Applied Psychol.* 14 (3) Jun. 1930: 287-295.

10348. REMMERS, H. H. Some attributes of superior students. *Personnel J.* 10 (3) Oct. 1931: 167-178.—A group of 531 "distinguished" students of Purdue University, constituting approximately the upper 6% of all students in scholarship, were compared by the method of group differences with a random sampling of 300 non-distinguished students. It was found that a student's chances of being distinguished are enhanced in varying amounts, among other things, by the following factors: being younger than the modal age at entrance; being less interested in sports than the average student; having a self-rating above the average on the trait native capacity; being an only child or one of two children in the family; and having a father who is a professional man.—Walter C. Eells.

## THE FAMILY

### NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

(See also Entries 4932, 6692, 8884, 10455)

10349. SELIGMAN, BRENDA Z. The incest barrier: its role in social organization. *Brit. J. Psychol.* 22 (3) Jan. 1932: 250-276.—The principal biological survival value of incest laws is in their diminishing effect upon conflict within the family and clan. By strengthening the cooperative factors, incest barriers enable the development of workable units which are the foundation for more complex social institutions. Adolescents, in exchange for freedom of action, gain the protection of the older generation, while the latter in exchange for limitation of sexual liberty gain the cooperation of the young. To produce harmony, fear of elders must be modified by awe and veneration. In savage society, much depends on the barrier between different generations. Acceptance of the social rule that

revents intercourse with his daughter enhances the father's authority, and the attitude of respect gained in childhood is of great advantage to the group. The brother-sister taboo prevents rivalry between brother and brother, sister and sister and also removes a second sphere of conflict between father and son.—*H. E. Field.*

### THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

(See also Entries 8905, 8913, 8924, 8932, 8936, 8939, 9066, 10419)

10350. EVANS-PRITCHARD, E. E. The nature of kinship extensions. *Man (London)*. 32 Jan. 1932: 12-15. (See also Entry 2: 5712.)—The extension of intra-family sentiments to persons outside the restricted family groups is not a simple and direct process. To understand a person's attitude toward a relative we must take into consideration the attitude of other members of his family towards this relative and that their extended patterns of behavior are not only influenced by parents and brothers and sisters but that it is they who initiate and guide their formation in the first place. (Examples from observations in the field.)—*A. Irving Hallowell.*

10351. GEARY, JAMES A. The Celtic family. *Primitive Man*. 3 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 22-31.—We know pagan Celtic customs from (1) Latin and Greek writers, (2) Irish and Welsh law tracts, and (3) the information that can be gleaned from the Irish and Welsh sagas, etc. Legally and theoretically the Celtic ideal was monogamy. The rich and powerful might have inferior wives or concubines in addition to the first wife. The legal wife had the same social grade as the husband. The grades were distinguished by the property owned; there were also several classes of serfs, slaves, etc. A woman of inferior grade could not be the legal wife of a noble, but might be his concubine or inferior wife. Outside of social restrictions there are no impediments to marriage. Only in myths do we find incestuous marriages referred to. Caesar says polyandry occurred among the Britons. This is probably due to a misunderstanding of the structure of the Celtic family. Some scholars see traces of matriarchy in old stories. There is no foundation for this opinion. A trace of couvade may exist.—*T. Michelson.*

10352. LING TSIU-SEN. Das chinesische Familienleben und die chinesische Frau. [Chinese family life and the Chinese married woman.] *Westermanns Monatsh.* 76 (905) Jan. 1932: 435-442.—Married children, their parents, and all blood relatives form one large family living in one dwelling, but having separate households, and all meeting only at meals. The family has a court of its own and common family funds. Love of one's neighbor and loyal friendship, which occupy a prominent place in the Chinese moral code, also greatly influence the family's activities. Marriage is monogamous, in spite of some modifications. The ruling member of the family is the lady of the house. The status of the wife and mother goes to the daughter-in-law upon the former's death.—*Lina Kahn.*

10353. POSSELT, F. Native marriage. *Nada*. 6 Dec. 1928: 67-73.—Under Bantu law woman is always a minor. Her consent is not needed for marriage. Polygamy is an honored institution, and the rearing of children is the paramount object of life. *Lobolo* is paid to the woman's guardian not so much to purchase her as to transfer the custody of the children to their father's family. The wife has no claim to the custody of the children, nor any right to institute divorce proceedings. Native marriage according to Christian rites has all the features of the native institution except that monogamy is required. Judges and missionaries are disrupting native life by ignoring native law, making registration the test of validity of marriage, and forcing converts to discard all but one wife.—*Margaret Welpley.*

### THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 9369, 9906, 10357, 10383, 10434)

10354. KAYAMBA, H. M. T. The modern life of the East African native. *Africa*. 5 (1) Jan. 1932: 50-59.—Marriage is no longer considered sacred; divorces have increased 100%. Since the needs of Africans have developed more rapidly than their ability to satisfy them, polygamy is decreasing and prostitution increasing. The attendance of children at school makes it impossible for natives to sustain themselves in the village. Consequently many seek employment elsewhere and never return.—*R. W. Logan.*

10355. PRESSEY, LUELLA COLE. Some serious family maladjustments among college students. *Soc. Forces*. 10 (2) Dec. 1931: 236-242.—The writer has for eight years been in charge of a college course for training probation students in methods of study. In many instances personal inefficiency was not the cause of student failures. A study of some 500 case records revealed that difficulties in the home were solely responsible for approximately one-tenth of these failures and were contributing factors for at least another three-tenths. A "bad" home is one that will not let its children grow up and away from it; it is one that loads its children with its own maladjustments to society; it is one that has so emotionalized its function that the children cannot think of it objectively; it is one that for some reason has misjudged its children.—*Katharine Lumpkin.*

10356. WOODHOUSE, CHASE GOING. Does money make the marriage go? *Survey Graphic*. 67 (7) Jan. 1, 1932: 355-358.—Individual experiences of 344 persons.—*D. M. Schneider.*

### PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

#### EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 8771, 8788, 8899, 8904, 8928, 9237, 9302, 9340, 9486, 10071, 10100, 10175, 10283, 10373, 10380)

10357. ALLEN, RUTH A. Mexican peon women in Texas. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16 (2) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 131-142.—The migration of the Mexican peon into Texas is a family movement and therefore an effective one. The Mexican family is patriarchal in its organization to a degree seldom found today in any other population group in the United States. In her new home in Texas, often far from church and friends, the peon woman finds herself more submerged than ever in affairs of the family group and more out of touch with the world. This study of 294 Mexican women indicates that their standard of living, as measured by housing, and other factors largely under the control of the women, is below that of the Negro and white tenants of the state. The Mexican peon and his family may contribute to the other groups in rural Texas something of value, such as a love for music and color.—*P. G. Beck.*

10358. BATOR, BOLESŁAW. Ruch emigracyjny i równowaga gospodarcza. [The emigration movement and the economic equilibrium.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 11 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 312-318.—*O. Eisenberg.*

10359. GORDON, LELAND J. Immigration from Turkey. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15 (2) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 153-166.

10360. JOHNSON, ROSWELL H. Population control by immigration. *Birth Control Rev.* 16 (2) Feb. 1932: 57-58.—The median intelligence level of the

American people might be chosen as a basis for immigration control and selection. It is highly desirable to develop aptitude tests for immigration selection. The present quota plan has serious inherent defects especially in view of the fact that the quotas do not as yet apply to the American continent. It is particularly necessary to restrict immigration from Mexico, Brazil and the West Indies. Selection on the basis of mental capacity would do much to improve the quality of the future American population.—*Norman E. Himes*.

10361. TAYLOR, PAUL S. Some aspects of Mexican immigration. *J. Pol. Econ.* 38(5) Oct. 1930: 609-615.

## COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 9455, 10106, 10107, 10109, 10110, 10114-10115, 10117, 10119, 10229, 10304)

10362. GEISMAR, L. La colonisation européenne en Afrique. [European colonization in Africa.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 143(426) May 10, 1930: 283-307.—From the viewpoint of European colonization, African territory may be divided into three groups based on density of European population in proportion to native population. In exploitation colonies (where the proportion is 1:1000) the natives are left to exploit the resources while the European markets them. Nigeria, Senegal, Lower Congo and the Sudan have become colonies of this type, owing either to unhealthful climate or the difficulties encountered by European agricultural methods due to lack of transportation, etc. The second group, mixed exploitation colonies (where the proportion is 5:1000), lies in East Africa—Kenya, Madagascar, Rhodesia, etc.—where Europeans have been attracted by the healthful climate or mineral deposits. Here the European plantations are large and profitable, and are operated by a small European representation. The land has in many cases been totally taken from the natives who either work for Europeans or who live in segregated groups. The third group is composed of the colonies with mixed population (150 to 250: 1000)—Algeria and South Africa—where the Europeans because of the temperate climate have really established themselves, but where there will always be a limit to European immigration due to the fact that the plentiful native population prevents a white lower class.—*Helen May Cory*.

## CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

10363. MAUNIER, RENÉ. Contact des races, contact des classes. [Race contacts and class contacts.] *Ann. de l'Univ. de Paris.* 7(1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 16-25.—The race problem in the French colonies is the same as the class problem at home, for the relations between classes and those between races are the same. They are based on opposition, imitation, and aggregation.—*Lina Kahn*.

10364. ZNANIECKI, FLORIAN. Studja nad antagonizmem di obcyh. [An analysis of antagonism.] *Przeglad Socjologiczny.* (1) Apr. 1930-Mar. 1931: 158-203.—The existence of a scientifically objective characteristic on the basis of which a given individual can designate a group as "strange" or "foreign" (*fremd*) is doubtful. Those individuals and groups which the individual feels as "foreign" are called so. The individual reacts to another as "foreign" only on the basis of a difference in the social situation or class. Antagonism is a negative type of conflict, that is, attempts at behavior, the results of which, in the attitude of the subject toward the social object, will be in some way negative. In race prejudice, for example, the first step is the avoiding

of all contacts with the other race, and its accompanying characteristic—a sort of striving for aloofness. This defensive aspect becomes offensive to the extent that the "foreign" race appears to react to the antagonism. The most important basis of this attitude is the malicious misrepresentations of the "foreign" race.—*Tadeusz Lutman*.

## CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entries 8885, 9498, 10006, 10142, 10219, 10574)

10365. FERGUSON, CHARLES W. High class. *Harpers Mag.* 164(982) Mar. 1932: 450-456.—The rapid increase of wealth resulted in a frantic worship of "high class" and inevitable bad taste in America. This is shown in architectural and decorative features of theatres, hotels, churches, business offices, and factories. But it indicates a real desire for beauty and in time may result in something of real worth.—*Raymond F. Bellamy*.

## NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 9427, 10073, 10080, 10102, 10114, 10117, 10122-10123, 10125, 10153, 10175, 10213, 10240, 10283, 10287, 10289, 10292, 10345, 10374, 10389, 10436, 10505, 10569)

10366. BLANKENHORN, HEBER. The battle of radio armaments. *Harpers Mag.* 164(979) Dec. 1931: 83-91.—The race in radio equipment among European nations has raised the transmitting power of rival stations to three times the American limit. The lofty antennae facing each other across international borders carry on an incessant war of propaganda. Radio armaments are most concentrated where the late peace shifted boundaries and left problems of ethnic minorities.—*Carroll D. Clark*.

10367. HOLMES, S. J. The changing effects of race competition. *Science (N. Y.).* 75(1938) Feb. 19, 1932: 201-208.—As a result of delayed recognition of the economic value of primitive peoples and their vital relationship to the white man's new economic order, hostility has been succeeded by efforts in behalf of their survival and welfare. Even in the American Negro population, after a period of diminishing rate of growth, there has come a rapid rate of increase.—*Charles S. Johnson*.

10368. JOHNSON, GERALD W. Note on race prejudice. *No. Amer. Rev.* 233(3) Mar. 1932: 226-233.—That the race prejudice of the South has an economic basis is illustrated by the recent lynching report of the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which points out that lynchings reached their high point during the depression in 1892 and their lowest in 1929 in the unnatural boom period preceding the current economic depression. A decline in lynchings followed the economic development of the South. Where there is economic insecurity, the superiority of the poorer whites lacks convincingness even to themselves, and they resort to violence.—*Charles S. Johnson*.

## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND SECTS

(See also Entry 10143)

10369. VARGHESE, ERALIL A. Alien creeds in Malabar. *Asia (N. Y.).* 32(2) Feb. 1932: 118-123, 126-128.—The maharajas of Malabar have always been tolerant toward Jews, Mussulmans, and Christians. There are many Jews in Malabar. One group has its center in a synagogue which was built long before the birth of Christ. These are known as "Brown Jews." A

group of more recent immigrants are known as "White Jews" and the two do not intermarry or have anything to do with each other. The Mussulmans constitute about 10% of the population of the Malabar Coast. They are a fierce, hardy, fanatical race and are descended from Arabs who had practiced piracy in the Indian Ocean. Most of the Christians are "Syrian" Christians.—Raymond F. Bellamy.

## POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

### DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 8757, 8771, 8775, 8782, 8786, 8814, 8833, 9225, 9237, 9249, 9340, 9356, 9390, 9409, 9705, 9777, 9882, 10327, 10441, 10444, 10540-10541, 10547)

10370. BATTARA, PIETRO. Influenza delle condizioni economiche e sanitarie sull'andamento della natalità. [Influence of economic and sanitary conditions on the birth rate.] *Economia*. 8(5) Nov. 1931: 425-436.—There is a definite correlation between the monthly course of conceptions and an index taking account of the mortality rate and of unemployment in Italy, 1925-29. The parallelism is more pronounced for regions having a high birth rate.—R. Bachi.

10371. FAIRCHILD, HENRY PRATT. Let Malthus be dead! *No. Amer. Rev.* 233(3) Mar. 1932: 202-218.—The 19th century accomplished nearly 50% more in the way of accumulating population than the entire previous span of human existence. The present generation is habituated to the idea of a steadily growing population, and it is hard to get a new point of view; moreover, the necessary decrease in population is being accomplished by a decline in the birth rate, and it has been customary to think of that as a sign of racial degeneration. The only advantage in a large population is a militaristic one. A stationary population, even at a lower point, would (1) check the exploitation of natural resources, (2) substitute concepts of quality for those of quantity, (3) establish a higher standard of living, and (4) do away with war.—Paul Popeno.

10372. FISCHER, ALOIS. Sicht über die neuen Zähltsachen. [Comments on recent census figures.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien*. 74(4-6) 1931: 148-154.—Census figures arrived at during 1930-31 show a uniformity in the matter of rural-urban migration. In several countries, notably Mexico, the figures indicate that previous counts were inadequate. Japan and Korea now have a population of 90,000,000; the Dutch East Indies, 60,000,000. The four largest cities are Greater New York with 10,300,000; London, 8,200,000; Berlin and Paris, 4,500,000 each (round numbers).—Bruno Dietrich.

10373. FOGELSON, S. Robotnicy polscy we Francji w 1927 roku. [Polish workers in France in 1927.] *Statystyka Pracy*. 9(4) 1930: 381-401.—Polish workers in France number 198,896 or 16.9% of the total labor group, the largest group being in the mines. Polish children of school age constitute 16.6% of the total foreign group in 89 departments of France. Of this Polish group, 11.6% are not in schools, compared with 7.7% for the total foreign population; 29% are in private schools. The total number of Poles in France is about 500,000. (Tables. Study made by Service de la Main d'Oeuvre du Ministère de l'Agriculture of 1929.)—H. R. Hosea.

10374. HOLMES, S. J. Racial migration—A significant trend in the United States. *Southw. Rev.* 17(1) Autumn 1931: 110-118.—Human migrations present a biological problem similar to that presented by two species of animals or plants competing for occupancy of

a common territory. Negro migration from South to North has only recently become a significant population trend. Past evidence has pointed to a higher death rate and lower birth rate in the North. Whether the Negro can thrive outside the rural South is still an unsettled problem, but most recent census returns indicate that he is making substantial gains toward the goal of survival and adjustment.—Charles S. Johnson.

10375. KASSNER, KARL. Die Dichte der Bevölkerung in Bulgarien. [The density of the population in Bulgaria.] *Petermann's Mitteil.* 77(11-12) 1931: 288.

10376. LOBO da SILVA, ARTHUR. A anthropologia no exercito brasileiro. [Anthropology in the Brazilian army.] *Arch. do Mus. Nacional (Rio de Janeiro)*. 30 1928: 9-299.—In 1921, a system of cards was introduced in the army, to serve as a basis for study of racial types. In 1928 the number of such cards on file was 38,675. The present study is based on the cards for 1922 and 1923 and covers only young men from 20 to 22 years of age. Results of the study point to the gradual disappearance of pure Indian and Negro types. Due to heavy immigration of Europeans, the white race is gaining. About 30% of those entering the ranks of the Brazilian army are illiterate. Of these, 80% learn to read and write while they are in the army. The highest illiteracy was found to be among the Negroes, 52%, and the lowest among the whites, 22%. Laborers and farm-hands make up the largest percentage of those entering the army, 37.5%. Mechanics and industrial employees come next, with 31%. (Five maps, 8 tables.)—Philip Leonard Green.

10377. MILLS, C. A. Geographic variations in the female sexual functions. *Amer. J. Hygiene*. 15(2) Mar. 1932: 593-600.—The peak of fertility in married women is occurring in earlier ages and there is a progressive decline after 30 years of age. These changes are most evident in northern states located in areas of frequent storms. In the South the initial fertility is less, but is more sustained than in the North and results in greater total productivity. Weather variability may be a cause. Dietary changes have been going on for many decades and are probably not a leading factor.—Emery R. Hayhurst.

10378. OLIVEIRA, WALDOMIRO de. Mortalidade infantil em São Paulo. [Infant mortality in São Paulo.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protección a la Infancia*. 5(3) Jan. 1932: 279-320.—The birth rate of São Paulo, 1925-1929, was 29.54. Stillbirths were 56.51 per 1,000 births, syphilis being responsible for 60% of these. Districts that employ sanitary measures show improvements of 15.51 to 16.82 per 1,000 births with respect to stillbirths from syphilis. Infant mortality increases markedly from September to December owing to heat, humidity, and bacterial infections. Accurate reporting of the causes of infant mortality is not now possible, because approximately 60% of the reports are marked "cause undetermined." (Tables and charts.)—L. L. Bernard.

10379. SCHROEDER, THEODORE. Porto Rico's population problem. *Birth Control Rev.* 16(3) Mar. 1932: 71-72.—Birth control education, especially in connection with the campaign to reduce the incidence of syphilis, is an urgent need in Porto Rico. Last year the lower house of the Porto Rican legislature passed a bill for the establishment of public birth control clinics, but it failed in the senate. Even if a large number of clinics were immediately established, it would be difficult to make them sufficiently effective immediately to remedy overpopulation. The greatest need is in the mountain section, where information and materials would have to be dispensed free of cost. Moreover, the island is understaffed with physicians, there being less than 7,000 physicians for a population of 1,500,000.—Norman E. Himes.

10380. SPENGLER, JOSEPH J. The social and economic consequences of cessation of population growth. *Birth Control Rev.* 16(3) Mar. 1932: 82-83.—There are three outstanding economic advantages of a stationary population: (1) per capita productivity will be greater; (2) non-replaceable natural resources will be exhausted less rapidly; (3) a more favorable balance will be preserved between population and fixed resources.—*Norman E. Himes.*

10381. THIRRING, LOUIS. *Esquisse de l'accroissement de la population de la Hongrie d'avant et d'après la guerre et quelques propriétés caractéristiques des fluctuations du nombre des habitants.* [The growth of the population of Hungary before and after the war and certain characteristic properties of the fluctuations.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 9(2-3) 1931: 325-372.—The changing of the national boundaries of Hungary has raised many statistical problems. The population changes in present Hungary compare favorably with those in the detached part of Hungary and in other European countries. The effective increase and the natural increase for geographic areas and types of communities indicate a dependence on rural areas and migration for maintaining the population of urban centers and a distinct movement towards urbanization.—*George A. Baker.*

10382. UNSIGNED. *Jahreszeitliche Schwankungen der Sterblichkeit in der Schweiz unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Temperatur.* [Seasonal variations of mortality in Switzerland with special reference to temperature (1901-1929).] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 67(1) 1931: 59-84.—The seasonal variations of mortality appear to be due in part to variations of climatic factors, and especially of temperature. A comparison of the mortality statistics with the weather records of Switzerland proves that the trend of the curve of temperature is inverse to that of the mortality curve. The influence of cold weather on mortality is most evident as regards diseases of the respiratory system, but low temperatures are a contributory cause of other diseases also. Mortality is high in cold winters and low in mild winters. Formerly infant mortality was an exception to this rule; owing to the progress of hygiene, however, the influence of hot weather on the health of infants has largely been eliminated. Hot summers show an increased mortality due to accidents and suicide.—*H. Fehlinger.*

10383. UNSIGNED. Marriage and divorce—1930. Statistics of marriages, divorces, and annulments of marriage. *U. S. Bur. Census, 9th Ann. Rep.* 1932: pp. 90.

10384. UNSIGNED. *Sterblichkeit und Bevölkerungsaufbau.* [Mortality and age distribution of the population.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11(4) Feb. 1931: 173-175.—In Germany the death rate for all ages was 11.0 in 1924-26 (annual average), 12.0 in 1927, 11.6 in 1928, and 12.6 in 1929. The increased mortality in 1929 was due to a severe epidemic of influenza experienced in the first quarter of that year. Owing to an increase in the average age an increase of the death rate to about 15 is expected during the next 20 years. Infant mortality continued to decrease. In 1927-1929 the number of deaths of infants was less by 37,500 than that calculated on the basis of the death rate for 1924-1926. A favorable development is recorded also for the ages 1-5 years and 15-30 years, and for the age group 30-50 years of females. In the other age and sex groups the mortality rates for 1927-1929 were generally higher than those for 1924-1926.—*H. Fehlinger.*

10385. VERGOTTINI, MARIO de. *Sulla mobilità della popolazione Norvegese.* [Mobility of the Norwegian population.] *Ann. d. R. Univ. d. Studi Econ. e Commerciali di Trieste.* 3(1-2) 1931: 21-31.

10386. VINCI, FELICE. *Prime riflessioni sul censimento.* [First impressions of the census.] *Riv. Ital. di*

*Stat.* 3(2-3) Apr.-Sep. 1931: 132-139.—After correcting the census of 1921, the annual increase of population of Italy from 1921-31 was found to be the highest of the large countries of Europe in the post-war period. As for the future, the excess of births over deaths should not diminish. The increase in the number of marriages in 1930 and the first few months of 1931 is attributed in part to the reduction in the flow of emigration.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

## HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 8916, 10341, 10360, 10505, 10507)

10387. BARNOUW, A. J. The differential birth rate in Holland. *Birth Control Rev.* 16(3) Mar. 1932: 81-82.—Comments on a study by J. Sanders on *The declining birth rate in Rotterdam*—an analysis of reproduction in 2,644 Rotterdam households extending over the past 15 years. Comparing the period 1919-1928 with 1879-1893 it is shown that the decline in the number of births is equally marked among the confessionalists as among the churchless. In the number of children born, the intellectuals are surpassed only by technically schooled workers and by unskilled laborers (147 vs. 148 and 172 per hundred families). The increase of childless marriages is greatest among the unskilled laborers and smallest among technically schooled workers and higher intellectuals. A levelling process is apparently at work which, regardless of culture, profession, or religion, forces society to reduce the size of families to a common standard.—*Norman E. Himes.*

10388. CARY, WILLIAM H. Some facts about sterility. *Birth Control Rev.* 16(3) Mar. 1932: 73-76.—An analysis of 100 sterile marriages shows that in 11% of the cases the husband was sterile; in 20% additional the number and motility of spermatozoa were defective; in 10% additional the male specimen was defective enough to delay impregnation.—*Norman E. Himes.*

10389. CRAWFORD, DAVID, and KARVE, D. K. (Scot, Ralph Cleland, round table leader.) International social and racial relations. *Hawaii: a race laboratory. Social problems of India.* *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations, Univ. So. California, Dec. 8-13, 1929.* 5 1930: 187-195.—The problems of race crossing, biological or social, can be solved only by study of facts, and Hawaii furnishes particularly good material, because of mating between two distinct races, Chinese and Hawaiian, during half a century, with little social prejudice to obscure the biological results. It can also furnish an answer to the question, does propinquity inevitably lead to fusion? Chinese, Japanese, and Caucasian live side by side. The Japanese have maintained almost complete racial purity for a quarter of a century; and the trend among all three groups is now definitely away from intermarriage. One of the most serious social problems of India, the caste system, is now disapproved by leaders and is losing ground; early marriage has been outlawed and is being repudiated; widow remarriage is gradually gaining ground.—*Paul Popeno.*

10390. STEIN, IRVING F., and LEVENTHAL, MICHAEL L. Infertility and sterility—an analytic study of three hundred couples. *J. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 98(8) Feb. 20, 1932: 621-632.—The authors examined and treated 300 couples presenting sterility problems. There were excluded from the diagnosis all couples who met the fundamental requisite of fertility even though married 3 years or more. These were grouped under the classification of infertility. Female causes were found in 89.4%, male causes in 28.8% and both male and female in 18.1% of the sterile matings. Surgical treatment proved fairly effective. Pregnancy occurred in 58 women after investigation and treatment, or 19.3% for the entire series of 300 women. In those grouped as infertile

matings, pregnancy resulted in 26.3% and in the sterile matings in 17.3%.—*Emery R. Hayhurst.*

10391. WOODBURY, MARGARET LEE. Birth control for the prodigal. *Birth Control Rev.* 16(3) Mar. 1932: 79-80.—One reason why the higher social classes have excessively small families is a consequence of the burden placed upon them of support of the defective and delinquent classes. On these latter groups the government spends five billion dollars annually—nearly three times the expenditures for public schools. The democratization of birth control is likely to result in a transfer of fertility from the lower to the middle or upper classes.—*Norman E. Himes.*

### EUGENICS

(See also Entries 10379, 10434, 10458)

10392. UNSIGNED. Analysis of state birth control leagues. *Birth Control Rev.* 16(2) Feb. 1932: 39-42.—Analysis of the membership, dues, staff, programs, budgets, methods of raising money, purposes, and propaganda methods of birth control leagues located in Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and New Jersey.—*Norman E. Himes.*

### THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 8758, 8770, 8782, 8817, 8822, 8827, 8842, 10120, 10395, 10426, 10487, 10526)

10393. GUILLEMÉ, M. Simples notes sur l'émigration des indigènes de l'Afrique Centrale vers les centres industrielles. [Brief notes on the migration of the natives of Central Africa toward the industrial centers.] *Africa*, 5(1) Jan. 1932: 40-49.—In the last 25 years there has been a great migration of native laborers toward the industrial and commercial centers of Katanga, the Rhodesias, and South Africa, and toward the ports and cities along the railroads. In some regions the exodus has taken from 50% to 75% of the male population for periods ranging up to three years. Consequently the family life is ruined, perverted habits develop, the birth rate decreases, the men carry back social diseases to the villages.—*R. W. Logan.*

10394. WELLS, W. A. Noises of civilization and their evil effects. *New Jersey Medic. Soc. J.* 28 Aug. 1931: 653-659.—The New York Committee on Noise Abatement found that 36% of the city's noise was chargeable to traffic and 16% to transportation. While deafness is not a common result, auditory hyperesthesia is a common consequence, also middle-ear inflammation. Many develop noise habituation (*ptupophilia*) to whom silence is actually oppressive. Disagreeable noises have been shown to speed up the motor, cardiovascular and respiratory functions, while on lower animals they blunt the reproductive functions and the nutrition of offspring. No doubt a significant part of the rising incidence of mental diseases may be charged to noise.—*Emery R. Hayhurst.*

### THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 8785, 8802, 8804, 8808, 8818-8819, 8823, 8825, 8858, 8867, 8887, 9590, 9946, 10105, 10118, 10393, 10411, 10420, 10424, 10491, 10510)

10395. BAKKUM, GLENN A., and MELVIN, BRUCE L. Social relationships of Slaterville Springs—Brooktondale area, Tompkins County, New York. *Cornell Univ. Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #501. Mar. 1930: pp. 55.—The fundamental purpose of this study was to discover the relationship of a typical rural area to a nearby city. It was found that the process of urbanization is manifest particularly in an economic way. The

area grows increasingly dependent upon the nearby city. Local villages in an area of transition have fewer and fewer connections with the population as the process goes on. Population tends to become stratified, with those who have fewest connections with institutional agencies being pushed back further and further on the dirt roads. But it does not follow that social and recreational activities in an area of this kind must be wholly broken down. As the process of transition has advanced, the combined influence of the churches has increased relative to that of other agencies. (Twenty tables and 25 figures, charts, and photographs.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

10396. HACKER, L. W. The education of rural teachers. *J. Natl. Educ. Assn.* 21(2) Feb. 1932: 65-66.—There is a widespread need for specially trained teachers in the rural schools.—*O. D. Duncan.*

10397. TERPENNING, WALTER A. The neighborhood and the national being. *Rural Amer.* 9(9) Dec. 1931: 5-7.—The people who first established American neighborhoods were for the most part individualists and their individualism left its mark on their neighborhoods. This characteristic plus the desire for large farms, the liberal land policy of the government and other similar influences favored the settlement of American farms in isolated residence. Consequently our neighborhoods and in turn our nation have fallen heir to the defects of isolation. If American farmers were to utilize the advantages of communication and transportation to establish wholesome neighborhoods the values so generated might be extended to secondary groupings such as the nation.—*C. R. Hoffer.*

10398. WAKELEY, RAY E. The communities of Schuyler County, New York. *Cornell Univ. Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #524. Jun. 1931: pp. 74.—The rural community represents two broad types, the geographical and the psychological. The geographical concept of the community is in terms of the center, of meeting places of the groups in the community, and of areas within which services are rendered by these groups. Psychologically, the community is an area characterized by a common life which is held together by interest in or loyalty to common purposes and common organizations. The concept of self-sufficiency was found to be valueless in describing community relationships in Schuyler County. The organized contact of farm people is directed mostly toward the unincorporated village, and the church furnishes the greater share of all organized contacts made there. The trend of population change in recent years has been decidedly unfavorable to the smaller villages. (19 tables, 27 charts and photographs, and bibliography.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

### COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

#### SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

(See also Entries 7004, 7433, 7493, 8070, 8220, 8222, 8433, 9244, 9369, 10150)

10399. ORGAZ, RAUL A. Causes of social revolutions. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16(2) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 111-115.—The purpose of revolution is institutional innovation. Present theories over-simplify the explanation. A truly scientific and full explanation of revolution requires that we apply that principle of methodology of the conditionality and mutual dependence of social phenomena to the characteristic qualities of the revolutionary spirit. These qualities are: (1) discontent with the present; (2) consciousness of right in the revolutionary mass; (3) ideals of the future expressed in the leaders; (4) "consciousness of power."—*P. G. Beck.*

## DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 9242, 9323, 9393, 9443, 9479, 9509, 10063, 10161, 10300, 10366, 10412, 10429, 10525)

10400. De VOTO, BERNARD. Literary censorship in Cambridge. *Harvard Graduates' Mag.* 39 (153) Sep. 1930: 301-342.

10401. GONZALEZ, MANUEL PEDRO. La literatura cubana actual. [Current Cuban literature.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 27 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 466-470.—Cuban literature before the Spanish-American war was mainly concerned with the subject of freedom. Since the war, the political and economic subjection of Cuba to the United States has largely conditioned her literary output. The lack of readers at home, the partial alienation of Cuba from her former Spanish and Spanish-American public, and her failure to adjust to the North American culture have left Cuban writers without a supporting reading public. Journalism offers them the best opportunities. The writers fall into two generations: those centering around 1910 and thereafter, optimists and prophets of the new Cuba, without predilections for the old order, but with a strong reverence for Cuban leaders of the past; and the generation maturing about 1930. This new generation is strongly divided into two groups: (1) the vanguardists and modernists, profoundly pessimistic, esthetic in temperament, and not particularly constructive, and (2) a better balanced, better instructed, and more constructive group, interested in the promotion of a new order in Cuba. But these also are largely pessimistic, because of the unprecedented corruption in Cuba today and because of the growing economic strangle-hold from the north. The leader of this group is Fernando Ortiz.—*L. L. Bernard.*

## LEADERSHIP

10402. BOGARDUS, EMORY S. Leadership and social situations. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16 (2) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 164-170.—Leadership can be learned. There is little or no transfer of leadership from one situation to another except insofar as the various situations have common elements. No leadership situation stands entirely alone. An outstanding leader is one who has mastered many types of social situations or who has achieved superior control in a single universal type of situation.—*P. G. Beck.*

## EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 8921, 8971, 9372, 9402, 9431, 9440, 9877, 9917, 10026, 10070, 10152, 10238-10243, 10245-10248, 10342, 10348, 10355, 10396, 10462, 10475, 10520, 10550-10551, 10563, 10567, 10571, 10573-10574, 10576)

10403. De VOTO, BERNARD. College education for the intelligent few. *Current Hist.* 35 (6) Mar. 1932: 792-798.

10404. DUSHKIN, ALEXANDER M. The effect of the economic depression on the standards of Jewish social work agencies. [5] The effect of the economic depression upon Jewish educational activity. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 8 (1) Sep. 1931: 25-28.—The economic depression has affected adversely all Jewish schools; particularly is its effect disastrous on schools which are not affiliated with some central communal organization. In many schools teachers were not paid for many months, other schools have closed completely. The number of free pupils has greatly increased—in some schools their number forms 50% of the enrollment. The community appropriations for the Jewish schools have been reduced from 7% in some to 50% in others, the median decrease being 20%.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

10405. FINCH, F. H. Athletics and achievement in high school. *School & Soc.* 35 (896) Feb. 27, 1932: 299-300.10406. FISHER, MILDRED. The cumulative record as a factor in guidance. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (6) Feb. 1932: 344-358.10407. FOSTER, EMERY M. Biennial survey of education in the United States 1928-1930. Chapter V. Statistics of teachers colleges and normal schools 1929-30. *U. S. Office Educ., Bull.* #20. Vol. 2. 1931: pp. 78.10408. FOSTER, EMERY M. Biennial survey of education in the United States 1928-1930. Chapter VII. Statistics of private high schools and academies 1929-30. *U. S. Office Educ., Bull.* #20. Vol. 2. 1931: pp. 49.10409. GRAY, WILLIAM S. The new educational plan at the University of Chicago. *School & Soc.* 33 (851) Apr. 18, 1931: 513-519.10410. HASUND, S. Skulespursmaal. [Educational problems.] *Syn og Segn.* 38 (1) 1932: 1-10.—The war and the economic crisis have affected the school system of Norway. The educational system has not been systematized. The educational budget has increased too much during the boom period. The number of pupils that continue to take higher education is on the increase.—*Theo. Huggenvik.*10411. INMAN, SAMUEL GUY. A glimpse of Mexico's rural schools. *Pan-Amer. Union, Bull.* 64 (10) Oct. 1930: 1010-1019.10412. LEEMANS, VICTOR. Les universitaires et la presse en Allemagne. [University groups and the press in Germany.] *Rev. de l'Inst. de Sociol.* 11 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 735-748.—The relationship between the popular press and the university scholar and scientist was more cordial and intimate in the 19th century Germany than in any other country. Today the scientist is emerging even more from his "splendid isolation"; the press is recognized as a serious subject for study, both as a commentary upon the functioning of the social process and as a source for historical data. The obligation of the press as an educational instrument is recognized in contemporary Germany; too facile popularization of scientific discoveries is successfully avoided by most newspapers.—*Francis E. Merrill.*10413. MAPHIS, CHARLES GILMORE. Adult illiteracy in the South. *Univ. No. Carolina Extension Bull.* 11 (7) Mar. 1932: 90-94.—Discussion of figures from the 1930 Federal Census.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*10414. RATCLIFFE, ELLA B. Scholarships and fellowships—grants available in United States colleges and universities. *U. S. Office Educ., Bull.* #15. 1931 (pub. 1932): pp. 157.10415. READY, MARIE M. School playgrounds. *U. S. Office Educ., Pamphl.* #10. Jun. 1930: pp. 39.10416. SNOW, WILLIAM F. The White House Conference and the parents. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 18 (3) Mar. 1932: 138-144.10417. UNSIGNED. Statistica dell'istruzione elementare nell'anno scolastico 1926-27. [Statistics of primary education in the school year 1926-27.] *Ann. di Stat.* 6 (1) 1931: pp. xvi+178.—A statistical inquiry concerning illiteracy, kindergartens, organization of primary education, number of primary schools, number of students, teachers, libraries, etc.—*E. Arcucci.*

## SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

### SOCIAL ORIGINS

(See also Entries 3462, 3464, 3508, 3884, 4907, 4953, 6639, 6992, 7002, 8881, 8884-8885, 8896, 10349)

10418. KRZYWICKI, LUDWIK. *Na zaraniu życia społecznego.* [The beginnings of social life.] *Przegląd Socjologiczny.* (1) Apr. 1930-Mar. 1931: 3-16.—The customary schematic analysis of social origins is inadequate.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

10419. MALINOWSKI, BRONISŁAW. *Zagadnienie pokrewieństwa w świetle najnowszych badań.* [Problems of kinship in the light of new developments.] *Przegląd Socjologiczny.* (1) Apr. 1930-Mar. 1931: 17-31.—The error of previous scholars has been in regarding the family and the clan as domestic institutions of different stages of social evolution, and never found together. Many races attach a wider or a narrower meaning to kinship. Matriarchy or patriarchy never occurs in pure form. There is merely authority or superiority on one side of the kinship. The existence of a fundamental kinship developmental process which offers a field for analysis is the proper assumption.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

### CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 8773, 8783, 8797, 8879, 8882, 8890, 8896, 8906, 8934, 9416, 9443, 10401, 10551, 10554)

10420. WATSON, WALTER T. Some sociological problems of the Southwest. *Southw. Soc. Sci. Quart.* 12 (3) Dec. 1931: 210-220.—The material for this article was taken from the files of the *Southw. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.*, and the *Southw. Rev.*, and especially from the results of research reported by Handman, Reuter, and Rhyne. Several problems are stated: of defining the term "Southwest"; the unusual amount of rural characteristics in cities there; the occupational ties that divide or unite dwellers in these cities; the continued importance of rural problems, and especially those pertaining to tenants; and problems regarding the Indian, the Negro, the French, the Spanish and the Mexican, some of which involve international aspects. The field undoubtedly is a rich one for study.—*J. A. Rickard.*

10421. ZOLLINGER, MAX; ZOPPI, GIUSEPPE; BOVET, ERNEST. *Ce que pense la jeunesse européenne. La Suisse. I. Suisse allemande. II. Suisse italienne. III. Suisse romande.* [What the young European woman thinks. The Swiss—German, Italian and French-speaking.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 54(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 224-249.—The German Swiss love the German language, but their culture is more than German. They have the advantage of contact with three national and cultural groups. The difference is illustrated in the youth movement. In Switzerland it takes expression in a demand for greater freedom with and not against their parents. The social and economic contrasts are not great in Switzerland and there is no one great city to dominate the cultural life. The youths tend to think of matters of today and to lose interest in old philosophies and literatures. There is a certain indifference toward the churches but not toward religion. Political radicalism is present, but not wide-spread. The Italian Swiss number only 250,000 compared to the 2,900,000 German Swiss and the 900,000 French-speaking Swiss.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

### SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 8883, 8915, 8920, 9102, 9288, 9303, 10017, 10456, 10480)

10422. RICHARD, GASTON. *Les problèmes de la vie mystique*—d'après le livre récent de M. Roger Bastide. [Problems of mysticism, according to the recent book by Roger Bastide.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 40(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 57-63.—This article is a critique of Bastide's *Les problèmes de la vie mystique* (Paris, 1931). The book is in two parts, the first dealing with the nature of mysticism and its relation to the self (*la vie du moi*), and the second with the value of the explanations which have been given this order of phenomena. The book has a sociological interest because it gives a clear conception of religious sentiment, an interest which is both negative and positive. A knowledge of mysticism liberates the sociologist from the simplistic hypothesis which identifies all forms of religious sentiments as a collective emotion. It also contributes to the elucidation of a great problem which the sociologist cannot always ignore, the relation between the social or ordinary man and the supernormal man.—*O. D. Duncan.*

10423. ROSS, J. ELLIOT. A national Catholic statistical bureau. *Ecclesiast. Rev.* 86(1) Jan. 1932: 29-41.—The Roman Catholic church in the United States is a great corporation in which millions of dollars are invested. A statistical bureau would be of great value to the organization.—*John F. Moore.*

10424. SCHAEFERS, WILLIAM. The church and her farm population. *Ecclesiast. Rev.* 86(2) Feb. 1932: 127-135.

10425. WAKEHAM, GLEN. Pietism as a sociological, emotivational factor. *Univ. Colorado Studies.* 17 (4) Feb. 1930: 315-340.

10426. WELLS, CARL D. The effects of urban experience on religious loyalty. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16(2) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 157-163.—*P. G. Beck.*

### THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 10023, 10028, 10032, 10039-10040, 10044, 10051-10052, 10063, 10065, 10098-10099, 10200, 10203-10206, 10210-10213, 10215-10216, 10218-10221, 10223-10226, 10568)

10427. DORPE, Dr. van den, and LEFEBVRE, GH. *Le dossier anthropologique.* [The anthropological criminal record.] *L'Écrou.* 12(4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 425-441.—By the Belgian law of January 1, 1932 the criminal record contains the following ten items: (1) Administrative notes such as the identity and civil status of the accused; (2) criminological record, whether recidivist or not, and mental state at the time of the commission of the offence; (3) sociological investigation: family, environment, profession, education, military service, social class and manner of life; (4) family history; (5) medical examination record; (6) physical examination; (7) morphological abnormalities; (8) estimate of stability of the nervous system; (9) psychological test record; (10) conclusions and diagnosis, treatment in the penitentiary, reform treatment.—*E. D. Harvey.*

### SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entries 7005, 7331, 7359, 8170, 9180)

10428. BOUCHARD, GEORGES. *La renaissance des arts domestiques.* [The renaissance of the domestic arts.] *Canada Français.* 19(5) Jan. 1932: 352-366.—Festivals at Quebec, Winnipeg, Vancouver, and Calgary, and an exposition of domestic handicraft at the Manoir Richelieu in the Province of Quebec have aroused an interest in French-Canadian and English-Canadian domestic art, and this revival has been en-

couraged by the tourist traffic from the United States.  
—Alison Ewart.

10429. HAZLITT, HENRY, and CALVERTON, V. F. *Art and social change*. *Modern Quart.* 6(1) Winter 1931: 10-27.—The eclectic approach (Hazlitt): Craftsmanship or execution cannot be separated from social significance or content. Good art is distinguished by amount of genius or talent required to produce it, its order and clarity, but the judgment, in most cases, precedes analysis. Good art may be propagandistic (e.g., the plays of Ibsen) but usually propaganda destroys sincerity and is therefore injurious. Art may sometimes serve a social purpose, but a great work of art is an end in itself. The radical approach (Calverton): Literary values are but one form of cultural values and are determined by the dominant class, which in the 19th and 20th centuries is the bourgeoisie. The leisure class has cultivated the philosophy of escape, non-purposive art, which manifests itself in "art for art's sake," museums and the "above the battle" ideology, arising from its contempt for work and parasitic civilization, with which proletarian art and ideology are absolutely irreconcilable. It is the content and material which really count, although execution must also be acceptable. Propaganda is not foreign to good art but is inevitably linked with it, and is objectionable only when the social philosophy is antagonistic to one's habits of thought.—John H. Mueller.

## SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 9371, 9548, 10023, 10421)

10430. BURGESS, JOHN STEWART. *Cultural change in China*. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15(4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 373-380.

10431. FOURET, LOUIS ANDRÉ. *L'évolution du langage populaire*. [The evolution of popular language.] *Z. f. Französ. u. Engl. Unterricht*. 30(8) 1931: 569-578.—Popular contemporary language shows two main trends: (1) an extreme simplification of abstract vocabulary, and (2) a great enrichment of concrete vocabulary. There is also a tendency toward choosing degrading metaphors and similes.—Margaret Wepley.

## SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

10432. TRISTÃO de ATHAYDE. *Sociatria (Sciencia das anomalias sociae)*. [The science of social pathology.] *Rev. de Estudos Jurid. e Soc.* 2(3) May 1931: 16-26.—Sociatria is suggested as a term for social pathology.—Paul Popenoe.

## POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 9937, 10257, 10357, 10391, 10463, 10468)

10433. KAY, SONIA, and RITTENHOUSE, IRMA. *Why are the aged poor?* *Survey*. 64(11) Sep. 1930: 470-473, 485-486.

10434. MUDD, EMILY B. H. *Is preventive work the next step?* *Birth Control Rev.* 16(2) Feb. 1932: 42-44.—A preliminary survey of 200 cases taken at random from the files of the Philadelphia Maternal Health Center (Birth Control Clinic) shows that, in religious affiliation, the patients were 58% Protestant, 29% Catholic, and 13% Jewish. The average number of pregnancies was five, and the mean income of husband, when employed, was \$28 per week. However, 41% of the husbands were unemployed and 8% on part time. Three-quarters of the patients could pay nothing toward their

clinical fees, but the income from the remaining quarter covered the cost of such medical supplies. Many patients are referred to hospitals for therapeutic care, and the clinic has become a teaching center for physicians, medical students, and social and public health workers.—Norman E. Himes.

## CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 9081, 9413, 9504, 10039, 10206, 10210, 10216-10218, 10220, 10368, 10427, 10575)

10435. ABASCAL, HORACIO. *La obra científica de Israel Castellanos*. [The scientific work of Israel Castellanos.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana*. 26(2) Sep. 1930: 199-209.—The Lombroso Prize was recently awarded to Israel Castellanos, Cuban scientist, on the basis of two published volumes *Female delinquency in Cuba*. A third volume is to follow.—Hope Henderson.

10436. AZZALINI, MARIO. *Sulla natura e genesi della criminalità*. [The nature and origin of criminality.] *Scuola Positiva*. 11(10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1931: 437-453.—A universal concept of crime is not impossible. All conduct is the result of the interaction of the emotive, volitional and cognitive elements of the personality with the various social forces. In turn, these same elements are determined, in their quality, direction, intensity, etc., by the same social forces as well as by their own inherent potency in the individual. The type of behavior that results from the interaction of these two sets of forces usually conforms to the typical social behavior. But in a minority of cases it may vary in a positive direction, as in the case of the genius or the inventor, or in a negative direction, as in the case of the criminal.—G. I. Giardini.

10437. BALL, ROBERT JAUDON. *Introversion-extroversion in a group of convicts*. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 26(4) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 422-428.—In making a study of emotional conditions among prison inmates of the California State Prison at San Quentin, the Neymann-Kohlstedt Diagnostic Test for Introversion-Extraversion was used on 136 men ranging from 17 to 25 years of age. All of these individuals were literate and American born. The results show that these persons do not group themselves according to the normal curve in regard to this trait (10.3% were extroverts, 58.0% neutroverts, 31.7% introverts). Not only is there a greater number of introverts than extroverts but the deviations from the normal are greater in the introverts than in the extroverts. (Additional data on the social and educational history of these men are given.)—Frederick J. Gaudet.

10438. LADU, LENA B., and GARRISON, K. C. *A study of emotional instability and intelligence of women in the penal institutions of North Carolina*. *Soc. Forces*. 10(2) Dec. 1931: 209-216.—The average I.Q. for women in penal institutions in North Carolina is 84, with the lowest rating among the sex offenders and murderers. Emotionally the delinquent group was much more unstable than a comparable non-delinquent group as measured by the Thurstone neurotic inventory. Three emotionally unstable traits were the most prevalent: morbid depression, abnormal sensitivity, and feelings of inferiority. The correlations between the neurotic inventory and intelligence quotients were negative, however.—Mabel A. Elliott.

10439. LORENTZ, PARE. *Moral racketeering in the movies*. *Scribner's Mag.* 88(3) Sep. 1930: 256-262.

10440. YOKE, HELEN L. *Crime in West Virginia*. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16(3) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 267-273.—An analysis of the indictments for felonies in 55 counties in West Virginia during the years 1919-1928 showed the highest rate to apply in the counties with greatest coal productions. Correlation of felony indictments with urban population, colored population, ratio of manufacturing to agriculture, percentage of foreign born, percentage of industrially employed, and the educational

index all were positive. Per capita farm wealth, and the percentage of population agricultural both gave negative findings. In every instance the coefficient of correlation was more than four times the probable error.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

### DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 8988-8989, 9121, 9705, 9897, 9901, 10059, 10378, 10382, 10394, 10541)

10441. BRITTEN, ROLLO H. The incidence of epidemic influenza, 1918-19. A further analysis according to age, sex, and color of the records of morbidity and mortality obtained in surveys of 12 localities. *Pub. Health Rep.* 47(6) Feb. 5, 1932: 303-375.

10442. CRABTREE, JAMES A., and BISHOP, E. L. Syphilis in a rural Negro population in Tennessee. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 22(2) Feb. 1932: 147-164.—A Wassermann survey was made of a group of Negro families in Tipton County, Tennessee. Of a total of 2,323 individuals of all ages tested, 602 or 26% were found to have positive Wassermanns; 86.6% of these were between the ages of 15 and 50. Of 562 cases under treatment, 62 were congenital. When persons are infected with syphilis, the likelihood that it will not be apparent to females is 1.8 times that of its not being known to males. The annual morbidity rate for acquired syphilis is approximately 4,233 per 100,000 population. Treatment of cases is shown to be wholly inadequate. The likelihood of a pregnancy resulting in either a still-birth or miscarriage when either parent has a positive Wassermann is 8.2 times that of such an occurrence when neither parent has a positive Wassermann.—*Emery R. Hayhurst.*

10443. DUBLIN, LOUIS I. Incidence of tuberculosis in the industrial population. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 22(3) Mar. 1932: 281-291.—Tuberculosis is primarily a disease of the working classes. In 1930, for example, their death rate from all forms of the disease was 81.3 per 100,000 in contrast to 48.7 for ordinary policy holders. The concentration of tuberculosis is in urban industrial centers. Except in the industrial classes, tuberculosis is rapidly becoming a minor cause of death. Uniformly the colored people show higher rates than the whites. The very highest rates are found among those exposed to silica dust. Geographically, and excluding states to which the tuberculous migrate, four states stand out as worse than any others—Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, and Virginia. No state fails to show a lower tuberculosis death rate in 1929 than in 1920. The tuberculosis death rate runs uniformly higher in Canada where the decline has also been small in recent years.—*Emery R. Hayhurst.*

10444. KORÁNYI, ALEXANDRE. Les enseignements de la statistique de la tuberculose des années de la guerre. [Lessons from the statistics of tuberculosis during the war.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 9(2-3) 1931: 269-283.—The general fall in tuberculosis mortality rates was not stopped either by the war or by the resulting impoverishment and misery of certain classes. The low tuberculosis mortality in Hungary is due largely to social development but that positive measures are effective in the fight against tuberculosis is shown by a comparison of tuberculosis statistics for Budapest and the rest of Hungary.—*George A. Baker.*

10445. PARRAN, THOMAS. Syphilis from the epidemiologist's point of view. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 22(2) Feb. 1932: 141-156.—Haustein's data for the United States show that, for 2,240 cases of patients that acquired syphilis, the peak for the whole group occurs at the age of 21, but the peak for colored females was found at 16 years, for white females at 21 years, colored males at 20 years, and white males at 21 years. Females are infected at a much earlier age than males, and colored persons earlier than white persons. The disease

is roughly 50% more prevalent among males. It is more prevalent in southern than in northern and western states, even though the increased Negro ratio is eliminated. Among a population of nearly 6,000,000, the rate of cases under treatment for whites was 4.16, for Negroes 10.04 per thousand. There is no evidence of a cyclic prevalence of the disease. There is no conclusive evidence that syphilis is declining in the United States. The best evidence shows a slight increase during the past four years.—*Emery R. Hayhurst.*

10446. PFEIFFER, ALBERT, and CUMMINGS, HERBERT W. Syphilis and gonorrhea in upstate New York. *Amer. J. Hygiene.* 15(2) Mar. 1932: 459-484.—Replies were received from 7,742 questionnaires (90% of those sent out) to physicians, clinics, hospitals and state institutions. A study of cases treated outside of state institutions revealed that the rates for syphilis were 3.82 for urban districts, and 0.53 for rural districts. The rates for gonorrhea were almost the same. There was no significant change in the trend of syphilis and gonorrhea. Approximately 87% of the infected persons go to private physicians to begin treatment. Only 42% of the syphilis cases go for treatment within a year and 70% of the gonorrhea cases within three months of the time of infection. From the estimated attack rate it would seem that during the year syphilis is reported about 60% and gonorrhea about 15%. Education, prophylaxis, early and thorough treatment, and free clinics totaled 90% of the reasons for decrease. Moral laxity, prohibition, better diagnosis and treatment, ignorance, lack of supervision of prostitutes totaled 83% of the reasons for increase.—*Emery R. Hayhurst.*

### MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

(See also Entry 10477)

10447. DOOLITTLE, GLENN J. The epileptic personality—its progressive changes among institutional cases. *Psychiat. Quart.* 6(1) Jan. 1932: 89-96.

10448. HOBSON, RICHMOND P. The problem of narcotic drug addiction. *Biblical Rev.* 15(3) Jul. 1930: 407-419.

10449. HUERGO, ALFREDO, and FERNÁNDEZ SPERONI, CARLOS. Hipoestesia afectiva, perversidad, síndrome epiléptico y mitomanía en una post-encefalítica. [Emotional hypoesthesia, perversity, epileptic syndrome and mythomania in a post-encephalitic.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 18(106) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 401-408.—Encephalitis often leaves mental disturbances, which sometimes do not appear for years afterwards. Three stages in the development of the mental and moral after-effects have been observed: psychic excitation, unsociability with disturbances in conduct, and marked antithetical reactions which extend into the anti-social. This last stage brings the case within the field of the medico-legal.—*L. L. Bernard.*

10450. ISAACS, SUSAN. Some notes on the incidence of neurotic difficulties in young children. *Brit. J. Educ. Psychol.* 2(1) Feb. 1932: 71-91.—Data obtained from various sources indicate that children of one to six years of age have neurotic difficulties which range all the way from very slight deviations from the normal to definite neuroses. (Tables giving the frequency of various types of problems and the ages at which they occur are included.)—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

10451. KOROLANYI, H. Zur Psychologie des Alkoholismus. [The psychology of alcoholism.] *Rev. Internat. contre l'Alcoolisme.* 39(6) Dec. 1931: 289-298.—(English and French summaries.)

10452. MALZBERG, BEN JAMIN. The prevalence of epilepsy in the United States, with special reference to children and adolescents. *Psychiat. Quart.* 6(1) Jan. 1932: 97-106.

10453. MAY, JAMES V. The dementia praecox-schizophrenia problem. *Psychiat. Quart.* 6(1) Jan. 1932: 40-88.

10454. PATINI, ETTORE. Sull'illegittimità clinica della "psicosi carceraria." [Clinical unsoundness of "prison psychoses."] *Riv. di Diritto Peniten. Studi Teorici e Pratici.* 2(5) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 1193-1205.

10455. SEROG, MAX. Analyse eines Homosexuellen. Ein Beitrag zum Problem der Homosexualität und ihrer psychotherapeutischen Beeinflussbarkeit. [An analysis of a homosexual. A contribution to the problem of homosexuality and the effectiveness of psychotherapeutic measures.] *Zentralbl. f. Psychotherapie.* 4(12) Dec. 1931: 750-771.—Conrad Taeuber.

## SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

### CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 9348, 9913, 10251, 10257, 10434, 10468-10470)

10456. ACHINGER, HANS. Fürsorge und Weltanschauung. [Social work and view of life.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 22(6) Sep. 1930: 181-190; (7) Oct. 1930: 223-232.—The tendency of the denominational organizations and of the Social Democratic Party to influence dependent persons in spiritual, moral or political respects by their social work is regrettable. On account of the educational character of youth welfare work, influences creating viewpoints cannot be excluded.—Marie T. Wendel.

10457. DUBIN, MAURICE. The effect of the economic depression on the standards of Jewish social work agencies. [3] The effect of the economic depression on standards of health agencies. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 8(1) Sep. 1931: 22-24.—The author sent out questionnaires to 48 Jewish hospitals and sanatoria. The findings are based on the data furnished by 36 institutions. Six were compelled to restrict the admission of free and part pay patients; 27 institutions in order to curtail expenses have reduced expenditures for supplies and equipment; 11 reduced salaries and 13 reduced their personnel; 9 reduced their research activities and 3 discontinued research completely, and 19 were compelled to give up all projects for improvement of plant or equipment. It is the belief of the author that Jewish hospitals have not yet been so much affected by the depression because the average Jewish community is as a rule not overhospitalized but rather underhospitalized.—Uriah Z. Engelman.

10458. FALCONER, DOUGLAS P. The place of the contraceptive clinic in constructive social work. *Birth Control Rev.* 16(2) Feb. 1932: 37-38.—Three classes of people particularly need the services of contraceptive clinics which are a necessary part of social work: (1) those in ill health; (2) maladjusted families on the verge of dissolution; (3) the unemployed.—Norman E. Himes.

10459. HYMAN, H. JOSEPH. The effect of the economic depression on the standards of Jewish social work agencies. [6] The effect of the economic depression on standards of social work of intermediate communities. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 8(1) Sep. 1931: 28-30.—The Bureau of Jewish Social Research placed the intermediate community in the population group of 5,000 to 45,000. The Jewish population in these communities consists of small tradesmen and the white collar professions. Few are found in mills and factories; hence unemployment did not affect them directly, but they are becoming increasingly poorer as the depression is prolonged, and this is reflected in collections. In 1929

collections were excellent, in 1930 collections were still good, then came a sudden drop in the spring of 1930. There has been curtailment of character building work in favor of relief, even in communities where the relief budgets have been adequate. Many Jewish relief societies for the first time in their history refer cases to municipal or county agencies for relief. So far, out of 31 Jewish intermediate communities reporting, six were compelled to draw upon their reserve funds, six to borrow money.—Uriah Z. Engelman.

10460. KEPECS, JACOB. The effect of the economic depression on the standards of Jewish social work agencies. [2] Effects of depression on standards of Jewish child care agencies. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 8(1) Sep. 1931: 20-22.—The author circularized almost all Jewish communities having separate child care organizations. All plans of expansion and experimentation have been abandoned, there has been a stay or suspension of salary scales of social workers, a reduction of income from all usual sources and a reduction in collections from parents and relatives varying from one third to more than 50%, but no agency admits that there has been any change in the standards of care despite the loss of income.—Uriah Z. Engelman.

10461. KNAB, DR. Entwicklungsstand der Tapiauer Familienpflege. [State of development of Tapiau family care.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat. u. Psychisch-Gerichtl. Mediz.* 96(5-6) Jan. 30, 1932: 339-347.—In spite of a temporary setback due to post-war conditions, the treatment of mental patients by placing them with private families, begun by the medical institution of Tapiau in 1907, has developed to such an extent that the institution's placement department is one of the largest in Germany. In 1931, out of 1,757 patients of the institution in Tapiau and of its branches in the vicinity 392 were under private family care. (Tables.)—Lina Kahn.

10462. SEMAN, PHILIP L. The place of character development agencies in our Jewish social service program. (Presidential address.) *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 8(1) Sep. 1931: 9-17.—The control of character building agencies such as community centers, the Y.M.H.A. and the Y.W.H.A., the field of Jewish education, child care institutions, child placement agencies and camps offer great opportunities for the Jewish social workers.—Uriah Z. Engelman.

10463. STEELE, GLENN. Family welfare. Summary of expenditures for relief. General family welfare and relief. Mothers' aid. Veterans' aid. *U. S. Children's Bur., Separate from Publ.* #209. 1932: pp. 62.—The per capita expenditures for all types of relief work in the family welfare field as represented by 31 specified metropolitan areas during 1931 varied from \$5.97 in Detroit down to \$0.13 in New Orleans. In a total of 33 metropolitan areas the combined expenditure for family welfare was \$26,573,684 in 1930. Of this amount, 77.4% was used for general family relief; 18.8% was spent for mothers' aid, and 3.8% for veterans' relief. In the 31 specified areas, 76.2% of the relief expenditure was handled by public agencies, and 23.8% by private agencies. Of the money spent for relief by public agencies in the 31 specified areas, 66.1% was for general family relief; 24.4% for mothers' aid; 5.5% for aid for the blind, and 4.0% for veterans' relief. (Tables, graphs, and appendices.)—O. D. Duncan.

10464. TAUSSIG, FRANCES. The effect of the economic depression on the standards of Jewish social work agencies. [1] Effects of the depression on the standards of Jewish family agencies. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 8(1) Sep. 1931: 18-20.—In a general way standards have been safeguarded as expenditures for both relief and service have grown consistently with volume of work. Before the depression, the Jewish family agencies were comparatively free to select the case work situations with which they were to concern themselves. The present economic crisis burdened the

Jewish family agencies with thousands of new cases, but they show indications of maintaining the standards achieved and are also applying to the cases of the unemployed families the technique and skill used in treating individual cases.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

### COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

10465. FIELD, ERLUND. Volunteer workers in English boys' clubs. *Neighborhood*. 4(2) Jun. 1931: 117-125.

10466. GLUCKSMAN, HARRY L. The effect of the economic depression on the standards of Jewish social work agencies. [4] The effect of the economic depression on standards of community centers. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 8(1) Sep. 1931: 24-25.—All Jewish centers report considerable loss of income from dues and fees and many activities hitherto self-supporting show an operating loss. On the other hand, the Jewish centers report an increase of attendance at activities of the less formal type. The centers have met the demand for an enlarged leisure program and have made no distinction between the employed and unemployed.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

### COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 8761, 9937, 10249-10250, 10252, 10255, 10261, 10404, 10456-10457, 10458-10460, 10463, 10466, 10487)

10467. GRISWOLD, H. H. Relation between public and private welfare agencies. *Ohio Welfare Bull.* 8(1) Jan. 1931: 8-13.

10468. LEUBUSCHER, CHARLOTTE. Eine englische Sozialenquête. [An English social survey.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 135(6) Dec. 1931: 897-904.—The article summarizes the principal contents of the first volume of *The new survey of London life and labour* (London, 1930). It is evident that the standard of living of those groups which 40 years ago were near or below the poverty line have been considerably improved. One may question whether the means used to secure better conditions and the rate of progress have remained within the limits set to the material uplifting of the masses of the English people.—*H. Fehlinger*.

10469. LURIE, H. L. The effect of the economic depression on the standards of Jewish social work agencies. [7] Effect of the economic depression on standards of national agencies. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 8(1) Sep. 1931: 31-33.—The national agencies include a number of hospitals, sanatoria, children's institutions, agencies dealing with problems of migration and agricultural aid, those concerned with religious and cultural activities and the common civic problems of Jews in the United States and elsewhere, also the fund raising agencies for European and Palestinian activities. While the general situation so far as the national agencies are concerned has not yet become acute, the continuous shrinkage in contributions will have a serious effect upon their programs in the ensuing years.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

10470. STEVENSON, GEORGE S. The social worker's function in the community clinics. *Psychiat. Quart.* 6(1) Jan. 1932: 147-153.—The functions of the social worker, especially in the smaller clinics, are absorbed largely in community contact and follow-up work. It has been found desirable in some places to have a permanent local, or even a full-time social worker, whereas the rest of the staff may be only part-time or imported where a clinic is not working full-time. It is desirable to have the social worker precede the rest of the clinic. There are nearly always more cases than a

part-time clinic can handle in the time allotted; the selection of cases, and short services for rejected cases provides one of the distinct functions in which the social worker, where only part-time clinics exist, is left the job of carrying out treatment which cannot be relegated to local hands.—*O. D. Duncan*.

### SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 10251, 10253-10254, 10257, 10260, 10468)

10471. RENNER, KARL. Die soziale Last und ihre Verteilung auf die Gesellschaft. [Social burdens and their distribution.] *Arbeit u. Wirtsch.* 10(3) Feb. 1, 1932: 89-98.—Sketch of the development of the various forms of relief given since the French revolution. The present systems of providing for the dependent, the infirm, the sick, the unemployed, etc., namely, support within the family, private insurance, social insurance, public and private charity, are outlined.—*H. Fehlinger*.

### INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 10215, 10454)

10472. MELTZER, E. Idiotenanstalten und psychische Hygiene. [Institutions for idiots and mental hygiene.] *Z. f. Psychische Hygiene—Beilage z. Allg. Z. f. Psychiat. u. Psychisch-Gerichtl. Mediz.* 4(6) 1931: 166-182.

10473. POTTER, HOWARD W. The organization of clinical work in an institution for mental defectives. *Psychiat. Quart.* 6(1) Jan. 1932: 19-29.—The scope and technic of clinical investigation includes the anamnesis, physical examination, laboratory examination, mental examination, the psychometric examination, achievement tests, and progress notes. The facilities for treatment and training are the school for mental defectives, acute hospital service, chronic hospital service, service for the physically handicapped, psychopathic service, and parole or colony service. The treatment and training of mental defectives involves a division of labor and coordination of personnel through which the physician may work when and where his services may be required. Much remains to be learned about mental defectives, and it is exceedingly doubtful if important contributions to their education and treatment will ever be made by laboratory research which is far removed from the practical, every-day life of the institutions in which they are placed.—*O. D. Duncan*.

### MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 10461, 10472-10473)

10474. BECKER, HOWARD. A practical mental health program, with especial reference to the mental hygiene of childhood and to the local community. *Psyche (London)*. 12(2) Oct. 1931: 62-82.—The major points of the program are: (1) remedial work for the obviously ill, which includes (a) extension of psychiatric wards in general hospitals, (b) increase in the number of psychopathic hospitals, (c) greater capacity of state mental hospitals; (2) therapeutic prevention, which includes the work of (a) out-patient clinics, (b) child guidance clinics, (c) habit clinics for preschool children, and (d) marital clinics; (3) indirect constructive prevention reaching adults and making use of (a) professional education, (b) general adult education, and (c) pre-parental and parental education; (4) direct constructive prevention reaching the children themselves, and making use of (a) nursery schools, kindergartens, etc., (b) organization of school programs so that they center about adjustment to life rather than subject matter, (c) education in the principles of social relation-

ships, and (d) courses in personal mental hygiene; (5) research. The real goal of the mental hygiene movement calls for a much more comprehensive although perhaps not so immediately practical a program as the above.—*Celia Schopick.*

10475. BROWN, SANGER. Future public education in mental hygiene. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 11 (4) Jan. 1932: 795-806.—The means of spreading mental hygiene information used by the Mental Hygiene Department of New York State and of some other states are the radio, leaflets, bulletins, newspapers, articles, and public addresses.—*Lina Kahn.*

10476. DUKOR, I., and FRIDLÝANDSKY, M. Борьба с алкоголизмом в реконструктивный период. [The campaign against alcoholism in the reconstruction period.] *Красная Нояь.* (Krasnaya Nov.) (9) Sep. 1931: 135-148.—In the Soviet Government's methods of fighting alcoholism after prohibition was revoked in 1924, all the forces of the Commissariats of Health and Education were enlisted and narcotic dispensaries proved successful particularly where they combined medical with cultural work. The psychiatrists have failed to devote sufficient attention to the question of alcoholism.—*Beatrice Heiman.*

10477. GARMENDIA, FRANCISCO S. La asistencia familiar de alienados en el Uruguay. [Family care of the insane in Uruguay.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 18 (105) May-Jun. 1931: 309-330.—The Uruguay plan follows in general that used in Europe and the United States: a central hospital which receives mental cases and consigns the care of those capable of being so treated to private families in the surrounding district which are shown by inspection to be fitted for this function. In June 1929, 15 patients were so treated; a year later there were 472 out-patients thus cared for by 208 families, of which 54 are headed by employees of the central institution and 12 by ex-employees. Of the out-patients, 52.54% were feeble-minded. The advantages to the patients are great, consisting principally of therapeutic occupations (80% help on the farms), more normal associations, a greater sense of freedom, and an escape from the vicious psychopathic treatment circle. The advantages to the care-taking families include increased income, help from the patient, increased hygienic precautions, such as vaccination, and eligibility to a pension benefit. The applications from those wishing to be caretakers exceed the number needed. Not a single case of flight, suicide, rape, or scandal has occurred among the patients and the record for violence is lower than that of the normal population. The financial saving to the government has been great. (Tables.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

10478. HAAG, FRIEDRICH ERHARD. Welche Aufgaben hat die Hygiene im Rahmen der psychischen Hygiene. [The role of hygiene in the field of mental hygiene.] *Z. f. Psychische Hygiene—Beilage z. Allg. Z. f. Psychiat. u. Psychisch-Gerichtl. Mediz.* 4 (6) 1931: 161-166.

10479. PATRY, FREDERICK L. The relationship of the psychiatrist to the school physician. *Psychiat. Quart.* 6 (1) Jan. 1932: 107-120.

10480. PFISTER, OSKAR. Religion und Geistes-hygiene. [Religion and mental hygiene.] *Z. f. Religions-psychol.* 4 (5-6) 1931: 193-200.

10481. WILLIAMS, FRANKWOOD E. Those crazy Russians! *Survey Graphic.* 67 (7) Jan. 1, 1932: 341-345.—Survey of mental hygiene activities in the USSR.—*D. M. Schneider.*

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 9261, 9876, 10256, 10444, 10457, 10494, 10576)

10482. CARPENTER, NILES. Medical care for 15,000 workers and their families. *Committee Costs Med. Care, Publ.* #5. 1930: pp. 85.

10483. CASSIDY, H. M. The economic value of public health. *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 23 (2) Feb. 1932: 51-58.—Dublin considers that the public health movement has paid for itself several times over and that if \$2.50 per capita were spent on public health it would suffice practically to eliminate the waste of human lives. For Toronto it is estimated that an additional grant of \$600,000 to the Department of Public Health might be expected to bring about the health standards Dublin considers possible. The department's expenditures in 1930 were \$974,597.—*Emery R. Hayhurst.*

10484. CIBILS AGUIRRE, RAÚL. Vacunación antidiáférica en la ciudad de Buenos Aires. [Anti-diphtheria vaccination in Buenos Aires.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internac. Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 5 (3) Jan. 1932: 321-350.—Over 60,000 injections were given in five months to 16,000 children. The methods used fail to immunize 2 to 5% of the children vaccinated.—*L. L. Bernard.*

10485. CLARK, TALIAFERRO. The health officer's viewpoint of child hygiene. *Pub. Health Rep.* 47 (9) Feb. 26, 1932: 487-498.—Maternal hygiene, the statistics of which are not comparable in different countries at the present time, needs increasing assistance. Not less than 1,000,000 new cases of venereal disease infection occur in the United States each year. The other problems are neo-natal hygiene, infant hygiene, the pre-school child and school health supervision. (Data and comments are given on all of these with a citation to the declaration of principles and policies suggested by the Committee on Public Health Organization of the White House Conference.)—*Emery R. Hayhurst.*

10486. DOANE, J. C. What the present day public thinks of medical profession. *New Jersey Medic. Soc. J.* 28 Aug. 1931: 648-652.—In contrast to the practitioner of the old school the physician of the new school evidences loss of personal interest, a dislike for general practice, a worship of specialty and a trend toward self-exploitation.—*Emery R. Hayhurst.*

10487. DROLET, GODIAS J., and POTTER, MARGUERITE P. Statistical reference data. District populations, school children; local reports of births, infant, tuberculosis and general mortality; tuberculosis and infectious disease registration; public health nursing requirements. *New York City Dept. Health, Comm. Neighborhood Health Development, Handbook Health Center Districts, 2nd Edition.* 1931: pp. 56.—The Health Department of the City of New York is projecting the establishment of 30 district health centers, each one to cover a population of approximately 200,000. An ultimate grant of \$4,000,000 by the City of New York is to be made available under a four-year plan for the construction of the required health center buildings. A number of preliminary surveys has been made to aid in delimiting the boundaries of the several health center districts. Besides general population data, birth rates and death rates have been computed as well as the number of nurses required and available for various health activities. The high death rate areas are in central Harlem (Negro), the lower West side, and the Red Hook—Gowanus and Fort Greene sections of Brooklyn. General mortality rates per thousand vary from 7.4 in Brownsville, Brooklyn to 16.7 in the lower West side. Infant mortality rates per thousand live births range from 35 in Fordham-Riverdale, the Bronx, to 98 in central Harlem. The birth rate per thousand runs from 11.4 in the Riverside section to 24.3 in East

Harlem. The above data are for the year 1930. (Appendix.)—*Niles Carpenter.*

10488. PEEBLES, ALLON. A survey of the medical facilities of the state of Vermont. *Committee Costs Medic. Care, Publ. #13.* Jan. 1932: pp. 17.—The 360,000 persons in Vermont spent more than \$7,500,000 in 1929 for the prevention and care of illness. In spite of this expenditure, about 60% of the people did not employ the services of a physician and 70% did not consult a dentist during the year. At present the scarcity of physicians in rural districts does not cause undue hardships, but existing tendencies, unless corrected, will within a decade result in serious local shortages of physicians.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

10489. REED, LOUIS S. Midwives, chiropodists and optometrists—their place in medical care. *Committee Costs Medic. Care, Publ. #15.* Mar. 1932: pp. 85.—The position of the midwife in medical practice is still in doubt. It may continue to be so despite possible improvements in professional training. Chiropodists and optometrists have a definite place. They are attempting to bridge the gap between their training and work and that of the physician by longer and more generalized training in addition to their specialization.—*H. R. Hosea.*

10490. UNSIGNED. Notprogramm für die Gesundheitsfürsorge. [An emergency public health program.] *Reichs-Gesundheitsbl., Sonderbeilage.* 6 (48) Dec. 2, 1931: pp. 24.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

10491. WINSLOW, ANNE. The frontier nursing service. *Committee Costs Medic. Care, Misc. Contrib. Costs Medic. Care #10.* Jan. 1, 1932: pp. 16.—A properly organized nurse-midwife service, with a small local hospital, which cooperates with a county health department and pays nearby physicians for essential services, can provide practically the entire population of a remote mountain area with a basic minimum of medical care. The low maternal mortality rate is comparable with the results obtained in the best equipped urban centers. The total cost of service is low compared with the total cost of medical care in other regions and the cost of the field nursing compares very favorably with that of other nursing organizations, considering the type of services provided. The cost which represents a basic minimum cannot possibly be borne by the particular local communities concerned because of their low economic status.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

10492. WINSLOW, C.-E. A. The business of medicine. *Yale Rev.* 21 (2) Dec. 1931: 318-329.—Medicine employs in America about 1.5 million citizens, and costs 3 billions annually. Its uneven cost and unequal services is one of the outstanding problems of the day. Surveys have shown as much as 54% of illness without medical attention (Hagerstown, Md.). Public health expenditures are 80¢ per capita per year, while a sound and effective community health program would cost \$3.00. Although the average annual cost of medical service is \$25.00 per capita, one family in each hundred is economically crippled by its undue cost. Seven times the expenditure for public health is spent by the people

for drugs and medicines, most of which are worthless and many directly harmful. City surveys have shown that 42% of the physicians have a net income of less than \$3,500 a year. Solutions today are seen in the Netherlands and Denmark, but the German system has left the medical profession and the public at swords' points, while the English system, though satisfactory to the profession, is very incomplete because it ties up medical care with compensation for lost time.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

## SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 8348, 8364, 8533, 8584, 8618, 8666, 8704, 10442, 10446)

10493. COOPER, CALVIN L. Activities of the Kansas City Health Department in relation to social hygiene. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 18 (3) Mar. 1932: 150-157.—The social service personnel of the General Hospital Clinic includes a director, secretary, two record clerks, and six medical social workers. There are four other clinics in the city where patients may be given luetic treatment. For the five-year period ending June 30, 1931, 79,154 patients, or about 30% of the total visiting the Clinic, were venereal cases. There were 250 girls picked up by the police and referred to the venereal clinic in the first eight months of 1931. It is believed clinical cures occur in 80% of all cases followed through. In the four-year period ending May 1, 1931, 1,350 cases of syphilis and 715 cases of gonorrhea were hospitalized.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

10494. NELSON, N. A., and DeWOLFE, HENRY M. The migration, for treatment, of patients with gonorrhea or syphilis.—Comparison with that of patients with tuberculosis in Massachusetts in 1930. *J. Amer. Med. Assn.* 98 (10) Mar. 5, 1932: 794-798.—More than half the physicians of the Boston district treat gonorrhea and nearly half of them treat syphilis, but only 15% reported gonorrhea and 8% reported syphilis in 1930. Less than 2% of the physicians in the State classify themselves as specialists in these two diseases. The 29 clinics in the State are reasonably available to at least 75% of the population. Migration for secrecy is not so great a factor as has been assumed. Clinics apparently are not seriously taking cases away from physicians. There is no real difference in the migration of the two sexes. A large medical center has a marked influence on migration of either disease, but a greater one in the case of syphilis. Only occasionally do tuberculous patients at the present time seek to keep their affliction secret. In the state as a whole, 81.8% of tuberculous patients were reported by physicians in clinics as compared to 71.4% of gonorrhea cases and 75.1% of syphilis cases. A large medical center also increases the number of clinical cases of tuberculosis.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

10495. UNSIGNED. Immediate plans for social hygiene work in New York City and upstate New York. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 18 (3) Mar. 1932: 121-132.

10496. WILSON, HELEN. Notes on social hygiene in Germany. *Shield.* 6 (4) Nov. 1930: 218-228.

# RESEARCH METHODS

## MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entries 4765, 4893, 6995, 10350)

10497. BOGGS, RALPH S. The hero in the folk tales of Spain, Germany and Russia. *J. Amer. Folk-Lore*. 44 (171) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 27-42.—The classification of folk tales according to their subject matter, situations, or motives has advantages. But the personality of the hero is the basic element in all folk tales. A study of his character gives an insight into the essence of the folk tale, which is a mirror of the group itself. Such studies have been rare up to date. One German author has based some sociological generalizations on about 1,000 German and Russian folk tales. The author has used about 900 Spanish folk tales to the same end.—E. D. Harvey.

10498. FALLAIZE, E. N. Anthropology, old and new. *Discovery*. 12 (143) Nov. 1931: 339-341.—Sir James Frazer, a younger contemporary of the founders of anthropology, delivered his first paper in 1885, one year after anthropology was accepted as an independent section by the British Association. He developed the evolutionary method, the explanation of cultures by their origins, and he still defends this method. He has proved its soundness by predicting discoveries which were subsequently made. The newer school would substitute a method best described as "comparative sociology." Some of the leaders realize the importance of studying the past, hence the two methods may be fused.—Raymond F. Bellamy.

10499. PESSLER, WILHELM. Kulturkreis und Kernland Niedersachsen, ihre Bedeutung und Erforschung. [The culture area and the cultural center of lower Saxony, its significance and investigation.] *Erd-ball*. 5 (5) 1931: 169-174; (6) 1931: 217-240.—It is only possible to understand the development and spread of an ethnic group and its culture if the geographical and historical method are combined. Ethno-geography has as its task the study of the totality of the typical phenomena present in a population according to type

and distribution. Methodologically, it is essential to separate the division of pure and mixed forms from the existence of pure and mixed areas. The method is applied to the presentation of the culture area of lower Saxony according to content, limitation, and interrelation.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

10500. ANGELL, ROBERT C. Memorandum concerning a proposed research technique. *Soc. Forces*. 10 (2) Dec. 1931: 204-208.—The sociologist must deal in large measure with interactive behavior for which the case study in one of its numerous forms is requisite. To obtain valid generalizations, techniques for handling large numbers of case records comparatively must be developed. In eliminating as many variables as possible, it would seem desirable to single out one condition which impinges upon a given situation, as, for example, the automobile upon the rural church, which would disclose the frequency of the appearance of given aspects of the total situation. Attention is thereby attracted to the presumably significant correlations which would then be studied in more refined manner for causal relations—which can never be stated in statistical terms.—John H. Mueller.

10501. BREARLEY, H. C. Experimental sociology in the United States. *Soc. Forces*. 10 (2) Dec. 1931: 196-199.—Until recently social science has not utilized the typical method of physical science, namely experiment. Among the earliest was the sociological experiment by Sorokin, begun in Russia and completed in the United States, to determine the relative efficiency of the individualistic and communistic methods of reward of labor. Other indices of the adoption of the experimental method are the inclusion of experimental courses in 26 universities, inclusion of section meetings of the American Sociological Society in 1930, and appearance of a text in economics utilizing this approach.—John H. Mueller.

## STATISTICAL METHOD

### GENERAL

10502. OGBURN, WILLIAM F. Statistics and art. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27 (177) Mar. 1932: 1-8.

10503. PETER, HANS. Über die Grundlagen statistischer Forschungsmethoden. [Fundamentals of statistical methods of investigation.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 136 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-41.—The basis of statistical methods is the solving of simultaneous equations, and together with probability calculus, theory can be tested with the facts. In regard to the place of statistics in economic theory it should be noted that all economics has a mathematical basis, since it deals with measuring quantities. Marshall's treatment of economic theory was mathematical, not statistical. The former differs from a non-mathematical treatment only in that it enables more correct statements to be made. Relationship does not indicate causality. A correlation coefficient is only a negative criterion of causality. The relationship must exist already in theory, before statistical measurement is made. The latter can only prove this theory further. To the extent that chance plays a role, the theory of probability is applicable; to the extent that the relationship is fixed, it is a question of cau-

sality. While statistical methods are based on the probability calculus, this does not allow laws to be deduced. This must be done by induction. And if by theory is meant a system of laws, it is evident that a statistical analysis does not create new theories. These theories exist already, and are not replaced by statistics. Quantitative investigation takes its place next to qualitative investigation, but does not take its place.—C. D. Bremer.

### STATISTICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entry 10512)

10504. BENTLEY, ARTHUR F. Sociology and mathematics. *Sociol. Rev.* 23 (2) Jul. 1931: 85-107; (3) Oct. 1931: 149-172.—External spaces are susceptible of presentation as social constructions. The individual man, from this point of view, becomes one special discreteness among many. Society may be regarded as a many-dimensioned field; a sociology can be constructed using individual, family, and state, in effect, as its dimensions. For coordinates in society we may choose one, two, or several structural lines, and establish them by definitions in which all the elements are confined closely

within one system of expression and study.—*F. N. House.*

10505. VIANNA, OLIVEIRA. O "melting-pot" e os seus methodos de analyse mathematica. [Statistical methods in the analysis of race mixture.] *Rev. de Estudos Jurid. e Soc.* 2(4) Aug. 1931: 96-109.—Such methods as those used by Mrs. Wessel in studying populations of foreign descent in Connecticut, and Rosinski in Poland, could easily be applied in Brazil, where race mixture is becoming more and more marked.—*Paul Popenoe.*

10506. WATSON, GOODWIN. Measures of character and personality. *Psychol. Bull.* 29(2) Feb. 1932: 147-176.—(Bibliography.)

10507. WIBAUT, F. Eine Methode um die Variabilität von Zwillingen mit derjenigen einer Population vergleichen zu können, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Erblichkeitsverhältnisse der Hornhautbrechung. [A method for comparing the variability of twins with that of a population, with particular regard to

hereditary characteristics of the cornea.] *Genetica*. 12 (2-3) 1930: 261-268.—To obtain a measure of the variability of twins, the formula  $e = \Sigma y/2N$  is used, where  $x$  is the difference between each twin of a pair for the characteristic under discussion,  $N$  is the number of pairs of twins,  $y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4$  the various deviations from the average value  $M$ ,—the various  $x$ 's representing the sum or the difference between the two  $y$ 's of the pair,  $x = y_1 \pm y_2$  depending upon whether they lie on opposite sides or on the same side of  $M$ . Working out the formula, it will be found that  $e = 1/2 \Sigma x/2N = \frac{1}{2} \Sigma x/N$ . Since  $e/\sigma = .81$ ,  $\sigma = 15/16 \Sigma x/N$ . This measure, may now be compared with the standard deviation obtained from observations of the population. As example, comparisons were made in regard to the paravariability and idiovariability of the refraction of the cornea. The method makes possible a solution of the question, what part of the variability in a population rests on external circumstances; and what part on genetic differences.—*C. D. Bremer.*

## STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

### HISTORY OF STATISTICS

(See also Entry 10533)

10508. SCHUMACHER, HERMANN. Ladislaus von Bortkiewicz. *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 21(4) 1931: 573-576.

### RESEARCH METHODS

(See also Entries 9536, 10503)

10509. ASCHER, DR. Sozialhygienische Auswertung statistischen Materials der Krankenkassen. [A public health appreciation of the statistical data of sick-funds.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. 11(19) Jul. 5, 1931: 11345-11350.—The director of the bureau of investigations in public health of Frankfort-on-the-Main, discusses from the point of view of public health and comparative statistics the statistical material of certain hospitals and particularly that supplied by the Leipzig General Local Sick-Fund and tabulated by the German government bureau of hygiene. (Tables.)—*Lina Kahn.*

10510. GINI, CORRADO. Importanza, caratteristiche e sviluppi della statistica agraria italiana. [Importance, characteristics, and developments of Italian agricultural statistics.] *Ital. Agric.* 1931: 354.—The good results of agricultural statistics in Italy are due to the competence of the organizations which collaborate in collecting information, the accuracy of the base of reference, which is the Land Registry of the country, and the system of supervision by the Central Institute of Statistics.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

10511. SIMIAND, FRANÇOIS (introd.). Des possibilités de recherches statistiques historiques. [The possibilities of research in historical statistics.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Statistique*. 25(3) 1931: 818-834.—For an understanding of cyclical and particularly secular phenomena in economics, it is necessary to extend our present series as far back in time as possible. The necessity is not limited to economics but is equally true of social and demographic phenomena which lend themselves to a quantitative statement. Numerous sources are mentioned and others suggested which contain a great deal of raw material that could be utilized. For the proposed research it is indispensable to combine the training and the technique of a historian with that of a statistician in order to determine the sources, their consistency and reliability, and the method of extracting and recasting the data for current use. Only such an organization as the International Institute of Statistics can unite and coordinate research in historical statistics throughout the world in order to make them most productive.—*B. S. Sanders.*

10512. SZÉL, THÉODORE. Sur les divergences entre les correctes méthodes de la recherche des causes en statistique et les tendances de la statistique mathématique, avec des exemples démographiques. [Differences between correct methods of investigating causes in statistics and those indicated by mathematical statistics, with demographic examples.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 9(2-3) 1931: 284-324.—Methods of mathematical statistics applied to incorrectly gathered or to non-comparable data are worse than useless. Correlation analysis is useless and misleading in determining causes of observed phenomena. High correlations are found where there are no relations of cause and effect and low correlations are found where there are obviously cause and effect relationships. The matter of causes, especially in social phenomena, should be determined on logical grounds and by the calculation of simple percentages without appeal to misleading correlation analysis.—*George A. Baker.*

10513. UNSIGNED. A constructive program for price statistics. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27(177) Mar. 1932: 74-78.

### WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 10423, 10511)

10514. BOWLEY, A. L. L'étude des éléments statistiques les plus instructifs en vue des prévisions économiques à rassembler dans les principaux pays. [The study of statistical material to be collected in the principal countries with a view to ascertaining future economic developments.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25(3) 1931: 174-188.—Presents in tabular form information as to the regularity of publication of statistical information on (1) finance (stockmarket prices, banking, failures, etc.); (2) prices; (3) commerce, transit and communication (post, telegraph and telephone); (4) production and labor. Eleven countries are covered by the table, which indicates whether the information is published monthly, quarterly, yearly, or not at all, or not promptly.—*C. D. Bremer.*

10515. FELLNER, FRÉDÉRIC de. L'Institute International de Statistique à Tokio. [The meeting of the International Institute of Statistics at Tokyo.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 8(4) 1930: 475-493.

10516. SHANNON, HOMER H. Where the statistics come from. *Traffic World*. 49(9) Feb. 27, 1932: 453-455.—Summary of activities of the Bureau of Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission, of the Bureau of Railway Economics at Washington and of the Statistical Bureau—Western Lines at Chicago in

assembling, publishing, and analyzing rail operating and financial statistics. Unlike nearly all other businesses, the statistical industry is geared higher in periods of depression than at other times.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

10517. ZAHN, FRIEDERICH. Tagung des Internationalen Statistischen Institutes in Madrid 1931. [Meeting of the International Institute of Statistics in Madrid, 1931.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 21 (4) 1931: 577-597.

## UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 9890, 10276)

10518. CONRAD, HERBERT S. The bogey of the "personal equation" in ratings of intelligence. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 23 (2) Feb. 1932: 147-149.

10519. DANIEL, ROBERT P. Basic considerations for valid interpretations of experimental studies pertaining to racial differences. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 23 (1) Jan. 1932: 15-27.—Specific criteria of reliability are set up by the author and studies cited which seriously invalidate conclusions reached regarding the intelligence of Negroes. In general the criteria are equal environmental opportunities for individuals compared, range of applicability of the tests and testing set-up for valid racial comparisons, proper sampling, and the statistical verification of conclusions. In the light of these criteria most studies of comparative mental ability have been worthless.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

10520. JONES, VERNON, and CROOK, MASON. Educational tests. *Psychol. Bull.* 29 (2) Feb. 1932: 120-146.—(Bibliography.)

10521. KRUEGER, WILLIAM C. F. An experimental study of certain phases of a true-false test. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 23 (2) Feb. 1932: 81-91.

10522. LINCOLN, EDWARD A. The unreliability of reliability coefficients. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 23 (1) Jan. 1932: 11-14.—The reliability of a series of anthropometric measurements of 107 boys and 106 girls in the sixth and seventh grades was studied in two ways. The first was the method of reliability coefficients, by means of the Pearson product moment coefficient; the second was the study of actual differences between corresponding measurements from which median and quartile differences were found. While there was general agreement between the size of the median differences and the reliability coefficient there were some very striking exceptions. If reliability coefficients alone had been accepted for this type of data decidedly erroneous conclusions would have been drawn. Although these data involved physical measurements it is probable that the study has important implications for educators and psychologists in regard to standardized tests. Any satisfactory study of the reliability of a measuring instrument or of a measuring process must be more comprehensive than the simple consideration of reliability coefficients alone.—*Walter C. Eells.*

10523. PINTNER, RUDOLF. Intelligence tests. *Psychol. Bull.* 29 (2) Feb. 1932: 93-119.—(Bibliography.)

10524. ROOT, ALFRED R., and ROOT, ELIZABETH B. A study of the Neymann-Kohlstedt diagnostic test for introversion-extroversion. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 26 (4) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 415-421.—The findings regarding the validity of this test corroborate the results obtained in previous studies. However, certain items do not show any validity whatever and others are weak. Two different revisions suggested may improve the test. The validity and reliability of these revisions are now being studied. The reliability of the tests as measured by two testings ten weeks apart is  $.781 \pm .028$ , as measured by scores on odd and even items .462.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

10525. SMITH, HATTIE NESBIT. A scale for measuring attitudes about prohibition. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 26 (4) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 429-437.—An ap-

plication of the methods of measuring attitudes as suggested in the writings of L. L. Thurstone. The coefficient of reliability, determined by using a modification of the odd and even item technique, was .848, which becomes .92 when the Spearman-Brown formula is used. The validity was checked by obtaining scores of the members of the Methodist Church, Y. W. C. A. members, college students and business men. The results showed that the test does differentiate between these groups.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

## COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 9249, 9936, 9968)

10526. LOSCH, H. J. Die Statistik der Pendelwanderung. [Statistics of commutation.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (3) 1931: 795-807.—Statistics of daily commutation by workers are meagre. A beginning was made in Germany on the occasion of the census of population in 1900, but the results were presented only for Württemberg, certain districts of Prussia, and Hamburg. After the war similar inquiries were made in Württemberg and Baden, and in Switzerland. A questionnaire for obtaining statistics of commutation is suggested. (French summary.)—*H. Fehlinger.*

10527. STUDENT. The Lanarkshire milk experiment. *Biometrika.* 23 (3-4) Dec. 1931: 398-406.—In this experiment, designed to test the value of a regular supply of milk to children, the attempt to improve on a random selection of controls in fact selected as controls children taller and heavier on the average than those given milk. It is suggested that this was due to an unconscious bias leading the teachers to pick out the needier children to take milk. It would be better (1) to choose controls and "feeders" in pairs of the same age and sex and as similar in height, weight and physical condition as possible, or (2) to use pairs of like-sexed twins.—*J. R. Miner.*

## AVERAGES, DISPERSION, AND SKEWNESS

(See also Entry 10535)

10528. HOJO, TOKISHIGE. Distribution of the median, quartiles and interquartile distance in samples from a normal population. *Biometrika.* 23 (3-4) Dec. 1931: 315-360.—The sampling distribution of the median is nearly normal in all cases; it gives a somewhat less reliable estimate of the population mean than the sample mean does. For very small samples there is little to choose in accuracy between the median and the center (mid-point of range). For large samples the center becomes relatively increasingly unreliable, while the standard error of the median has almost reached its limiting value when  $n=20$ . The standard error of the mean is  $\sigma/\sqrt{n}$  (where  $\sigma$  is the population standard deviation) for any form of population distribution; the ratio to it of the standard errors of the median and center will change with the population form. Further if this be asymmetrical the mean position of median and center in repeated samples no longer lies at the population mean. The distribution of the quartile is not so closely normal as that of the median, but for  $n \geq 10$  it is probably not far from normal. The standard error of the quartile is somewhat greater than that of the median, tending to a limit of  $1.36 \sigma/\sqrt{n}$  as against  $1.25\sigma/\sqrt{n}$ . The distribution of the interquartile distance,  $Q$ , is positively skewed in small samples, and even for  $n=40$ , but tends to the normal slowly as  $n$  increases. The estimate of  $\sigma$  from  $Q$  is less reliable than that from the sample standard deviation,  $s$ ; in large samples its standard error tends to be  $1.65 \times S.E. of s$ .—*J. R. Miner.*

10529. KOLMOGOROFF, A. Sur la notion de moyenne. [On the concept of the mean.] *Rendiconti d. R. Accad. Nazionale d. Lincei, Cl. di Sci. Fisiche, Matem.*

*mat. e Natur.* 12(9) 1930: 388-391.—There is demonstrated here a theorem of considerable importance in the theory of the mean. Let  $M_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  be a mean which has the following properties: (1) it is an increasing function of the arguments; (2)  $M_n(x, x, \dots, x) = x$ ; (3) it is a symmetrical function; (4) any arbitrary number of arguments may be replaced by their partial mean ( $M_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m, x_{m+1}, \dots, x_n) = M_n(x, \dots, x, x_{m+1}, \dots, x_n)$  if  $x = M_m(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)$ ). Then  $M_n(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  is necessarily a function of the form  $M_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \psi^{-1}(\psi(x_1) + \psi(x_2) + \dots + \psi(x_n))/n$  with  $\psi$  an increasing function,  $\psi^{-1}$  the inverse of  $\psi$ , and  $\psi$  proves to be also continuous.—*B. De Finetti.*

10530. PEARSON, KARL. Appendix to a paper by Professor Tokishige Hojo. On the standard error of the median to a third approximation when the median is found from a sample of size  $n = 2p + 1$ , and the parent population is normal and a standard deviation  $\sigma$ . *Biometrika*. 23(3-4) Dec. 1931: 361-363.—*J. R. Miner.*

10531. PEARSON, KARL, and PEARSON, MARGARET V. On the mean character and variance of a ranked individual, and on the mean and variance of the intervals between ranked individuals. Part I. Symmetrical distributions (normal and rectangular). *Biometrika*. 23(3-4) Dec. 1931: 364-397.—Approximate formulae are obtained for the mean value of any rank in samples of  $n$  from any population in which the abscissa can be expressed in powers of the frequency up to the corresponding ordinate. Unfortunately in a normal distribution for very small samples and very extreme ranks the formulae are liable to deviate sensibly from the correct values. For  $n \leq 15$  the approximation is close. This affords a general solution of Galton's Problem, that of finding the mean interval between 2 individuals in a ranked series and the standard error of that interval. The ordinary definition of a quartile when it does not fall on a rank, i.e. half the sum of the adjacent characters, is shown to be unsatisfactory, and a method of improving it is provided. There is no special advantage in the use of the quartile; any pair of mirror ranks in its neighborhood will give a good value for the mean, and the quartiles are not the best ranks from which to estimate the standard deviation. One can also determine when the mean is known, the error one is not likely to exceed in supposing the character of the individual in the  $s$ th rank to be that of the corresponding individual in the sampled population.—*J. R. Miner.*

10532. RIETZ, H. L. Note on the distribution of the standard deviation of sets of three variates drawn at random from a rectangular distribution. *Biometrika*. 23(3-4) Dec. 1931: 424-426.—For more than 5/6 of the range the distribution is a parabola.—*J. R. Miner.*

10533. UNSIGNED. Historical note on the distribution of the standard deviations of samples of any size drawn from an indefinitely large normal parent population. *Biometrika*. 23(3-4) Dec. 1931: 416-418.—The first proof of this, given by Helmert in 1876, is reproduced.—*J. R. Miner.*

## PROBABILITY

(See also Entries 10527, 10531-10533)

10534. FIELLER, E. C. The game of heads and tails—some notes on M. Paul Lévy's paper: "Nuove formule relative al giuoco di testa e croce." *Biometrika*. 23(3-4) Dec. 1931: 419-423.—Formulae are derived for the gain of one of the players (1) with unlimited stakes, (2) with  $N$  stakes, (3) under the condition that the game shall cease if the gain vanishes.—*J. R. Miner.*

10535. PEARSON, KARL. Further remarks on the "z" test. *Biometrika*. 23(3-4) Dec. 1931: 408-415.—The "z" test is valid when  $\bar{x}$  and  $\bar{y}$  (the means of the sampled populations) are known, but it is probably not an effective means of ascertaining from small samples whether  $\bar{x}$  or  $\bar{y}$  is the greater. The wisdom of choosing

highly correlated material for the test is doubtful.—*J. R. Miner.*

10536. STUDENT. On the "z" test. *Biometrika*. 23(3-4) Dec. 1931: 407-408.—In experiments highly correlated individuals should be selected for comparison. This correlation does not invalidate the "z" test. The differences to be examined should be those which furnish an answer to the question we are asking.—*J. R. Miner.*

## CURVES AND CURVE FITTING

10537. d'ADDARIO, P. La curva dei redditi. [The curve of incomes.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat.* 3(2-3) Apr.-Sep. 1931: 140-161.—A critical examination of a study by R. Gibrat, *Une loi des répartitions économiques: l'effet proportionnel*. The author points out an error in Gibrat's formula and gives the correct formula which gives a unimodal and asymmetrical curve, the second member of which is asymptotic with respect to the  $x$ -axis. Various numerical applications are made to the distribution of incomes in which it appears that the average between observed and calculated frequencies is generally similar and less in the cases considered than are obtained by the Pareto's equation with 2, 3, and 4 constants and with the Amoroso equation of 5 constants. In conclusion, the causes of varying incomes are discussed.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

10538. FINETTI, BRUNO de. Le funzioni caratteristiche di legge istantanea. [The characteristic functions of continuous frequency curves.] *Rendiconti d. R. Accad. Nazionale d. Lincei, Cl. di Sci. Fisiche, Matemat. e Natur.* 12(7-8) 1930: 278-282.—Here are studied and characterized the characteristic functions  $\psi(t)$  such that for every positive  $\lambda$ ,  $\psi^\lambda(t)$  is always a characteristic function. It is shown that: (1) the functions are all of the type  $e^{p[z(t)-1]}$  (with  $p$  real and positive, and  $z(t)$  a characteristic function), and (2) the functions are limit functions of the aforesaid type, and those only. The functions of the first type are then characterized by the property that if we place

$$\alpha(\lambda) = \lim_{c \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2c} \int_{-c}^{+c} \psi^\lambda(t) dt$$

it follows that  $\{1 - \alpha(\lambda)\}/\lambda$  has an upper bound.—*B. de Finetti.*

## RATES AND RATIOS

(See also Entry 9900)

10539. GINI, C., and GALVANI, L. Uniformità nelle tavole di mortalità. [Uniformity in mortality tables.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25(3) 1931: 99-105.—The Central Statistical Institute of Italy has calculated mortality tables based on the censuses of 1881, 1901 and 1911 using the methods of 1921. There were differences thus introduced as compared with the original tables. The new tables are exactly comparable with one another. This shows the importance of uniformity in preparing mortality tables. Details of the methods adopted and the results obtained appear in volume VIII of the *Statistical Annals* published by the Central Statistical Institute of Italy. (French summary, 105).—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

10540. HUBNER, MICHEL. L'uniformité dans le calcul des tables de mortalité. [Uniformity in the calculation of mortality tables.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25(3) 1931: 106-134.—In principle there is only one way to calculate mortality tables based on the population of a country. That is to obtain the quotients of the deaths to the number living classified by age. But in applying this principle there are many variations. Each country wishes to retain continuity with its own prior records. Diversity in local methods of registration and such matters as migration justify in large part the present divergencies. Two changes are proposed as matters where uniformity seems desirable. (1) The deaths should be classed by age and also by year of birth rather than age only; (2) mortality tables should be

made covering periods of from two to five years surrounding the date of each census. This is being done now increasingly, and it would not prevent countries from making tables by other methods in addition.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

**10541. RICHARDSON, B. K.** *Maternal mortality.* *Illinois Health Quart.* 3 (4) Oct.–Dec. 1931: 258–267.—Maternal deaths vary strikingly from year to year in Illinois. This variation bears no relation to the birth rate but it suggests unlawful abortions. Obviously such abortions are hidden in death certificates. The correct handling of 75 to 100 such deaths each year, in a state the size of Illinois, would make a high rate a moderate or even a low one. In New South Wales a medical officer makes a complete investigation of each puerperal death. There, illegal operations were found to vary from 9 to 15% of maternal deaths from all puerperal causes. The state statisticians of Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania report a 6 to 7% lower death rate than does the Federal Bureau of the Census from the same certificates.—*Emery R. Hayhurst.*

## INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 9856, 9860, 9934)

**10542. BACHI, RICCARDO.** *La convenienza del calcolo di un numero-indice del potere d'acquisto dell'oro sul mercato mondiale.* [The expediency of calculating an index number of the purchasing power of gold on the world market.] *Riforma Soc.* 42 (7–8) 1931: 378–379.—It would be useful to calculate an index of the purchasing power of gold on the world market, in the same way as a compound index of production is now made. Methods and principles of such a calculation are discussed.—*Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.*

**10543. BORGEDAL, PAUL.** *Jordbruksproduktenes prisindeks og kjøpekraft.* [The price index of agricultural products and their purchasing power.] *Nordisk Jordbruksforskning.* (5) 1930: 355–372.—The author discusses in detail: (1) what price indexes mean, (2) the calculation of price indexes of agricultural products, (3) the object of price indexes, (4) the base period, (5) the kinds of products and weighing of items, (6) the index of things that farmers buy, comprising two groups (a) articles needed for technical production such as fertilizers, agricultural machinery and transportation, and (b) articles to be “consumed” by the farmer and his family such as margarine, clothes, kitchen utensils, etc., and (7) the purchasing power and exchange value of the product.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

**10544. DENNIS, SAMUEL J.** *The sensitive price index.* *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 14 (1) Feb. 1932: 42–44.—The sensitive price index was designed as an aid in forecasting intermediate fluctuations in business. Its constituent series, relatively few, relate to raw materials in manufactures and are therefore responsive to industrial prospects. The basic index (an unweighted geometric mean of actual prices, relative to the average for 1926 as a base) is computed by weeks, and an index for any month is obtained by averaging the weekly indexes for those weeks whose major part falls in the month in question. A comparison of the monthly index with the

U. S. B. L. S. general index and the Harvard index of basic production indicates that during 1923–25 (the test period upon which the choice of price was based) the index accomplished the purpose for which it was designed, but that results have been less gratifying during later years. It may be that only insofar as the causal conditions of 1923–25 are restored can the sensitive index achieve again the degree of accuracy as a forecaster that it then displayed.—*Ada M. Mathews.*

**10545. EINAUDI, LUIGI.** *Del metodo di calcolare numeri indici dei prezzi delle azioni.* [A method of calculating indices of stock prices.] *Riforma Soc.* 42 (7–8) Jul.–Aug. 1931: 382–393.—There is lack of agreement between the indices of stock prices and the stock quotations. The reasons for these differences are indicated since the variation in shares of stock are essentially different, depending on objective factors—increase of capital, amount of reserve, variations in the value of money—and subjective factors—personal qualifications of the corporation managers. It would be desirable to take into account these factors in the calculation of the indices, which, to be significant, should be calculated separately for the different groups of shares (homogeneous for the results of corresponding enterprises).—*Gior. d. Econ.*

## ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

(See also Entries 9773, 10539)

**10546. HEER, W. J. C. de.** *Een opmerking over invalideitsverzekering.* [Note on disability insurance.] *Verzekerings-Archief.* 12 (4) 1931: (182)–(188).—The assumption that disability begins at the end of the policy-year simplifies insurance calculations. Problems are then reduced to problems of insurance on two lives without disability.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

**10547. INSOLERA, FILADELFO.** *Nuovi fondamenti alla costruzione delle tavole selezionate di mortalità.* [New basis for the construction of mortality tables for selected lives.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 46 (12) Dec. 1931: 833–846.—The force of mortality for insured of age  $x$  after time  $t$  since entering the insured group is a product of the force of mortality at age  $x$  for the general population to which the insured belong times a correction factor for selection, which is a function solely of  $t$ . The variations in mortality with the period since entering the insured group are independent of the variations in mortality with age. Throughout the period of increasing mortality, the increment in the force of mortality with respect to its initial value maintains a constant ratio with a definite power of the corresponding increment of age. The value of the factor of correction for selection does not change in space or time if the selective criteria are not changed. Factors of correction for selection are calculated for English experience (1863–1893) and for Swedish experience (1897–1921).—*R. M. Woodbury.*

## INTERPOLATION

**10548. WALSH, J. J.** *On interpolation and approximation by rational functions with preassigned poles.* *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* 34 (1) Jan. 1932: 22–74.

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH

### GENERAL

**10549. CARMAN, HARRY J.** *The Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences.* *Hist. Outlook.* 23 (3) Mar. 1932: 125–127.—The *Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences* represents the first comprehensive synthesis of the social sciences ever attempted in any language. The scope of the undertaking is all-inclusive. For facts and synopsis

of the progress which has been made in the social sciences, it is the most valuable reference that can be obtained. Six of the fifteen volumes have already appeared.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

**10550. ORTH, ALBERT A.** *The bulletin board and back of it.* *Hist. Outlook.* 23 (3) Mar. 1932: 118–123.—The bulletin board serves to create interest and therefore makes teaching easier. There are many types of

materials for making bulletin boards and various methods of constructing them. However, the commercial manufacturer usually offers the best board. The selection of items to appear on the board, the care of these items and their use largely determine the success of such a scheme in teaching. (Bibliographical note.)—*Herman Pinkerton.*

10551. PRICE, MAURICE T. The next steps in the oriental studies in our American universities and colleges. *Hist. Outlook.* 23 (3) Mar. 1932: 113-117.—A recent report of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations helps to answer the question as to why the Occident does not have a better understanding of the Orient. The number of courses dealing with the Orient is very limited. Only 14 institutions offer more than three courses on China and Japan, and only 7 offer as many as 3 courses. There is also a dearth of specialists available for this work. Furthermore, the courses given are too general and fail to get at many of the vital problems confronting the Orient. Machinery must be set up to give the proper information pertaining to the problems of social movements, social controls, social and cultural psychology, and to transition and cultural evolution in the Far East.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

10552. ESPINOSA, AURELIO M. El folklore en España. [Folklore in Spain.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 25 (3) May 1930: 449-462.—The first folklore society was organized in London in 1878 and the next in Spain in 1881 under the direction of Don Antonio Machado y Alvarez. The first publication devoted exclusively to Spanish folklore was his *Popular stories, legends and customs* (1873) followed by his *Collection of riddles and enigmas*. He was the moving spirit of the society and at his death in 1893 the society died also. It had been in existence for only about 12 years but its influence was great. In 1883 the publication of a periodical called *Andalusian Folklore* was begun but ceased at the end of a year. *Library of Popular Spanish Traditions* was continued until 1886 attaining 11 volumes. The folklore society was never revived but the work was carried on by various individuals: Rodriguez Marín, Milá y Fontanals, and Manuel Diaz Martín. Two great Spanish scholars Menéndez Pidal and Menéndez y Pelayo have studied in this field.—*Hope Henderson.*

10553. FALLAIZE, E. N. Changing Africa: new problems for study. *Discovery.* 13 (147) Mar. 1932: 79-81.—The development of Africa has brought revolutionary changes in the outlook and tribal life of the native. New facilities for the study of native culture are now available on an international basis. The problem in Africa is the adjustment of a medieval intellect to conditions imposed by a white civilization in the 20th century.

10554. MATIEGKA, J. Hrdličkovo "Museum člověka" v Praze. [Hrdlička's "Museum of Man" in Prague.] *Čechoslovák.* 12 (1) Jan. 15, 1932: 17-18.—In a letter to President Masaryk, Dr. Aleš Hrdlička offered one million Czechoslovak crowns for the foundation of the Museum of Man. The Czechoslovak Ministry of Education is making all the preparations; the Museum will be state property and administered by Charles University. The Museum will be divided into four parts: (1) evolution of mankind; (2) cycles of human life; (3) human variations; (4) pathology.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 9060, 9330, 9464, 9522, 10511, 10551, 10572)

10555. KELTY, MARY G. A suggested basic vocabulary in American history for the middle grades. *J. Educ. Res.* 24 (5) Dec. 1931: 335-349.

10556. MANN, J. de L. (ed.). The teaching of economic history in universities. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 3 (2) Oct. 1931: 197-218.—The first part of a survey of six European countries. Only in Russia since the Revolution, as E. Kosminsky brings out, has economic history achieved a basic position in the curricula of all higher institutions. This is a logical consequence of Marxism. In the other countries, considerable research has been done, but lack of recognition and inadequate provision for independent teaching have handicapped the development of economic history. This is particularly true in Germany, where economists have remained strictly aloof from it. It is true in Italy, where economic history has been taught only since 1924 at the ten Higher Institutes of Economic and Commercial Science. In Sweden there is only one chair in economic history, at the University College of Commerce. In Belgium Henri Pirenne at the University of Ghent since 1891 has trained a generation of economic historians. In France, the absence of formal instruction in economic history does not fairly reflect the situation. The French tradition of history, since the days of Michelet, has given ample recognition to economic factors. With only two chairs in economic history proper, French universities have, nevertheless, produced economic historians like Séé, Boissonade, Glotz, Martin, Aftalion, and Rist.—*Samuel Rezneck.*

10557. NOWARCZYK, ST. O nowy typ podręcznika do nauczania historji. [The search for a new history text-book.] *Ruch Pedagogiczny.* 18 (7) Sep. 1931: 293-296; (8) Oct. 1931: 330-335.—Distinguish the science of history from the teaching of history. In the latter a term such as "laws" or "rights" should never enter a class of young children. James Mill's principle with his son is the right one—to be sure that every term used is understood. Hence the new *Piers Plowman Histories* now in use in England, a series suited to every graded class. So too Eckl's texts in Germany. In Soviet Russia one group bars texts from the class altogether. In Poland texts are needed but they should satisfy these demands: (1) that of Dewey, that they correspond to the level of the child's interest; (2) that they suit the range of the child's intelligence; (3) that they stimulate the child to further search on his own account.—*W. J. Rose.*

10558. STRAYER, JOSEPH R. (tr.), and McMURRY, RUTH (tr.). History teaching in other lands. *Hist. Outlook.* 23 (1) Jan. 1932: 28-30; (2) Feb. 1932: 83-85; (3) Mar. 1932: 123-125.—The January issue deals with the elementary schools of Rumania, the February issue, with the secondary schools of Sweden, and the March number, with the elementary and continuation schools of Sweden.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

10559. WESLEY, EDGAR B. Bibliographies for teachers of the social studies. *Hist. Outlook.* 23 (1) Jan. 1932: 30-34; (2) Feb. 1932: 86-89; (3) Mar. 1932: 127-130.—The articles deal with the fields of Modern History, American History, and Government respectively.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 9623, 9877, 9953, 10208, 10244, 10556)

10560. CARTONI, ERCOLE. Per una legge organica sulla disciplina del Commercio. [For an organic

law on commercial education.] *Comercio*. 4(10) Oct. 1931: 561-571.—(Italy.)—Roberto Bachi.

10561. COFFEY, W. C. The relationships of the natural sciences and the social sciences in agricultural education in the United States. *Science*. 75(1934) Jan. 22, 1932: 92-96.—The program of agricultural education centers in the natural and social sciences. Natural science deals with problems of production, social science with those of distribution of wealth and income. The national system of agricultural education was developed by placing emphasis primarily on the natural sciences. The mechanization of agriculture increasing production on the one hand, and on the other the practice of birth control slowing down the rate of population increase, have brought the economic and social problems of agriculture to the fore.—F. F. Lininger.

10562. HERSEY, REX B. Is industrial psychology making the most of the depression? *Personnel J.* 10(3) Oct. 1931: 157-166.—An outline and discussion of research problems. The Philadelphia relief group has personal history records of some 21,000 unemployed who were engaged in "made work," and special work histories of some 9,000 of these and their families. Among completed studies there may be mentioned the Clague and Cooper study of employees displaced by the shutdown of the U. S. Rubber Company plant in New Haven. The Industrial Research Department of the University of Pennsylvania has under way studies covering among other subjects, measure of unemployment, nature of stabilization in particular industries, the problem of public work based on ten years' public construction in Pennsylvania, means of finding jobs in a particular industry, and trends of savings in prosperity and depression. The Rochester and Minnesota experiments combine research and control. In Rochester the industries have not only a joint employment agency, but also a system of job analysis, permitting the placing of workers in jobs for which they are best fitted. In Minnesota the results of personnel studies carried on for five years show that jobs are stationary while the population is increasing and that relatively fewer men over 45 are being employed.—P. J. Haegy.

10563. HOYOS, CANDIDO. El maestro Villate. [The master Villate.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana*. 26(1) Jul. 1930: 70-84.—A foundation was established by Gaspar Villate, Cuban composer, for a school of liberal arts and trades in Havana for boys, natives of Cuba, between the ages of 10 and 18. Trades such as woodwork, wood sculpture and watchmaking are taught. Villate was interested in developing men who could take care of themselves in the everyday world. At the time his will was made there were no technical schools. Since then their importance has been realized and similar schools including training schools for women have been founded.—Hope Henderson.

10564. ISE, JOHN. Recent textbooks on economics and their trend. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46(2) Feb. 1932: 385-397.—An examination of 43 texts discloses few significant developments, yet there are numerous new ideas presented and many old ones are expressed in new ways. An improvement in exposition is noted. There is variation in size, scope and plan, of the books, with a tendency to larger volumes and to collaboration. In a number of them value remains the central problem. Books of readings are growing more numerous. Distinctions based on classical, Austrian and historical schools are increasingly hard to trace, and the influence of American economists of the past generation is evident. As yet the accumulation of statistical knowledge has been used only slightly. For this, there are several reasons, of which one is that the data drawn from a dynamic world do not fit into the theories which apply to static conditions. Evidence of progressive thought is found not only in texts emphasizing institutionalism, but also in a general drift toward a more critical attitude

with respect to the assumptions of the present economic order.—H. La Rue Fraim.

10565. SCHOURP, PAUL D. La educación comercial en Alemania para contadores profesionales. [Commercial education in Germany for accountants.] *Contabilidad u. Finan.* 7(4) Oct. 1931: 153-158.

10566. SHIELDS, H. G. The abolition of economic illiteracy. *Cert. Pub. Accountant*. 12(1) Jan. 1932: 52-54.—There are several steps in the abolition of economic illiteracy: (1) economic education should be extended to all levels of education; (2) recognition should be given to the fact that economic education goes on outside of the class room constantly; (3) teachers must have a working knowledge of the economic system.—H. G. Meyer.

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 10026, 10245, 10247-10248, 10559, 10575)

10567. EBAUGH, F. G., and JEFFERSON, R. A. Liaison teaching of psychiatry in law schools. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22(5) Jan. 1932: 724-733.—A questionnaire was sent to the deans of 78 approved law schools in an attempt to discover more exactly the status of psychiatric teaching in the law colleges of the U. S. Seventy-three replied. Formal instruction in psychiatry is given in 6 schools; 7 give courses which embrace some psychiatric teaching; 14 contemplate giving instruction in psychiatry. Of the 60 deans who commented upon the value of psychiatric teaching, only 10 definitely regarded it as not worth while. For the past three years the authors have given a course called Liaison Teaching of Psychiatry in the Law College of Denver University. There can be no equitable and scientific adjudication of cases until lawyers and juries are acquainted with the knowledge of the human personality, the teachings of psychiatrists and sociologists.—Nathaniel Cantor.

10568. HALL, JEROME. Analysis of criticism of the grand jury. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22(5) Jan. 1932: 692-704.—Hall is interested in discovering the factual basis upon which Raymond Moley urges the use of the information over the indictment in the grand jury system. He maintains that (1) Moley's analysis is based upon the worst features of the grand jury system; (2) the operation of both the indictment and information together as against either one alone is not considered; (3) the argument is based on inadequate and frequently misinterpreted statistics. A detailed analysis of Morse's data, a study conducted under the guidance of Moley, is made. In order to establish firmly whether or not the mechanism of indictment as against information should be used by the grand jury, it would be necessary to (1) formulate standards through which the administration of the law could be evaluated; (2) make particular intensive case studies of specific areas with recommendations based upon specific local conditions; (3) compile adequate statistics and interpret them properly. Social scientific method and legal technique must be joined in such investigation.—Nathaniel Cantor.

10569. HEATON, HERBERT, and COLEMAN, NORMAN F. (Stratton, George M., round table leader.) The psychology of international relations. Differences of outlook among the white peoples around the Pacific. Round table methods in international relations. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations, Univ. California, Berkeley, California*, Aug. 8-15, 1930. 6 1930: 103-116.—The round table pools all available information, explores all suggested possibilities, puts a premium on tolerance, open-mindedness, and cooperation. This method is an improvement over diplomatic discussions.—Allene E. Thornburgh.

10570. MOON, GLEN W. Civics and spring fever. *Hist. Outlook.* 23(3) Mar. 1932: 130-131.—This article discusses a project which was used in a ninth grade community civics class near the end of the school year to keep the interest from lagging.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

10571. LAMBERT, EDOUARD, and WASSERMAN, MAX J. The case method in Canada and the possibilities of its adaptation to the civil law. *Yale Law J.* 39(1) Nov. 1929: 1-21.—Two recent works, Falconbridge, *A selection of cases on the sale of goods* (1927); and Reed, *Present-day law schools in the United States and Canada* (1928) constituting Bulletin 21 of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Part IV, are particularly interesting to the student of comparative law, because of the information they give on the recent progress of the case method in the Canadian provinces, and the limited applicability of the case method and the European method of legal education. The first shows that the case method may be extended and employed even when applied to the study of written law, and therefore may be adapted to the countries which have codes taking the place of common law. It is not the character of the codified laws which has rendered them impermeable to the American case method, but mainly the irreconcilability of the Langdellian system of legal education with the tendency toward practical preparation in the universities.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

10572. SAYRE, MARGARET F. The studying of current events. *Hist. Outlook.* 23(3) Mar. 1932: 117-118.—The author describes the plan which she used in teaching current events to the first and second year classes in the Newport News High School last year.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

10573. VALLADÃO, HAROLDO. O direito internacional privado nos cursos jurídicos. [Private international law in the law schools.] *Rev. de Estudos Jurid. e Soc.* 2(3) May 1931: 33-39.—Private international law has been a particular object of study in civilized countries since 1873. A sketch of the most important schools and authors is given.—*Paul Popenoe.*

10574. WALDHEIM, GODFRIED von. The student of law in Germany: a new aspect of his training and social position. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 7(2) Dec. 1929: 484-487.—The German revolution brought many changes to professions. All classes have streamed into the professional field, especially law, and changes in training have resulted. Old regulations based on governmental provisions have been changed; remuneration during apprenticeship has brought in the lower classes. Positions demanding fully trained lawyers have not greatly increased and the tendency now is to

replace clerks with legally trained men in the field of business.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 10338, 10435)

10575. CASS, E. R. Society's responsibility for crime. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22(5) Jan. 1932: 671-691.—Among the themes discussed in the addresses of the delegates to the Sixty-First Annual Congress of the American Prison Association held in Baltimore, Maryland in October, 1931 were the relations of education to crime, delinquency and geographical setting, the family, the development of the federal prison system, economic conditions and their relations to crime, the church and crime, the school and the police, the prosecution, children's court, probation and parole.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

10576. DEKLEINE, WILLIAM. The need for uniformity in health instruction. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 18(3) Mar. 1932: 132-138.

10577. DUPRAT, G.-L. Informations concernant l'Institut International de Sociologie et le Congrès de 1933. [Information concerning the International Institute of Sociology and the Congress of 1933.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 40(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 1-20.—The International Congress of Sociology which met in Geneva in 1930 chose two distinct, but not independent, subjects for study and discussion at the meeting of the Congress to be held in 1933. These subjects are (1) prediction in sociology (*prévision sociologique*) and (2) human ecology (*habitat humain*).—*O. D. Duncan.*

10578. LI MON. Le mouvement sociologique dans la Chine contemporaine. [The progress of sociology in contemporary China.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 40(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 64-68.—Scientific sociology was introduced into China in 1898 when Yen Fuh translated Herbert Spencer's *Study in sociology*. In 1905 the first chair of sociology was founded at St. John's University in Shanghai. In 1921 the University of Cha-Men founded a new institute of sociology; later, at least 15 other universities have done likewise. Several periodicals have appeared. At present, instruction is given in general sociology, rural and urban sociology, etc. At first, sociological literature was imported from the western countries, but during the past five or six years the Chinese themselves have published numerous sociological books. Along with instruction in sociology, research has developed rapidly since 1912.—*O. D. Duncan.*

10579. REEVES, WILL R. Report of committee on street play. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4(10) Jun. 1931: 607-618.

## THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

### THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 9422, 10551, 10559)

10580. ASTER, ERNST von. Hegel und wir. [Hegel and our times.] *Neue Rundsch.* 42(11) Nov. 1931: 586-594.—Hegel's philosophy, which as late as 1909 was thought out-moded, is at present undergoing a revival. The positivists and their neo-Kantian allies are fighting a rear-guard battle. The old antithesis of nature and mind is once more to the fore. This is especially true in the philosophy of history, where the question of ultimate meaning is crucial, and where Hegel, above all else a philosopher of history, enjoys a peculiar advantage. His famous dialectic is regarded both by the idealists and the Marxian materialists as the basic motif of the historical process. To be sure, there is a fundamental difference between Hegel and Marx: the former held

that in spite of dialectic reversals, human history was marked by progress upward, culminating in the Prussian state of his day. Marx completely reversed this: history is an inevitable descent into the pit of class-conflict, and the world must get very much worse before the Messianic kingdom will come to pass. In spite of such differences, however, Marx was definitely a Hegelian.—*Howard Becker.*

10581. KRÜGER, GERHARD. Wie ist eine christliche Metaphysik der Geschichte möglich? Zu dem Buche Erwin Reissner: "Die Geschichte als Sündenfall und Weg zum Gericht." [How is a Christian metaphysics of history possible? Comments on Erwin Reissner's book "Die Geschichte als Sündenfall und Weg zum Gericht."] *Zwischen d. Zeiten.* 9(6) 1931: 480-495.

10582. SPANN, OTHMAR. Gründung und Entfaltung als Kategorien der Geschichte. Ein Beitrag zur

geschichtlichen Kategorienlehre. [Creation and growth as categories of history. A contribution to the theory of categories of history.] *Ständisches Leben*. (3) 1931: 302-316.—Spann attacks the idea of progress as the main concept of history. According to long-prevailing theories the development of mankind is based upon mechanical laws, which realize an immanent purpose: the creation of higher types. The theories of Mendel, the fact-studies of anthropology, sociology, etc. proved the impossibility of this assumption. Extended to the social sciences the idea of progress was the result of a liberal and individualistic attitude. Spann opposes to such

ideas his conception of the totality of the human mind. History is a manifestation of this mind and, as such, doesn't know any progress. The mind is the Absolute and possesses creative power. All action has value only through its influence on the human mind. Development is possible through the structure of the individual mind through its *dynamis*. In this way history is understood as creation and growth of the mind. This saves the entity and freedom of historical development, which never repeats itself. With these universalistic conceptions the idea of progress cannot be combined.—B. Landheer.

*In the June issue—*

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